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Physicians 14/3

THE
HISTORY OF EPIDEMICS.

BY

H I P P O C R A T E S.

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T H E
HISTORY OF EPIDEMICS,
Ex Libris ^{B Y} *Bibliotheca*
H I P P O C R A T E S.

IN S E V E N B O O K S.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH FROM THE GREEK,

WITH NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS,

AND A PRELIMINARY DISSERTATION

ON THE NATURE AND CAUSE

OF INFECTION.

Collegii Regii ^{B Y} *Medicor. Edinburg.*
SAMUEL FARR, M.D. F.R.S.

L O N D O N:

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MDCCLXXX.

Corollarium deduci potest, non remediis curari morbos sed indicationibus bene perceptis, meliusque ad usum adhibitis una cum bono remedio. Equidem sine HIPPOCRATE curari nescio.

Ep. MATH. PALLII ad G. BAGLIV.

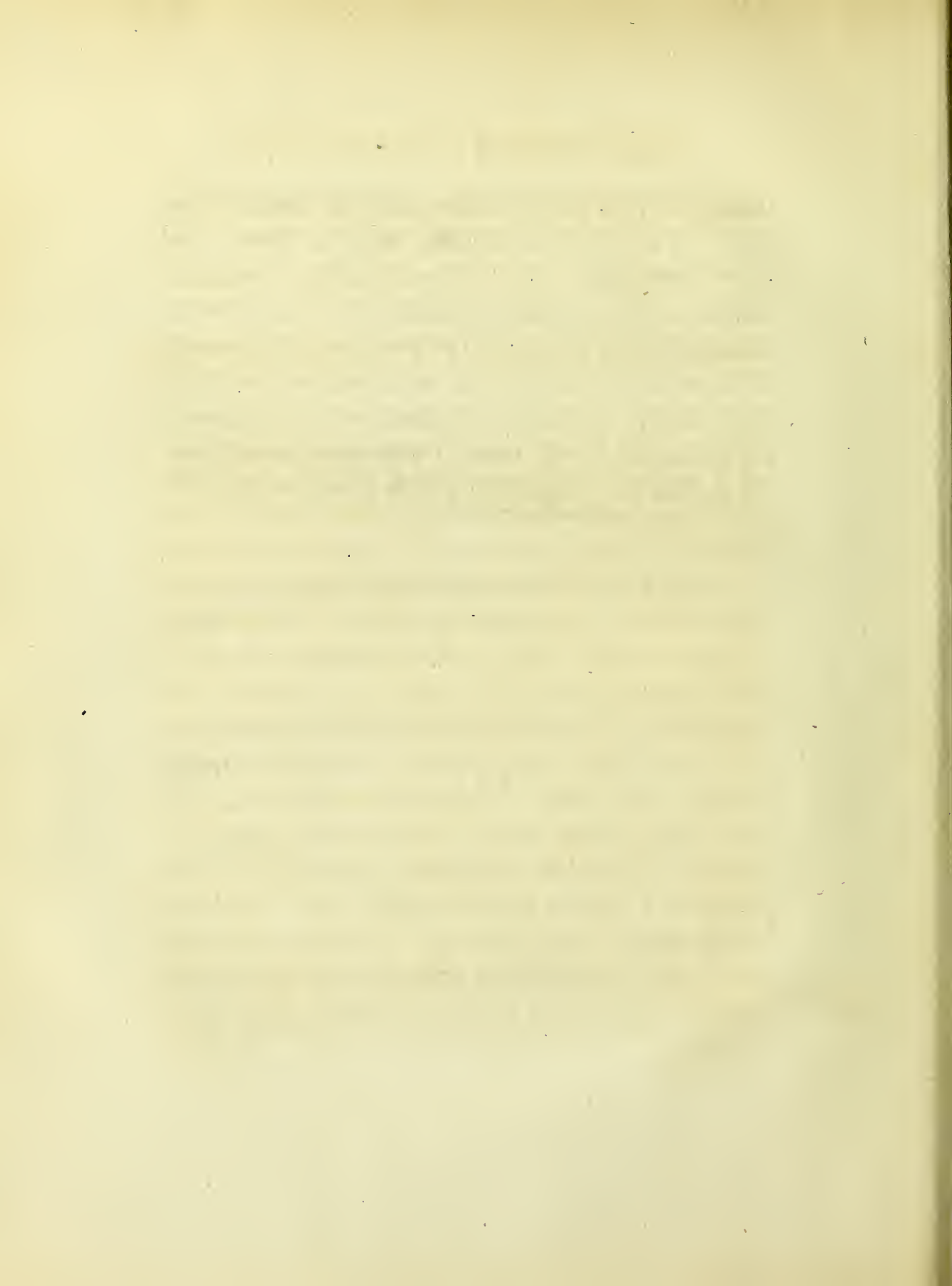
OP. BAGLIV p. 740.

P R E F A C E.

AT a time when both observation and theory receive the greatest encouragement from the profession of physic, an apology for a work of this kind would appear quite needless, were it not necessary to preclude any wrong opinions concerning this translation. The great object of every writer ought to be instruction and knowledge, the communication of some new truth, or the elucidation of others which are but partly established. A translation, it may be said, can accomplish neither of these, and such a work may be construed a presumption on the ignorance of mankind. There are, notwithstanding, some benefits to be derived from it, which may not be so evident at first sight; allowing at the same time every physician to have all the knowledge which his profession requires. These are the ease by which a fact is ascertained in language which we are perpetually conversant with;
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and the want of leisure, which will prevent physicians of eminence from paying too great attention to a dead language and obsolete and obscure phrases. It must be a work of time to read with pleasure such a history as this which I have translated, in the original. In order to become acquainted however with it, I undertook the task at first for my own emolument, and when I had finished it I was desirous to communicate it to mankind, to save them the same trouble, and perhaps too great an occupation of their time. I was at the same time furnished with a number of commentators and a variety of editions of the works of HIPPOCRATES, I therefore made the translation rather a study than a mere verbal interpretation: I was willing to translate rather as a physician than as a grammarian. This may have occasioned, perhaps, some mistakes in the words, which I hope however have been rectified by giving the true sense of the author, tho' sometimes by a prolix periphrasis, or too concise a description. In many places it is possible I may have mistaken the sense; but this I can affirm, that I never had an intention to deceive. And as I have no prejudice in favour of any preconceived theory,

theory, I have had no temptation to sacrifice the truth. I can only say further, that as I received great satisfaction in the survey of the valuable truths as they presented themselves, I would wish to recommend the perusal of this part of the works of HIPPOCRATES to every serious and candid physician; and if he should condemn this translation I am persuaded, if he reads it with care, he will never despise the original in which it was written.



T H E

PRELIMINARY DISSERTATION.

IT is generally imagined that diseases arise from some cause which is cognizable by the human understanding; and that, by an accurate enquiry, we can trace the primary origin from which they are derived. There is no doubt but that certain circumstances of the animal œconomy inherent in the constitution, have a tendency to promote that degeneracy from a sound state, which constitutes a disorder. We are liable too, to a variety of accidents from food, from the weather, from all the habits of our nature, and from every deviation from them. These have a certain and constant effect, which we can predetermine with some degree of accuracy; and which need only to be known to direct the mode of cure which is necessary to be adopted.

But

But there are, besides these, some latent causes, which cannot be so easily comprehended, and which have eluded the most diligent investigation. We see very obscure villages, as well as better inhabited towns, nay a whole country, invaded by a disease, which seems to acknowledge no cause which is certain and determinate, and upon this account it hath generally been attributed to the air, or some blasts of wind which passing over a large district, carry with them a number of deleterious particles with which they are impregnated; these overtake us unawares, and it is imagined that as there is no remedy for the evil, we must submit to the stroke which affects us. There is another circumstance too belonging to this state of the air which deserves notice; this is the communication of the disease from one person to another, and which seems peculiar to diseases contracted in this manner. An exception I am aware will present itself here, which may tend, in some measure, to over-rule our idea, from the infection of the venereal virus, which seems to be communicated merely by contact; but how far that disease was originally dependent on the air remains to be explained. The psora likewise

likewise seems to offer another exception, but which will admit of an easy solution, as we hope to shew when we come to treat of the particular diseases of this kind.

That the air is subject to a great variety of states, of heat and cold, dryness and moisture, density and lightness, is evident from the common observations on the weather glasses; but the result of these hath never been brought into any regular system, so as to form a judicious theory upon them. Of late too the air has been considered as a compounded body, and to be undergoing a perpetual alteration, from other circumstances than those which we have mentioned, and which indeed are most likely to produce epidemical and infectious diseases.

Moisture and dryness, by a constant energy upon the animal machine, may indeed produce a relaxed or rigid state of the fibres, and the same effects may likewise be attributed to heat and cold, density and lightness; but none of these can ever be able to account for any disorder of a pestilential tendency, which shall reign not only where those circumstances

viii PRELIMINARY DISSERTATION.

cumstances prevail, but shall extend into regions where no particular difference of this kind is to be perceived. The relaxation of the animal fibre is indeed productive of putrefaction, as the rigidity of it promotes inflammation; but putrefaction may reside where there is no relaxation, and it is not evident that every infectious disease is dependent on putrefaction, or disposed to that process.

The impurity of the air has been found to be distinguished by its diminution; whatever therefore tends to diminish the volume of air which occupies a certain space, alters its state, renders it unfit for the breathing of animals, is productive of many disorders, and is most probably the cause of epidemical diseases. It may be worth while therefore to enquire into the various means by which this effect is produced, then compare this effect with the general prevalence of many complaints, and at last indicate some modes of curing, or at least remedying that state of the air which gave rise to them. Could we effect the latter, we should free mankind from much anxiety, and cure these diseases with greater ease.

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The air, as I before observed, is a compounded body, and that not only by being impregnated or rather loaded with the effluvia of certain substances which it covers, or over which it is continually passing; but it enjoys in itself a chemical constitution, if I may be allowed the expression: and, like every other body in nature, is subject to be decomposed by the application of substances which have a greater affinity with some of the ingredients which enter into its composition than with others. It is not clearly established what the original principles of air are, and indeed we seldom see it in that perfectly pure state as to be able to make a just analysis of it. One of the ingredients of which air is composed is an acid, which is evident to sense and the most acute observation. We can, by a variety of means, extract it from the air, and by application of those substances which bear a strong affinity to it, we can let loose other bodies which must have been joined to it before. And it is most probable that these bodies, when separated, are what produce the dismal effects of epidemical disorders. The nature of this acid is not thoroughly known, and perhaps it

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may be of a peculiar kind ; but having a closer connection with the other substances which constitute air, it is not so easily detached from them, and therefore forms an intimate union with every other acid, all of which almost may easily be separated from this substance. That there is a variety of acids hath been generally allowed ; but from what it proceeds is not well established, and indeed, from the late discoveries on air, there seems to be some foundation for the idea, that there is but one simple principle or element of this substance from which the different species are derived ; and, if this be the case, the acid of the air may approach nearer to this element than any other ; and for this reason, that it eludes the cognizance of our senses, which may judge of bodies more perfectly in a state of combination than in their simpler form. Thus light is more simply elementary than fire, but is not so evident to this test, and the real matter of fire hath perhaps never been fairly exhibited, but still remains a subject of speculation:

Another ingredient of air is earth, which hath been evidently shewn by Dr. PRIESTLEY. Whether
earth

earth however is truly an elementary principle is a doubt; it seems to be rather the principle of solidity in bodies, as air seems to be the principle of such a disjunction as makes them invifible to our perceptions. When earth is faid then to be an ingredient of air, it can only mean that the fubftance which our fenfes acknowledge under the appearance of earth, is fo divided or diffolved as not to be perceived by them, and that when the air is decomposed this appears in its original form. That earth however can take upon itfelf the elastic principle of air, cannot admit of an argument, and the various appearances of the atmofphere, with regard to muddinefs or clearnefs, muft in a great measure depend upon this fubftance.

But the moft important ingredient of the air is a fubftance which our fenfes never have acknowledged, and yet no one I believe with reafon can doubt of it's exiftence. This is what is called by modern chemifts, and efpecially modern philofophers, *Phlogifton*. This fubftance is evident in the compofition of many bodies, to which it gives not only new chemical properties, but likewise mechanical powers.

That it may exist in air is evident from its being extracted from those bodies where it is known to reside, and from its constituting the basis of all the airs which are acknowledged to be impure and unfit for the respiration of animals. That it exists in atmospherical air is likewise evident, from the experiments by which an air more pure than common air is produced by depriving it of this substance.

An acid, earth and phlogiston may justly be supposed then to form that substance which is well known by the name of air, and which hath been imagined to be the cause of epidemical diseases. It is the best fitted, probably, for the purposes of animal life, as these are mixed in their due proportion. Upon what its elasticity depends, and of consequence its density and lightness, moisture and dryness, heat and cold, all which have great influence on the animal machine is not so well ascertained. And indeed the attrahent and repulsive powers of nature are acknowledged, but cannot be so easily explained; and the new discoveries upon air, by which it appears that almost all bodies may by means of heat be rendered volatile or put in the
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PRELIMINARY DISSERTATION. xiii

form of airs, are only referring to a principle of which we have but very incompetent ideas.

But to enquire more particularly into that state of the air which renders it most impure :---We have already observed, that all the impure artificial airs abound with phlogiston as they are derived from those substances which are known to have such a body incorporated in their nature. A test likewise hath been discovered by which we may know whether the common air is over saturated with it, or how to separate it from it. This is by applying the same mode of judgment to the common air as to the factitious ones. All air derived from phlogistic bodies is found to occupy less space than those which have less connection with them. Nay, air has been so phlogisticated as not to occupy any space at all. It is not so easy, however, to find the diminution of air without a good deal of trouble ; another method therefore of ascertaining this point has been discovered by a saturation with phlogiston of common air by means of air which is more phlogisticated, viz. the nitrous air (made by the combination of a metallic substance and the nitrous

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trous acid). Such a test of impure air then being provided, it hath been easy to shew what are the substances which produce it, and of which I shall give a short classical enumeration.

I. All substances in a state of inflammation, or affected much by heat, but mostly those which are known to abound with phlogiston, such as charcoal, candles, &c.

II. The calcination of metals, which are known to be brought into their state of malleability by means of some inflammable body.

III. Inflammable substances themselves, as oil of turpentine, spirit of wine, liver of sulphur, white and red paints, sulphur, and filings of iron, &c.

IV. Bodies in a state of putrefaction, and the vapours which arise from them, which seem to me to have a peculiar effect, and to act in a different manner from the others; but this will be hereafter explained; especially as by some late experiments
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the air of bog-houses, &c. have been found to be very little different from the common.

V. The air which is breathed by animals. This is found to be very impure, and Dr. PRIESTLEY has founded a theory upon it by deriving it from a phlogistic process which is perpetually carrying on in the system, and promoted by the heat of the body. I should rather think it depended more upon the same principle as the last article.

VI. Alkaline substances, as lime, volatile and fixed alkali, but in mixture with metals and sometimes with acids.

VII. The electric spark. This, as it so often infects the air, nay, as perhaps the air is constantly in an electric state, and some little events of this kind are continually occurring, it is worth while to pay considerable attention to this subject. It seems to me to be the great *pabulum* of impurity, and much depends upon its influence. We have discovered many means of correcting its more powerful effects. It is to be hoped therefore

therefore that some future experiments will determine upon some mode of cure for those which are more pernicious, though not felt perhaps in so violent or terrifying a manner. Lightning has generally been imagined to purify the air, but that is only by the concussion and changing the place of it.

VIII. There are many other substances likewise which have been discovered to be possessed of the power of producing this effect, but they all either belong to the several heads we have mentioned, or can be reduced to no general article. There are some of the acids, such as concentrated vinegar, sulphur during its sublimation, nitre, the vitriolic acid air, and phosphorus, together with diamonds, which have been mentioned by authors as contributing to the diminution of the air. Nay, the most odoriferous plants, as well as animal bodies and many other substances, are supposed to contribute their share to communicate disease and destruction to mankind. But let us not be too much alarmed at such consequences, when perhaps our own folly and indiscretion

fcretion may be more efficacious in destroying our health, than this voluminous farrago of latent and more distant causes. Prepossessed in favour of a system, we are too apt to prejudge, even in the faithful decisions of experiment, and to embrace, perhaps too hastily, sentiments which agree with our theory, but which a future experiment would entirely overturn. We cannot be surprized, therefore, to see gentlemen of the best character differing about the same experiment and which appears by each to have been faithfully made, and as faithfully delivered to their readers. I cannot help fearing that some of the experiments with regard to the diminution of the air, will meet with this fate, and especially when some doubts will occur from the succeeding theory, whether the nitrous air is a test that will infallibly suit in all cases. I could wish the experiments with acids were better ascertained. The salubrity or impurity of the air, must always be in a fluctuating state, and this must depend on the prevalence of those subjects which compose it; or it may depend on another cause, the decomposition of it, and its purifying or noxious ingredients,

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being let loose and suffered to operate by themselves. Thus an acid being known to be the cause of its purity, a supersaturation of that body must necessarily occasion the most healthy state; phlogiston being found to be the cause of its noxious property, when that prevails it may proportionally be unfit for animal life. But suppose a body should be found which will attract the acid more powerfully than the phlogiston does, a decomposition of air will take place, and the phlogiston being let loose, will produce all the deleterious effects of phlogisticated or noxious air. And in this case we need not seek for the cause of impurity in the supersaturation of the air with phlogiston, or argue that the bodies which produce phlogisticated air, are themselves endued with this quality; it will be sufficient to shew that they have a stronger affinity with acids than with phlogiston. Experiments indeed cannot be said much to favour this hypothesis, but every chemist knows how much a proper mode of operation is necessary to bring bodies into their spheres of attraction. And perhaps for want of knowing this mode we may be in the
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PRELIMINARY DISSERTATION. xix

dark with regard to the attraction of certain bodies in their aerial state which may differ from what they enjoy in their more solid form. The strongest union in chemical bodies is found to be between phlogiston and acid. And next to that between acid and alkali. The former is well known in the combination of sulphur, and the latter in the neutral salts of various kinds. The effect however of heat in destroying these combinations, seems to shew that by altering the mode of operation we lessen the force by which these substances were conjoined. Perhaps too by some such mode we might alter the force of their attraction.

We may suppose, however, something of this kind to take place in the atmosphere, and for this reason, that without it we cannot so well account for diseases occasioned by the air, and with it we may establish a theory which is at least plausible. A supersaturation of phlogiston is hardly sufficient for this purpose, where it does prevail, the effect is not constantly attached to it, and that is often produced where there is no probability of its existence. But this leads to the second object of

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consideration,

consideration, or the dependence of epidemical disorders on the impurity of the atmosphere which we breathe. But before I proceed any further I would wish to relieve the reader, by informing him that by epidemic diseases, I do not mean all the complaints occasioned by the varieties of weather, &c. That is indeed the true meaning of the word, and as such is adopted by HIPPOCRATES in the work which I have attempted to translate, but for want of a better word, I am obliged here to transfer it to those diseases which are infectious, which for many unforeseen, as well as foreseen causes, frequently ravage a country, and bring the greatest number of its inhabitants under subjection. Such was the plague in former days, and is now in some countries; such are many malignant fevers which appear at certain seasons; such are the frequent influenzas which have lately appeared in EUROPE, under the form of coughs, &c.; such are ulcerated sore throats and the scarlet fever attendant upon them; such very commonly are consumptions and other pulmonary and hepatic complaints; and such are the small pox, measles, &c. and most probably the venereal disease when it first began to infest mankind

kind with its venom. All these diseases are of the same kind, and seem to differ more in their degree of malignancy than in the nature and variety of their symptoms. And as they resemble very much those diseases which are bred in close and confined places, such as jails, camps, &c. and upon the borders of stagnating marshes, where an impure air is evident to the senses of mankind; it is most probable that they must acknowledge the same cause, tho' under a different modification, as mentioned above, viz. a phlogisticated state of the air. And here I would beg leave to form the distinction to which I alluded. In camps and jails, and other close places, the variety of corrupting processes which are carrying on by the numbers of people crowded together in such a small space, and breathing over and over that air which is unfit for the respiration of animals, and the several means of putrefaction which continually occur; give every reason to establish the fact, that the air is loaded with that substance which is the cause of its impurity. At the same time however it evinces, that in epidemic disorders this substance must be produced in a different manner, or else why are not diseases produced

duced with a malignancy in proportion to their causes? Why is not a jail fever a worse disorder than the plague?

From the history of those pestilential diseases with which mankind have been infested from time to time, it appears that a peculiar state of the atmosphere always prevails, and this state is the same as what produces putrefaction in animal bodies, which are deprived of life and of vegetables likewise under the same circumstances. This has been generally great heat and moisture joined together. But these are not all that is necessary for the purpose, for if that were the case, as in dead bodies indeed does happen, they would produce a similar effect in a room which was well adapted to it. And tho' a putrid malignant fever similar to the jail fever may be produced by these means, yet I believe no one will advance that the plague or the small pox was ever generated by them. These and other epidemic diseases, seem to depend upon a peculiar state of the atmosphere in general, and not upon any particular part of it as affected by heat and moisture. Nay, perhaps this heat and moisture
themselves

themselves may derive their origin from the same cause, and thus instead of being the source of such diseases, may be a synchronous effect with them.

The mysteries of nature are so difficult to evolve, and upon the best philosophy as we ascend high in the scale of causes, there rests such an obscurity, that all the knowledge and experiments of men are little better than conjectures ; it is to be hoped then that I shall be excused if in this subject of such infinite importance to mankind, I fall short of what I am at. Indeed, I would only wish to venture upon a theory which if it be found fallacious, cannot injure mankind in the idea. And if it be not truth, it may be at least a well advised caution. In the natural world, the experience of mankind hath discovered the cause of all the great revolutions which have happened in it, of earthquakes, volcanoes and thunder. The same cause, viz. the electric fire hath had a very considerable influence upon the atmosphere, and every one is sensible how much animal and vegetable life is subject to its controul, and that not only from the shock of lightning, but even previous to that effect. We
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have seen likewise that it is the cause of great impurity in the air. And tho' in artificial experiments the dryness of the air is necessary to excite the electric fire, yet that does not seem to be requisite in natural explosions, where a degree of moisture is required, and every one is acquainted with the effect of heat at such times. There seems then to be a disposition in the atmosphere at certain times, from what cause we cannot so easily ascertain, to let fall its phlogiston, probably by a decomposition from the attraction of some substances to its other constituent particles. The consequence of which must necessarily be a change of its nature, and possibly to occasion in the air and earth, those violent effects which we have just mentioned. Can we question then its capacity of producing disorders in the animal constitution, over which we may observe every little change of the atmosphere to have so much influence?

Some kind of proof too may be derived from historical facts, if they be allowed to have any connection in this place. (1) Warm countries are most subject to epidemical diseases. They are likewise

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does not prevail, and only a sudden blast sweeps over the ground and destroys all the vegetables and animals which it finds within its course. (7) It has been remarked likewise that those people who have been killed by lightning, as well as cattle, have been subject almost immediately to putrefaction.

From the concurrence of all these circumstances, may we not conjecture that the same cause may be the origin of both these effects. And as a quantity of phlogiston is acknowledged in one case, as it hath a great share, tho' by a different modification, in occasioning factitious air, and as it is by no means inadequate to the effect we would wish to ascribe to it; it seems probable that we are not far from the truth in this surmise. It only remains to be considered what substance can have this effect upon the air: and from the constant solution of air in *water*, from the difficulty with which phlogiston is combined with it in the factitious noxious airs, and from the ease with which acids of all kinds are joined with it, nay the greediness with which they are attracted

attracted by it; it may be supposed that water is always robbing the air of its acid more or less, and of consequence where there is a compleat saturation of phlogiston must let that substance go free, and of consequence the air become noxious. This then may be the substance which by some peculiar mode of action may produce the effect we have mentioned, viz. such a state of air as occasions epidemical disorders. If we consider too, that the endemial diseases occasioned by marsh miasmata in the neighbourhood of low places, must be attributed to some such cause, our sentiments will in a great measure be confirmed.---The only objection to them is, that water contributes to purify foul air: but in such experiments a large quantity of water is made to operate upon a small quantity of air, and by this means it may imbibe not only the acid, but the phlogiston likewise.---And as it is only in some rare and very distant instances, when a truly epidemic disease is produced, the quantity of phlogiston, and the mode of operation necessary for the effect, may yet want to be accounted for.

The sum of our idea then upon this subject is

the following, that the procatactic cause of epidemical contagious diseases is the impurity of the air; that this is occasioned by a quantity of phlogiston let loose from its combination in the air, by means of water attracting from it the acid which kept it in solution. How this can act upon the human frame so as to produce the effect ascribed, is an important consideration, and therefore worthy of notice.

We have already advanced, that all infectious diseases depend in a great measure, if not solely, upon the air. This will be more evident if we consider the means by which they are produced. These are either by exposure to the same kind of air, or by contagion more immediately of one sick person with the other. The former needs no proof, and the reason why all persons are not equally affected, must depend on the peculiar circumstances of the constitution; or the methods adopted to prevent the disease from taking place. The latter is not so apparent. It seems probable however, that there is a peculiar atmosphere of impurity which surrounds the sick, and thus not only

only adds fuel to the cause of the disease, but likewise by its own power produces the same effect. This however is only enlarging the remote cause. The more proximate by which it affects the animal body, seems to be derived from the fermentatory process which is the constant work of phlogiston in all parts of nature.---Wherever we see bodies producing upon contact with each other an elastic fluid, or changing their nature from an attractive to a repellent state, (unless this is done by heat, and that effect it is not our business to explain,) we may be certain of the presence of phlogiston, and it is by this substance that all the factitious air is produced, and all fermentatory processes are occasioned. The word fermentatory process therefore is what we shall adopt in this place for all effects of this kind. Now there is a peculiar circumstance which attends such a process or fermentation with regard to animals and vegetables, and that is, that the access of a very small quantity of such matter in this state, from whatever cause derived, communicates the same quality to a mass which before was quiescent, let it be ever so large. And altho' living substances, either animal
or

or vegetable, are by something in the powers of life protected from a *spontaneous* degeneracy into such a state, which is always produced when they are dead, yet the assimilation upon the access we mentioned above is constantly produced. Upon the quantity of air in an inelastic state in bodies, their cohesion seems to depend; the conversion of it therefore into an elastic or repulsive state, must destroy that cohesion, and of consequence produce disorders in the system, and derange all the functions by which life can alone be supported. Hence it is, that almost all Physicians have attributed the most violent of the epidemical diseases to putrefaction, which is only another name for the process we have been describing.

It may be necessary perhaps to enquire into the nature of those diseases, which are prevalent under the character of epidemics and contagious complaints. The most virulent of them, and indeed of any disorder, and which often reigns with such violence as to sweep off a great proportion of the inhabitants of those countries where it rages, is what is in ENGLAND denominated the Plague.
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This disease, it hath generally been observed, is most common in warm countries bordering upon the sea, or some large extensive marshes, or overgrown woods: And from those places it is imported into other countries where it prevails, more properly by infection, yet it is more or less deleterious in proportion to the heat and moisture of the season, the cleanliness of the inhabitants, and their exposure to great lakes, or other large bodies of water. The attack of it is like that of all those diseases which arise where putrefaction is acknowledged to be the cause. Great depression of spirits, and a weakness of the animal powers, with some eruption either of the phlegmonous or erysipelatous kind are generally its concomitants. Hence the greatest danger is soon apparent, and the histories of cures are so very slender, that the best way of managing it, is by escaping the disease. I believe it hath been seldom known to rage in ENGLAND alone, and it is generally brought from the more southern countries. Its spread however is enormous, and it extends generally through all EUROPE, after it hath once passed into any of the improved countries of that region. Great pains have been
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taken to prevent its ravage, and it has been little known for this last century. But as much perhaps may be due to the alteration of the manners and food of the inhabitants, and the great cultivation of the ground, with the drying up of marshes, and destruction of woods and forests; as to the mere stopping of the infection by quarantines, which by the bye are not strictly observed; or to other schemes which at first might be pursued, but are now grown obsolete, and of course can be of no use. This disease however doth not seem to be absolutely eradicated even in these countries; it hath perhaps only lost its malignity and those direful symptoms with which it was formerly accompanied.---We are very frequently visited with diseases from the same cause which prevail as universally amongst the inhabitants, but seldom terminate so fatally with us. They are frequently however of a very alarming nature; and there is no doubt but that they are communicated from the air, as well as from infection. Possibly they may originate even in this region, but what the state of the air is in which they arise, or the places where they begin, depend on too minute circumstances

stances exactly to ascertain, at least we have not obtained a sufficient history of the vicissitudes of the atmosphere for the purpose.

Another disease which seems evidently to depend on the same cause, is the Small Pox. This however is not so apparent as the former. But it is a disorder of so peculiar a nature, and depends so much on infection, and is so strikingly communicated by the air, if it doth not originate in it, that there can be no doubt of the source from whence it springs. It is however generally communicated by topical infection, or at least from that atmosphere which surrounds the sick person. This may perhaps not be so common as is imagined, and its increasing or cessation agreeably to the direction of the winds or the state of the weather, seems to argue a dependence on something more than local contagion. Nay its sudden accession in some places where no infection can be traced, and in others where for years perhaps it hath not been known, as well as its first appearance, which was not many centuries past, and that in the torrid zone, seem to determine its dependence

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ance on the causes to which we have attributed it.

But what shall we say to another disease which seems to depend entirely on the will of the patient. We are very much in the dark with regard to the origin of the lues venerea, nay when it first appeared is a matter of doubt. It will be manifest, I think, from the Translation which is here offered to the public, that no disease of this kind prevailed in the time of HIPPOCRATES. Indeed he enumerates some of its symptoms, but chastity must have been much more in fashion than it is at present, or his pages would have abounded with dreadful accounts of its ravage. Some have attributed it to AMERICA, and have dated the period of its rise in EUROPE from the discovery of that Continent. I rather think the contrary, and that it has been carried from hence into that region.--- It seems to me like all other putrid diseases, to have arisen from a peculiar concurrence of circumstances which never arose before, nor perhaps may ever arise again, and affecting in a certain manner the genital parts, made them the means of communication

PRELIMINARY DISSERTATION. xxxv

cation of some part of the disease. When once a communication of this kind is established, and the proper means of prevention is not discovered, it is inconceivable how far it may be carried; nay I don't know how it can be stopped, but by a destruction of the means, and that seems to be impossible. An epidemic disease arising therefore, and leaving behind such symptoms, is no improbable means of accounting for its origin, and we leave the vices of mankind to account for its progress.

The pfora and other eruptions of that kind seem to be more truly epidemical, and this, as some have imagined, whether they depend on animalcula, which infest the skin or not. These animalcula must reside in the atmosphere, and must be owing to such a state of it as will afford them nutriment and generation. But the animalcula seem, if they always exist, to be rather the effect than the cause of the disease, which tho' generally arising from infection, may depend on some slight blasts of air, which will only fix with any venom where dirt and uncleanness afford them an asylum. Nay perhaps these things may by their putrescent nature

occasion that state of the air which gives rise to the disease.

The next object of consideration is, whether by any attention to the state of the air, and to this view which we have taken of it; we can attempt an amendment of a body so large, so fluctuating, and so uncertain. It may be said too that it would hardly repay us for our pains if we could effect it. The Plague, it may be advanced, hath deserted us for many years, the Small Pox is reduced by Inoculation to a very trifling disease, and the various Influenza's that occur at different times, are more alarming than dangerous, and as soon as they are known to be epidemical, are brought under a proper management. In answer to this I would say, Is it not better to prevent a disease than to cure it? Does not every disease, tho' of the slightest nature, leave behind it some disagreeable consequences? To what besides can we attribute the Gout, Rheumatisms, Phthises, and many other chronic distempers? Nay may not medicines themselves rack and torture the animal constitution, and become the parent of many a direful disorder? But besides all this,

PRELIMINARY DISSERTATION. xxxvii

this, the Plague itself is not at so great a distance, but that by great negligence and inattention to the causes which give rise to it, it may easily be introduced. Physicians therefore ought never to neglect that proper attention which is due to every disease, which *can* as well as what *doth* infest their fellow-creatures. They should always be upon the watch for the worst events, and be as able, as willing to attend the sick under the misfortunes of human nature.

That air, which is evidently made impure by the various means which we have already described, may have its deleterious principles destroyed; is now fully established by many modern Philosophers, whose names are too well known to be mentioned in this place. But whether the atmosphere to any extent is not too unwieldy to admit of more than a mere local amendment, seems doubtful. Let us do however all that is within our power, and extend the sphere of purity as far as we are able. It would be a satisfaction too by the means offered to us, if registers were kept in different parts of the kingdom of the state of the air
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xxxviii PRELIMINARY DISSERTATION.

in this respect, and especially when any disorders prevail. It might be of use too if the *electric* state of the air were to be frequently examined, and by this would be known how far that condition of this element corresponded with the influence of diseases.

To reduce however the means by which it may be reasonable to suppose the air might be amended, to some kind of system; I shall consider them under the different heads of vegetation, evaporation, absorption, and correction by addition of different sorts of substances. In the first place, therefore, it has been discovered by the ingenious Dr. PRIESTLY, the father of this philosophy, that plants during the time that they vegetate, purify the air, nay some plants are endued with the quality of yielding a new kind of air which is devoid of phlogiston, and which he has called for that reason dephlogisticated air. The means therefore that might be used for this purpose would be by judicious plantations, kept in such a manner as to be properly ventilated and admit the rays of the Sun to the roots, as well as to the branches of
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the trees. By this means all moisture which for want of that luminary is encouraged, would be prevented. Large forests and wild woods in uncultivated countries, we have already observed to produce that noxious state of the air which may be the cause of epidemical diseases. But in those cases the trees are planted so close together as to exclude the friendly beams of the Sun, by which a degree of moisture equal if not superior to a lake of like extent is occasioned; and besides this, the rotting of the leaves and fallen trees, produce a high degree of putrefaction, which whilst it supports perhaps the growing vegetable, must contaminate to a very great degree the atmosphere which surrounds it. Plantations therefore, in places subject to endemial diseases, should be kept as clean as possible; and perhaps the best method of securing this effect, is by having them in hedge rows, according to the modern husbandry. They should always be made too, near large lakes or marshes, for the benefit of peculiar spots, as well as in the neighbourhood of cities and populous towns. For the benefit of the whole country too, they might be made upon
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the high hills, which generally are left barren and useless, and can be of no consequence to society.-----To this end, likewise, the universal cultivation of this country may in a great measure contribute, and when it shall be every where practised to cultivate grasses with corn, and to allow of no fallows, together with a general inclosure, a perpetual state of vegetation will be kept up. We see then that not only the benefit of the community in an æconomical view, but the health of the inhabitants is intimately connected with a proper cultivation of the land.

The next means we shall mention of purifying the air is by evaporation. This indeed, tho' less within our power than the last, may yet be practised in some degree. They are surprising effects that arise from heat and moisture, viz. coldness and dryness, which are brought about by evaporation. By these means it would be advantageous to health. But it is found by some modern discoveries, that vapour strongly attracts impure airs,* causes an ebullition in them, and destroys their

* For this I am obliged to Mr. ARDEN, Reader in Philosophy.

their noxious quality. How it may be used to prevent the impurity of the atmosphere, or at least to correct it, must be left to the improvements in mechanism. It may however be used with ease in sick rooms, and perhaps in small districts. Should that dreadful disease the Plague ever visit us, it would be worth while to keep water constantly boiling in the chimnies of the houses which might be supposed liable to infection. Something of this kind may likewise be used in Jails, Hospitals, Camps, and in Holds of Ships.

The third means of amending the air was by absorption, and as few, if any, bodies which are called absorbent, have been found as yet to attract the acid from the phlogiston, but will absorb them both together, a sufficient variety is offered to our use. They can hardly be applied however in a quantity sufficient to have any effect, excepting it be in rooms and small districts. Cultivation however affords us great assistances in this particular, and the plough and the spade may be considered as beneficial to the health as to the nutriment of mankind. In cases of alarm the public streets

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might

might be cover'd with lime or with earth for this purpose, and indeed if something of this kind were frequently introduced, it might be always an advantage to the inhabitants.

4. The fourth means of correcting the air is by various substances, which by several modes of operation are found upon experiment to produce the effect. All of them cannot be employed however upon the atmosphere, and some would occasion the contrary to what we wish. All those which can properly act this way must be by loading the air with a greater quantity of acid, and, as appears from experiment, by earth likewise. But perhaps the most practical way of doing it would be by nitre exposed to a considerable degree of heat, after having been mixed with some inert earth, as minium, chalk, wood ashes, &c. which as they are cheap substances, might be employed in large quantities at a very small expence. Nitre will burn very rapidly with two thirds its quantity of minium when wetted and ground up together in a paste. I would only wish to intimate therefore that something of this kind might be employed in those places

PRELIMINARY DISSERTATION. xLiii

places where malignant disorders are much to be suspected. And it would be worth while to try it in those countries where the plague still regularly prevails every year, and where at the same time salt-petre is a native production.

HISTORY OF EPIDEMICS.

B O O K I.

S E C T I O N I.

C O N S T I T U T I O N T H E F I R S T.

IN the autumn, at THASUS, about the Equinox, and the setting of the Pleiades, there was much rain, constant and soft, such as generally falls with a southerly wind. In the winter, the South wind blew at first, but was succeeded by small blasts from the North, and attended with a considerable share of dry weather : Upon the whole, this season resembled the Spring in its mildness. The southerly wind blew principally during the Spring, which was cold, and attended with small rain. The Summer was generally cloudy, and free from rain. The Etesian winds, which blow here annually, were slight, occurring seldom, and at a great distance of time from each other.

The state of the air then being upon the whole dry, with a South wind, which was just contrary to what happened the year before, when the North chiefly prevailed; there were but few inflammatory fevers, and these were of a mild disposition, very few being attended with hæmorrhages, and much fewer, if any, with death. There were many which were accompanied with tumours behind the ears; sometimes on one side, and sometimes on both. These happened likewise to many persons who were walking about, and free from fever, tho' a little heat attended most of them. None of these tumours were injurious; nor, as is usual with such as arise from other causes, did any of them come to a suppuration; but they were of a lax nature, large, and much diffused, without inflammation or pain, and soon vanished without any concomitant sign. They affected children, young persons, and those who were arrived at years of maturity, and especially those who used much exercise, yet but few women. Many persons were troubled with dry coughs, they spit but little, nor were these coughs accompanied with hoarseness. Many at this time had inflammations, attended with pain, break out in one or both testicles, with fever and without it. In some these complaints were very troublesome; but in the rest, who did not want the care of the physician, they were very trifling.

Before the summer, and even during that season, nay in winter likewise, there were many who had been disposed to a phthisis, who were now afflicted with that disease; others in whom it had been dubious, were now confirmed in it. In some it now began first, and these seemed

seemed naturally disposed to it: Many, nay most of these died; and of those who took to their beds, I scarcely know of one who survived a very moderate time: They died in a much shorter time than usual, especially where they had been previously seized with other disorders of longer continuance, and joined with fevers which did not prove mortal, of which mention will be made hereafter; for many of those who recovered from the diseases of the season, were carried off by a consumption. These were the symptoms with which they were generally attacked: Great rigors preceding the fever, which kept up an even and rapid force, whilst it lasted, and never leaving them altogether. It was of the nature of a semi-tertian, one day being slight and the other more vehement. The sweats were constant, but not equally diffused. The extremities were generally very cold, there was seldom any heat in them. The stools were bilious, small, without any mixture of foreign matters, loose and griping, with frequent occasion to repeat them. The urine was thin and crude, discoloured, and in small quantity, having a small proportion of thick sediment, but crude, and by no means critical with respect to time. The spitting with the cough was in small quantity, and thick, well digested, but brought up with difficulty, and seldom. But in those who were very much distressed there was not the smallest digestion, and they spit constantly a crude matter. In many of them the fauces, thro' the course of the disease, were affected with redness and inflammation, with a thin, small, acrimonious defluxion. With this they were much afflicted, and wasted away very fast. They grew averse to all kinds of

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food

food, and even to drink; and near death many became delirious. These were what happened to consumptive persons.

In the summer and autumn there were many fevers, constant, but not violent. They were of some duration, but not to those who were afflicted with other complaints. The bowels were, in many persons very little disturbed, but suffered no inconveniences worth mentioning. The urine in many was free, natural, and of a good colour, but thin; yet concocted about the crisis. The cough was not troublesome, nor was the expectoration difficult. There was no aversion to food, but rather a craving for it. Upon the whole, those who became consumptive were not affected as in common. But these being seized with rigours, they perspired a little; others were attacked with vague and uncertain accessions, nor did the fever leave them suddenly, but put on the type of a tertian. In those who had it for the shortest time, the crisis was observed upon the twentieth day, but in many on the fortieth, and in some on the eightieth. Nay it ceased altogether in others, where it was more wandering, without any crisis at all. To many of these the fever returned again in a short space of time, and in these returns it observed regular periods. In many cases it was prolonged even to the winter. In all those who complained under this constitution which is here described, there were none who died but such as were affected with consumptions: Those who were attacked with fevers escaped altogether.

S E C T I O N I I .

C O N S T I T U T I O N T H E S E C O N D .

IN THASUS, before the autumn, not in their proper season, there were many wintry storms of some violence, with North and South winds, and great moisture. These happened at the setting of the Pleiades, and before they set. The winter was attended with the North wind, and many violent falls of snow; but with these there was often intermixed serene and calm weather. The cold, however, was by no means inconsiderable. After the winter solstice, and at the time when the West winds begin to blow, it was very cold; there were high north winds, and constant snow and rain; the heavens were much disturbed with high winds and continual clouds, and this kind of weather lasted even to the Equinox. The Spring was cold, with a North wind, rainy, and cloudy; nor was the Summer at all warm. The annual, or Etesian winds, blew constantly during this season; but under Arcturus there was a good deal of rain, with a North wind. The year upon the whole then being moist, cold, and stormy, in the Winter, people found themselves in good health; but upon the approach of Spring, many, nay most, were very disagreeably affected.

In the first place, there appeared defluxions upon the eyes, moist and crude, attended with much pain; and in many, small fordid concretions, breaking out with difficulty: These were very obstinate, and did not go off till the Autumn.

About

About Summer and Autumn, dysenteries, and tenesmus's, and lenteries, and diarrhœas prevailed; in which the stools were in some cases bilious, loose, and griping, and in many watry. In many there was a defluxion upon the urinary passages, attended with pain and strangury, of a bilious, watry, stringy or ramentose and purulent nature, which did not arise from any defect of the kidneys, but was owing to a translocation from another evacuation.

There were likewise vomitings of bile, phlegm, and indigested food. These were accompanied with violent sweats. And in all cases there was an appearance of great moisture. This was evident in many who were not confined, or in fevers, but more particularly in those who were seized with them; of which mention will be made. Many became phthical, attended with severe pain. But now about the Autumn and Winter, Fevers, which never left the patient, prevailed; nay, there were a few inflammatory and ephemeræ, some which raged only in the night, semitertians, pure tertians, quartans, or those of uncertain intermission. Some of each of these prevailed; but the ardent or inflammatory were few, and without any violent symptoms: For there was little or no hæmorrhage from the nose, and that only in a few cases. None were affected with delirium, and every thing else went on well. An exceeding good crisis was formed by an intermission in seventeen days. There were none that I know of, which terminated fatally, or to which a phrenzy succeeded. But the tertians were both more in number and more severe. They proceeded regularly thro' four revolutions, or intermissions, and were compleatly
judged

judged in seven ; nor did any of them return. The quartans kept a regular course from the beginning, but there were not a few of other fevers which took upon them this type, and these continued a long time. The quotidians, and nocturnals, and irregular intermittents, continued a long while, both to those who went about and those who were confined, and many of them lasted after the setting of the Pleiades, and through the Winter. Many, especially children, were seized with convulsions, attended with fever ; and in others they succeeded the fever. These observed daily revolutions, but were without danger, unless that arose from some other complaints.

Upon the whole, the most common were such fevers as never intermitted, but they all invaded the patient in the manner of a tertian ; yet they were one day slight and the other severe. They were violent, of long continuance, and attended with pain. In the beginning they were slight, but increased in violence, having a paroxysm upon the critical days, after which they grew worse. But if the patients were a little relieved, they were violently affected between the fits, and on the next critical day were much worse than before. In these cases the rigors were frequent, but uncertain, of short continuance, and not violent, but more considerable than in other fevers. The sweats were violent, but few, bringing no relief, but, on the contrary, they were injurious. There was a great coldness of the extremities, which scarcely ever were warm. There was no constant watchfulness, tho' it was considerable, and at times the patients were comatose and stupid. The bowels were very much disturbed, and the stools

stools bad, some of them of the worst kind. The urine was in most cases either thin, crude and pale, and after a short time a little concocted, but without any critical appearance, or turbid, without any sediment, or any thing swimming quite unconcocted on the top, separate from the rest; or it was in small quantity, but of a bad kind, the crude part uppermost. A cough for the most part attended these fevers, but brought neither benefit or disadvantage worth mentioning. They continued a long time, and were very obstinate, irregular, and without concoction, having no determined crisis, either in those cases which did well or those which ended in death. If any intermitted a little, they quickly returned again. There were some which had a crisis on the eightieth day, and in some of these there was a relapse, so as to continue through the winter. These left most persons without any crisis, which happened the same to those who recovered and those who did not. But as there were various circumstances in these fevers, and a very great uncertainty with regard to the crisis, so one of the most considerable and worst symptoms was an entire loss of appetite, and this especially in those who did not do well. Thirst, however, was not improper; but after a long course of time, when there was much pain, and great consumption of body, with a bad habit, there was a translocation of humours into different parts, which was either greater than the natural strength could support, or too insignificant to bring relief. It generally turned inward, and induced bad consequences. From this proceeded dysenteries, tenesmus's, lenteries, and fluxes, and in many, dropsies. Also there were great nauseas, and these arose in some either with the foregoing symptoms, or without

without them. Whatever happened violently either was borne with difficulty, or was of no service. Small exanthemata appeared, but being unequal to the magnitude of the disease, quickly vanished, as did also tumours behind the ears without any sign. In some there was a deposit on the limbs, especially the hip, and in a few this was critical, but it soon returned into the habit.

Some persons died of all ages, but chiefly children just taken from the breast, and some older of eight or ten years of age, and who were not yet arrived at puberty: And in these many of the above symptoms appeared, but not in all. But the only good, nay the best symptom in these, and which happened from a translation of the humours, was a difficulty of making water, or strangury. This happened likewise to many of this age who were not confined, as well as to the diseased. Upon this symptom a very sudden change arose in all. If the bowels were too open, they became costive, the appetite soon returned, and the fever became mild: but the strangury itself was tedious and painful. The urine was more plentiful than before, thick, with different shades of red in colour, and sometimes purulent, and was attended with pain. Whoever had these symptoms escaped, nor do I know of any who died.

But in those cases in which there was no danger, and where a concoction was made in proper time, it should be considered whether the translations of humours were good or critical signs. Concoctions always portend a crisis, and safety from the disease; but crudities, or inconcoctions are soon converted into bad translations, or a defect or want of crisis, or

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pain,

pain, or a duration of the disease, or death, or a relapse. What will happen from these should be considered from other circumstances, as to know what is past, to discern what is present, and to predict the future. And these two things in diseases are particularly to be attended to, to do good, and not to do harm. The whole art of medicine may be circumscribed in three distinctions, medicine, the sick-man, and the physician who is the minister of the art; and the conflict lies between the sick-person, the physician, and the disease. If a fever should accompany pain and heaviness in the head, or if these should happen without fever, in a person with a phrensy, convulsions would succeed, especially if attended with bilious vomiting, and they will terminate fatally. In an inflammatory or other fever with a pain in the head, and a sense of weight about the temples; if a dark cloud should seem to obstruct the sight, and there should be distress, with dull pain about the præcordia, it betokens an hæmorrhage from the nose. But those who perceive this sense of weight over the whole head, and are affected with pain in the stomach, and nausea, will vomit bile and phlegm. In some cases, especially in children, convulsions will follow. The same will happen to women, with pains about the uterus. But to older persons, and who have lost their natural heat, palsies, mania, and blindness.

CONSTITUTION

C O N S T I T U T I O N T H E T H I R D .

A Little before the rising of Arcturus, nay during the appearance of that constellation, there was much rain in THASUS, and the wind blew briskly from the North. But about the Equinox, and the setting of the Pleiades, there was moderate rain, with a South wind. The Winter was stormy from the North, with great drought, cold winds, and much snow. About the Equinox, the cold was intense. The Spring likewise was attended with northerly winds, generally dry, with small and cold rains. About the middle of Summer there was much rain, and great cold in the Dog-days. From this to the rising of Arcturus there was great heat, with warm winds, and these blew constantly, and with some violence, but there was no rain. The Etesian winds blew as usual. From Arcturus to the Equinox there was much rain, with the wind blowing from the South.

Under this constitution, in the Winter, there were many palsies, and some who were affected with them died in a short time. This disease was epidemic, but no other particularly prevailed. But rather before the Spring, inflammatory fevers began, and raged at the Equinox, and in the Summer. Those persons who were seized in Spring or Summer, in general recovered, a few only died; whilst to those who were affected in Autumn, these fevers proved fatal.

The following were the symptoms which attended these fevers, A plentiful and free hæmorrhage at the nose was a

sign of recovery, and I scarcely knew any who bled profusely in this manner, under this constitution, who died. PHILISCUS, indeed, and EPAMINON, and SILENUS, to whom this bleeding happened on the fourth and fifth day, and that in small quantity, submitted to fate. Most of the sick were attacked with rigors about the crisis, especially those who had no hæmorrhage; but this rigor generally produced a sweat. In some there was a yellowness on the skin, which appeared on the sixth day: And these had an evacuation by urine, or were relieved by plentiful stools, or a large hæmorrhage from the nose. As for instance, HERACLIDES, who lay sick at ARISTOCYDES, who had a very profuse bleeding, whose bowels were much emptied, and who made a quantity of urine. The crisis in that case was on the twentieth day, not as in the servant of PHANAGORAS, who having none of these signs died. This hæmorrhage broke out in most, but especially in young persons and those of mature age, and those died who were not affected with it. The older persons had the yellowness in the skin, and they were disturbed by a purging of the intestines, or a dysentery, as happened to BION, who lay sick with SILENUS. In the Summer dysenteries became epidemic, and those who were ill of the other diseases, and had the hæmorrhage of the nose, fell into this complaint, as MULLUS, and the son of ERATONIS, who after a profuse bleeding were affected with a dysentery, and recovered.

There appears, therefore, to have been a great redundancy of bilious humour in the blood. For about the crisis, there was not only no hæmorrhage at the nose, but tumours which
had

had appeared behind the ears vanished ; and upon this there arose pains in the side and about the hips. After the crisis likewise, when there was continual pain, and pale urine was made, there happened a small hæmorrhage. About the twenty-fourth day an abscess appeared, or *there was a translation of humours*, after an hæmorrhage, in ANTIPHONTUS, the son of CRITOBULUS. This went off, and a perfect crisis was made on the fortieth.

Many women fell sick at this time, but not so many as the men, and fewer died. Many had difficult parturitions, and being seized afterwards, most of them fell a sacrifice, as the daughter of TELOBOLUS, who died the sixth day after delivery. In many during the fever, the menses appeared, (and in some a hæmorrhage at the nose) which in many young girls now happened for the first time.

In some the eruption of the menses occurred together with the hæmorrhage, as in the daughter of DIATHARSIS, in whom this evacuation now first arose, and the bleeding at the nose was very considerable. None of these that I know of died, but some favourable circumstance generally happened. But pregnant women who were affected, miscarried, at least all those whom I knew. The urine was for the most part of a good colour, but thin and with a light sediment, with loose bilious stools. In many in whom the crisis was different, there were dysenteries, as in XENOPHANUS and CRITIA, and in these the urine was copious, watry, free from other matters, and thin; and about the crisis a good sediment was made, and other things were happily determined.

ned. I will mention to whom these things happened. BION, who lay sick with SILENUS; CRATIA with XENOPHANUS, the son of ARETON, and the wife of MINISTRATUS; all of whom were affected with dysenteries: But it remains to be enquired, whether because the urine was watry or no.

Many fevers about the time of Arcturus were terminated by a crisis on the eleventh day, and these suffered extraordinary relapses. Many persons likewise at this time became comatose, especially boys, and these, more particularly than others, died. But about the Equinox, and under the Pleiades, and in the Winter, inflammatory fevers prevailed; and of these many phrensies, of which a great number died, yet few of them occurred during the Summer. In these ardent fevers the danger soon appeared; for a smart fever at first attacked the patient, with a very slight rigor or shivering, great watchfulness, anxiety, and thirst, accompanied with a small sweat about the forehead and breast bones, but none over the whole body. The delirium was violent, with great distress and despondency; and there was great coldness about the feet, and especially the hands. Exacerbations arose on the even days, and in most cases great pains on the fourth, with cold sweats, but no heat in the extremities: On the contrary they were cold and livid; and there was no thirst after this. The urine was black, thin, and in small quantity, and the intestines were bound. There was no hæmorrhage at the nose, but a small quantity issued from it. This brought, however, no relief, for most persons died on the sixth day in a cold sweat. All these things did not happen to those who were affected with phrensy, for this was often deter-
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mined by a crisis on the eleventh and on the twentieth day. Those who were not seized with the phrensy in the beginning, on the third or fourth day, but had the disease gentle at first, experienced the greatest violence about the seventh. There were many affected with disease at this time, and of them many died, but especially young persons, and others in the flower of their age, and those of a smooth skin, black hair, and black eyes, leading a sedentary life, with a high, shrill, and rough voice, talkative and passionate, particularly women of this kind : These generally died. In this constitution, those who recovered were relieved by the four following signs : A hæmorrhage from the nose, a large quantity of urine, in which there was a considerable sediment, and of a good kind, a bilious evacuation of the intestines, or a dysentery. And some were determined not by one of these signs only, but by all, and where they powerfully prevailed. All, however, who had them recovered. Women and girls also experienced these signs, and they were of peculiar benefit to them in forming a crisis, where the menses at the same time appeared ; and I scarcely know one of these in whom the disease terminated fatally. For the daughter of PHILO, tho' she had a large bleeding at the nose, yet having made an untimely supper on the seventh day, unfortunately died.

An involuntary flow of tears in those who were attacked with these ardent fevers, and whilst other symptoms were not deleterious, gave an expectation of an hæmorrhage from the nose ; but if the other symptoms had a fatal tendency, it portended death rather than an eruption of blood.

Tumours

Tumours appearing behind the ears, attended with pain, after the crisis of the fever, and which could not be appeased or brought to suppuration, were generally dissolved upon the coming on of a diarrhœa, or a dysentery, or a sediment in the urine, as happened to HERMIPPUS of CLAZOMENE. The judgment that was formed concerning the crisis was sometimes the same, sometimes different, as in the case of two brothers, who were together sick at the Theatre of EPIGONIS. In the elder of these the crisis was formed on the sixth day, in the younger on the seventh. They both relapsed at the same hour, after the fever had intermitted five days; and in this relapse, the crisis was determined in both on the seventeenth from the beginning. In many a first crisis was formed on the fifth, the intermission lasted seven, and after the return, the crisis was on the fifth. In some the first crisis was on the seventh, the intermission took up another seven, and the latter crisis three. In some the first was on the fifth, the intermission was seven, the return three, then there was an intermission of one, and a return of one. In others the first was made on the sixth, then there was an intermission of six more, and the return continued three, then there was another intermission of one, and a relapse of one. This happened to the son of EVAGONTUS, of DAITHARSUS. In some likewise the first crisis was on the sixth, the intermission was seven, and the second crisis was on the fourth, as in the daughter of AGLAIDAS. All those who were sick under this constitution experienced a disease of this type, and I knew of none of those who recovered who did not suffer a relapse, according to the description above; and all those that I knew, recovered who had this kind of relapse, I do not remember that in any

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of them it returned another time. Most died on the sixth day, as EPAMINONDAS, SILENUS, and PHILISCUS the son of ANTAGORAS.

The crisis was formed in those who had tumours behind the ears on the twentieth day. These were generally terminated by resolution, as all did not come to a suppuration, but there was a translation of the humours to the bladder. In CRATISTONACTUS, who lived at HERACLIUS, and the maid servant of SCYMNUS the *Fuller*, there was a suppuration, and they died. In those who had the crisis on the seventh, and there was an intermission of nine days, the fever returned, and another crisis was made on the fourth; but in those to whom the first happened on the seventh, and the intermission lasted six; upon the return the next crisis was on the seventh, as in PHANOCRITUS, who lay sick at GNA-THO the *Painter's*.

In the winter, and under that solstice, nay even to the Equinox, there were many inflammatory fevers and phrensies, and many who were seized with them died. The crisis was various. In some it happened on the fifth day from the beginning, and there was then an intermission of four days. It again returned, and the crisis in the return was on the fifth: Making in all fourteen. This was the case with most boys, and with some grown persons. In some the first crisis was made on the eleventh, the relapse on the fourteenth; and a perfect termination on the twentieth. In those who were seized with a rigor on the twenty-ninth, a perfect crisis was not formed till the fortieth. There were many who had ri-

gors about the crisis, from the beginning. Those who had rigors with the first crisis, had them with the crisis in the relapse. There were few had rigors in the Spring, more in Summer, still more in Autumn, and most in the Winter. The hæmorrhages from the nose had now ceased.

S E C T I O N III.

SKILFUL persons distinguish diseases, (*or form their diagnostics*) from the common nature of all, and from the peculiar nature of each; from the disease itself, and from the patient who is affected with it; from those things which are administered, and from the person who administers; (from these it becomes lighter or more distressing) from the general or particular constitution of the air, and the country we inhabit; from custom, from diet, from the manner of living, from the different age, from the speech, from the behaviour, from the silence of different persons; likewise from their thoughts, from their sleeping, from their watchfulness, and from their dosing; in some persons also from their scratchings, from their itching, from their fears, from the paroxysm of the disease, from the state of the intestines, from the urine, from vomitings, and from spittings. Those things likewise should be examined which portend changes in the disease, as translations of matter, or a crisis, as sweats, rigors, cough, sneezings, hiccough, dyspnæa, eructations, silent and noisy eruptions of wind, and hæmorrhages from the
anus,

anus : And whatever besides is the consequence of these, is to be considered.

Fevers are either constantly upon sick persons, or they leave them by night and affect them by day, or they affect them by night and leave them in the day. These are semitertians, tertians, quartans, quintans, weekly and of nine days continuance. The first sort are of the smallest duration, the most violent, and most subject to danger. The safest of all, the mildest in its nature, and of the longest continuance, is the quartan. And this not only from its own nature, but as it alleviates every other disease. The semitertian easily becomes constant, and is often fatal. Besides that, a phthisis, and many other complaints, are apt to put on this type. The fever which occurs at night is not deadly, but is of long duration. That which happens by day is longer, and often is succeeded by a phthisis. The weekly fever is long, but not fatal. That of nine days is still longer, but in the same manner is not deleterious. A tertian has a quick crisis, and is safe. But a quintan is the worst of all; for it either precedes a phthisis, or when it affects persons with that complaint, they generally perish. But there are in all these fevers, both those which are constant and those which intermit, types, constitutions, and paroxysms. In the constant there is an accession, a perfection, and a state of danger : But about the crisis, and along with the crisis, they go off. In some they begin gently and softly, encrease every day with some new accessions, but about the crisis; and at that time are very powerful. In others they encrease from moderate be-

ginnings to the crisis, and then go off mildly. These things happen in almost every disease, as well as fever.

It is necessary to consider what kind of food is to be given in these fevers, and for this purpose many signs are to be examined, both those which have been mentioned, and those which remain : And it ought to be considered and examined, how far the disease is dangerous, or how acute it is, or how safe, or whether any thing should be given or not, or how much and what is its nature.

Those fevers which have exacerbations on the equal days, will have a crisis on the equal ; and those which have accessions on the unequal will be determined on the same. The equal days on which the crisis may appear, are the fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth, fourteenth, eighteenth, thirtieth, forty-eighth, sixtieth, eightieth, and hundredth. The unequal are the third, fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, seventeenth, twenty-first, twenty-seventh, and thirty-first. It should be considered also if there are any other days besides those mentioned on which a crisis may be formed, either portending danger or relapse. We should also give our attention at these times to any indications which may be shewn to health or injury, or to dispositions for the worse or the better. We should also examine into the critical termination of irregular fevers, and quartans, quintans and septans.

FOURTEEN CASES OF DISEASE.

C A S E I .

PHILISCUS who lived near the walls, took to his bed on the first day of his seizure with an acute fever; he was disposed to sweat, and had a very troublesome night. The next day all his symptoms were aggravated, but after a loose stool from a clyster he was relieved, and had a quiet night. On the third day in the morning, and till the evening, he appeared to be free from fever; but about the evening the fever was very violent, attended with sweating and thirst; the tongue was dry and *parched*, the urine was black, he had a very distressing night, slept none, but was very delirious. On the next day every thing was increased, and the urine continued black. In the night he was much easier, and the urine was of a better colour. On the fifth, about mid-day, a small quantity of pure blood was voided at the nostrils; but the urine was of various colours, having some small round globules resembling semen, floating about in it, but not forming any sediment at bottom. A suppository being administered, produced only a small quantity of wind. He had a troublesome night, with little sleep, was very talkative and delirious, the extremities were cold, nor could any heat be raised in them. He made black urine, slept a little the next day, but lost his voice; his sweats were very cold, the extremities became livid, and about the middle of the

1st DAY.

2d DAY.

3d DAY.

4th DAY.

5th DAY.

6th DAY. the day (being the sixth) he died. In this man, at the close of the fever, the respiration was like a person calling back, but seldom made, and of long duration. The spleen was elevated in a round and gibbous form. There were cold sweats to the end, and the exacerbations were on the equal days.

C A S E II.

SILENUS, who lived in PLATAMONE, near the house of EVALCIS, from fatigue and drinking, and unseasonable exercise, was seized with a fever. It began with pain and a sense of weight about the loins and in the head, with a distension of the neck. On the first day he had a loose, bilious, unmixed, frothy, and high-coloured stool. The urine was black, having likewise a black sediment. He had great thirst, his tongue was parched, and he slept none in the night.

1st DAY.

2d DAY. On the next day the fever was violent. He had many loose and frothy stools, the urine was black, the night was distressing, and he raved a little. On the third day every symptom was aggravated,. There was a great distension of the hypochondria, on both sides, extending even to the navel, but soft. The stools were loose, of a blackish hue, the urine was turbid and dark coloured. He had no sleep in the night, but talked much, intermixing laughing and singing: He could by no means be quieted. On the fourth the same symptoms prevailed. On the fifth, the stools were unmixed, bilious, loose, greasy; the urine thin and pellucid; some

4th DAY.

5th DAY

some dawns of reason appeared. On the sixth he sweated a little about the head, but the extremities were cold and livid. He had great restlessness, no stool, the urine continuing the same, with the fever very high. On the seventh he lost his voice, the extremities could not be warmed, and he made no urine. On the eighth a cold sweat was diffused over the whole body, accompanied with small, red, and round pustules, like *Iordos*: They continued, and made no translation. The intestines were but little moved; the stools were loose, indigested, and painful. The urine was also made with much pain. The extremities were a little heated, the sleep was light, but the coma was considerable. The voice was gone, the urine thin and pellucid. On the ninth, things continued in the same state. On the tenth he could not drink, was comatose, and had a little sleep: His stools were the same as before. In the urine was a thick sediment: This was like flour, and white. The extremities were still cold, and on the eleventh day he died. From the beginning to the end, the respiration was long and seldom, and there was a constant palpitation of the præcordia. He was twenty years old.

6th DAY.

7th DAY.

8th DAY.

9th DAY.

10th DAY

11th DAY

C A S E . III.

AN acute fever seized HEROPHON. He had very slight stools and a tenesmus in the beginning, but afterwards the stools were loose, bilious, and in small quantity. He was without sleep, and the urine was black and thin. On the

- 5th DAY. the fifth day in the morning, a deafness came on, and all the symptoms were aggravated. The spleen appeared much swelled, and there was a great distension of the hypochondria. The evacuations by stool were few and black, and he was
- 6th DAY. delirious. On the sixth the delirium continued, and in the night a sweat broke out. He was however cold, and the
- 7th DAY. delirium still remained. On the seventh the extremities were very cold, and he became thirsty, but was still delirious. In
- 8th DAY. the night his reason returned, and he slept. On the eighth he had much fever, the spleen subsided, and he became more reasonable. He complained of a pain in his groin, and a tumour appeared in the direction of the spleen, and afterwards the pain passed into both thighs. He had a good night, the urine was of a good colour, and there was a small sediment. On the ninth he sweat, and a crisis was made,
- 9th DAY. the fever beginning to go off or intermit. On the fifth it returned again, and the spleen was tumified: The fever was
- 14th DAY. violent, and the deafness acceded. On the third day after the relapse the spleen was reduced, and the deafness was lessened. The pain again seized upon the limbs. In the night
- 16th DAY. he sweat, and afterwards on the seventeenth day the crisis was made again. He was not delirious during the relapse.
- 17th DAY.

C A S E IV.

IN THASUS, the wife of PHILINUS having just before been delivered of a daughter, and the proper discharges being made, and other circumstances favorable, on the fourteenth day

day from delivery was seized with a violent fever, accompanied with rigors. She complained much of pain about the region of the stomach, and the right hypochondrium. She had also pains about the pudendum, and a suppression of the discharges. But a pessary being applied she was relieved there, but the pains of the head, neck, and loins, continued. She had no sleep, the extremities were cold, and she became thirsty. The intestines were very hot, and she had a slight stool. The urine was thin, and from the beginning very pale. On the night of the sixth day, she became delirious at first, but her reason afterwards returned. On the seventh she was thirsty, and had bilious stools. On the eighth she had a new rigor and this was succeeded by a high fever. She had also convulsions attended with pain, and she was very delirious. A suppository being administered, she rose, and had a very copious stool: She did not sleep that night. On the ninth day the convulsions returned. On the tenth she began to be sensible, on the eleventh she slept, and her memory returned, but almost immediately she became again delirious. Whilst the convulsions were upon her, she made a quantity of pale urine, tho' but seldom, and when desired by the attendants. It was turbid and white, such as often deposits a sediment, but there was no such thing in this, but in colour and thickness it resembled that of cattle: Such was what I saw. On the fourteenth palpitations had seized the whole body, she talked much, and sometimes sensibly. On the seventeenth her voice failed her, and on the twentieth she died.

6th DAY

7th DAY

8th DAY

9th DAY

10th DAY
11th DAY

14th DAY

17th DAY

C A S E V.

THE wife of EPICRATUS, who lay sick at ARCHEGETES, when she was near her time of delivery was seized with a violent rigor, and as it was said did not grow hot after it. The next day no alteration arose. On the third she was delivered of a daughter, and this was attended with every favourable circumstance. Two days after delivery she was seized with a violent fever, attended with pain about the region of the stomach and the pudendum: Upon the application of a pessary the last was relieved, but she was attacked with pains in the head and about the loins. She had no sleep that night. She had a few bilious, loose, and unmixed stools, and the urine was thin and dark coloured. On the sixth day after she was seized with the fever, she was delirious in the night. On the seventh every thing was aggravated. She was without sleep, she was delirious and thirsty, her stools were bilious, copious, and high-coloured. On the eighth she had a new rigor, and slept much after it. On the ninth she was much the same. On the tenth she complained of a pain in her legs and about the stomach, with heaviness in the head, but without any delirium; she slept much, and was costive in her bowels. On the eleventh the urine was of a good colour, having a large sediment, and she became much easier. On the fourteenth she had a fresh rigor, and a violent fever after it. On the fifteenth the stools were bilious and yellow, attended with vomiting. She sweated without any fever, but in the night the fever was very high, and the urine was thick with a white sediment.

On

On the sixteenth the symptoms were aggravated in the night, she was very uneasy, did not sleep, and was delirious. On the eighteenth she became thirsty and the tongue was parched, she slept none but raved much : She had likewise great pain in her legs. On the twentieth in the morning she had a small rigor, and after it became comatose. She then slept sweetly, after she had vomited a small quantity of black bile. In the night she became deaf. On the twenty-first in the morning she was attacked with a dull pain in the left side, attended with a small cough. The urine was now thick and turbid, of a red colour, but without any sediment. Other things appeared more favorable, but she was not free from fever. From the first she had a pain and redness in her throat, the uvula was loose and enlarged, and an acid, sharp, and salt defluxion continued to the end. On the twenty-seventh day she was free from all fever, there was a sediment in the urine, but the pain in the side continued. On the thirty-first the fever came on again, and she had bilious stools. She vomited a little bile on the fortieth, and on the eightieth a complete crisis was formed, and she was quite recovered from this fever.

16th DAY

18th DAY

20th DAY

21st DAY

27th DAY

31st DAY

40th and
80th DAY

C A S E VI.

A Violent fever, tho' of a vague and uncertain type, attacked CLEONACTUS, who lay sick with HERACLEUS. He complained of pain in his head and left side, and his limbs likewise, with great lassitude. The paroxysms were very irregular, without any order, sometimes with sweats, some-

times without them. They generally happened on the critical days. On the twenty-fourth his hands became cold. He vomited some yellow bile in large quantity, and after some time what was become putrid, and by this he was relieved of all his complaints. On the thirtieth he had a hæmorrhage from both nostrils, and this happened irregularly till the crisis. He had no aversion to food, nor was thirsty the whole time, neither did he want sleep. The urine was white, but not colourless. On the fortieth he voided reddish urine, with a copious sediment of the same colour, and after this he began to recover. The urine was afterwards various, sometimes with a sediment and sometimes without it. On the sixtieth there was much white and light sediment. All things remitted, and the fever went off. The urine was after that thin, but of good colour. On the seventieth he was free from fever, which left him for ten days more. On the eightieth he had a fresh rigor, succeeded by a smart fever: He sweat much, and the urine had a light red sediment.

C A S E VII.

1st DAY METO was seized with a violent fever, and sense of weight and pain in the loins. The next day after drinking a large quantity of water, he was relieved by a happy evacuation by stool. On the third he had great heaviness in his head, and his stools were loose, bilious, and of a reddish colour. On the fourth all his symptoms were exaggerated,

aggerated, blood flowed twice from the right nostril, he had a restless night, and the stools were the same as on the third, but the urine was dark coloured, and had something swimming in it of the same colour, and of a loose texture, and not disposed to subside. On the fifth he had a large efflux of blood from the left nostril, he sweat, and a crisis was made. After the crisis he became watchful, and talked irrationally. The urine was light and blackish. Having washed his head, he slept, and his reason returned. This disease had no relapse, but a hæmorrhage from the nose frequently happened after the crisis.

5th DAY

C A S E . . . V I I I .

ERASIMUS, who lived near the Cataract at BOOTA, was attacked with a violent fever after supper. He had a troublesome night. The next day, which was the first of the disease, he lay quiet. On the second every thing grew worse, and in the night he became delirious. On the third he was in much pain, and was still without reason. On the fourth he was much worse, and slept none at all in the night. He dozed, and talked much as in dreaming, but was very bad, all his symptoms increasing, and portending great danger. With these he was affected with fear and with pain. On the fifth in the morning he was somewhat composed, and was quite sensible. : But about noon he raved much again, and was exceedingly uneasy. The extremities were cold and livid, and the urine crude : About sun-set he died. To the end of this fever there was a constant sweat, and a swelling of

1st DAY

2d. DAY

3d DAY

4th DAY

5th DAY

of the hypochondria, with distension and pain. The urine was black, with round substances swimming about in it which never subsided. The belly was loose, he had a continual thirst, but not great; and at the time of his death considerable convulsions, with sweats.

C A S E IX.

1st DAY **C**RITO, in THASUS, whilst he was walking about was seized with a pain in his foot, which began in his great toe. On the same day he took to his bed, with shiverings and loss of appetite, sometimes indeed growing hot.

2^d DAY In the night he was delirious. The next day his foot was considerably swelled all over, and was very red and much distended about the ankle. At the same time there arose in the skin small black pustules, the fever was very violent, and the delirium was furious. The stools were of pure bile, but

3^d DAY in large quantity. The next day he died.

C A S E X.

CLAZOMENES, who lay sick near the well at PHRYNICHIDA, was seized with a fever. He complained at first of a pain in his head, neck, and loins. Then he was attacked with deafness, and he could not sleep. The fever became violent, and the præcordia were much swelled, but not distended. The tongue was dry. He was delirious on
the

the night of the fourth day. On the fifth he had much pain, and other symptoms were increased. On the eleventh they remitted a little. His stools were from the beginning to the fourteenth, loose, copious, and watry. The urine to the end was light, of a good colour, and had a large quantity of loose matter swimming about in it, which did not subside. About the sixteenth the urine became thicker, having a small sediment in it. He was in some measure relieved, and his reason was a good deal restored. On the seventeenth the urine was again light, and tumors arose behind both ears, attended with pain. He did not sleep, but was delirious, and complained of pain in his legs. The crisis happened on the twentieth, he being quite free from fever; he did not sweat, and was perfectly sensible. About the twenty-seventh a violent pain arose in the right hip, but very soon went off. The tumors behind the ears neither suppurated nor were resolved; but continued painful. About the thirtieth he had a violent diarrhœa, with many watry stools and dysentery; the urine was at that time thick, and the pain of the ears was appeased. On the fortieth he complained of pain in his right eye and dimness of sight, but these were soon relieved.

4th and
5th DAY.

11th DAY

14th DAY

16th DAY

17th DAY

20th DAY

27th DAY

30th DAY

40th DAY

C A S E X I .

THE wife of DROMEADA, having been just delivered of a daughter, under every favourable circumstance, was the day after seized with a rigor, which terminated in an acute fever. She complained besides on this first day of pain about

1st DAY

about the præcordia, with an aversion to food, frequent shiverings, and great restlessness, and for many days she had no sleep. Her respiration was seldom, deep, and drawn back as it were with a spasmodic affection. The day after the rigor she had a laudable evacuation by stool. The urine was thick, white, and turbid, such as often is seen where there is a sediment, but no such thing happened in this case. She slept none in the night. On the third day about noon she had a fresh rigor, and succeeded by a violent fever. The urine was as before, but the pains about the præcordia and the disdain of food continued. The night was troublesome, and she did not sleep. She had a cold sweat diffused over the whole body, and this was soon succeeded by warmth. On the fourth the pains of the præcordia yielded a little, but she had great pains and heaviness in the head. She dozed a little, and some small drops of blood fell from the nostril. The tongue was parched, and she was thirsty; the urine was light and oily; she slept a short time. On the fifth she was still thirsty and disdained food, the urine was the same as before: She had no stool. About the middle of the day she was very delirious, and then in a short time became quite sensible. After getting up she fell into a dose. She felt some slight cold. In the night she slept, but was delirious. On the sixth in the morning she had another rigor, and soon after she grew warm; a sweat diffused itself over the whole body, yet the extremities were cold: She was still delirious. The respiration was seldom made and deep. A little after, convulsions came on, beginning at the head, and she soon died.

CASE XII.

A Man when he was very warm fat down to supper, and drank much. He vomited during the whole night, and had a violent fever, with pain in the right præcordium, and a considerable abscess. He had a troublesome night. The urine was from the beginning thick, of a reddish colour, and without any sediment. The tongue was parched, but he was not very thirsty. On the fourth day the fever was very high, and he was in pain all over. On the fifth he voided a large quantity of light oily urine, and his fever continued smart. On the sixth he was very delirious till the evening, nor did he sleep in the night. On the seventh all the symptoms were aggravated, but the urine was the same, he talked much, and was exceedingly restless. He had some sharp, watry, and troublesome stools, in which he voided some worms. The night was troublesome. The next morning he had a fresh rigor, and smart fever after it. This was succeeded by a warm sweat, after which the fever disappeared, but he did not sleep much. After he did sleep he was very cold, and had a copious ptyalism. In the evening he was very delirious, and a short time after, he vomited a little black bile. On the ninth the coldness continued, with great delirium, and he had no sleep. On the tenth he was seized with a pain in his legs, every thing encreased, and he was quite lost. On the eleventh he died.

4th DAY

5th DAY

6th DAY

7th DAY

8th DAY

9th DAY

10th DAY

11th DAY

C A S E XIII.

A Woman who lay sick upon the shore, in the third month of her pregnancy was seized with a fever, and at the same time with a pain in her loins. On the third day it attacked her head and neck, shoulders, and right hand. Immediately upon this she lost her voice, and her right hand was affected by a convulsion like that of persons in a palsy. She was delirious, the night was very troublesome, and she did not sleep: She had some small bilious stools. On the fourth the tongue was entirely paralytic, so that she could not speak at all; and the convulsions and pains continued the same. About the præcordia there was a tumour, with pain. She did not sleep that night, but was quite delirious, she had some stools, and the urine was light, yet of a bad colour. On the fifth the fever was very violent; as well as the pain of the præcordia. She was very delirious, and had some bilious stools. She sweated in the night, and the fever left her. On the sixth her senses returned, and she was relieved every where, except that the pain of her left shoulder continued. She was thirsty, the urine was still light; and she did not sleep. On the seventh she was seized with a general tremor, was a little delirious, and the pains of her clavicles and hands continued. She was relieved in every thing besides, and was quite sensible, and for three days was entirely free from fever. On the eleventh she relapsed, and had a fresh rigor and feverish accession; but on the fourteenth she vomited a quantity of yellow bile, and after that she sweated, and the fever came to a crisis.

C A S E

C A S E X I V .

MELIDIA, who lay sick near the temple of JUNO, began to complain of pains in her head, neck, and breast, and immediately was seized with an acute fever. The menstrual flux appeared at the same time, but in small quantity, and the pains continued with them. On the sixth day she became comatose, had a great nausea and dislike of food, with shiverings and redness in the cheeks. She was a little delirious. On the seventh she sweated, and the fever left her, but the pains continued. The fever returned again, and she had but little sleep. The urine throughout the whole was of a good colour, but thin or light. The evacuations by stool were loose, bilious, and griping, but voided in small quantity, were of a darkish colour, and very offensive to the smell. In the urine there was a white and light sediment: She sweated profusely. On the eleventh day a perfect crisis was made.

6th DAY

7th DAY

11th DAY

B O O K II.

S E C T I O N I.

IN CRANON there were frequent boils during the Summer, and in the great heats there was much rain, particularly from the South, at which time there were also eruptions on the skin. As they approached to a termination, they were attended with great heat and itching. Pustules then arose like burns, and were affected with a similar sensation. In the violent heats of Summer fevers appeared, but without any sweat. But if a shower, tho' ever so slight, happened, a sweat broke out in the beginning. These fevers had rather a difficult crisis than otherwise, but more easy than those whose sweat arose not from the state of the air, but rather from the nature or type of the disease.

' Ardent fevers arose, especially in the Summer, and at other times besides ; in the Summer, however, they were less relieved by perspiration.

In the Autumn particularly, some persons were subject to worms, and pains in the stomach, and tho' these diseases were
not

not malignant, yet they continued a long time. *Ascarides* tormented them, especially in the evening, agreeably to the season of the year, which corresponds to that part of the day. They were very severe, not only on account of the time when pain is most tedious, but from their own power.

In the Autumn diseases were very violent, and attended with death, and a reason may be assigned for this, by their having a constant exacerbation every evening, as if the whole year were confined to a certain number of paroxysms. For constant as is the day to the disease, and the evening to the exacerbation, so constant is the disease to the constitution of the season, when it is not interrupted by some species that went before, or by some other constitution a power is obtained. Thus the year seems to keep the constitution to itself.

But at certain and settled seasons, and when the weather was temperate, diseases of a good disposition, and which were easy of solution, appeared. In unsettled seasons, those which were inconstant and of difficult solution, as those which happened at PERINTHUS, where the winds blew violent or moderate, and where either great wet or drought, or heat or cold, prevailed. The Spring was the most healthy season, and the least fatal.

In the beginning of a disease, we should consider if it be likely to come to a height. This will be evident from its increasing, and its increasing from its periods. And from these the crisis will be discovered; and from the exacerbations

ons during certain periods, whether it will come on easily or no, and whether it will occupy much time or not, and whether or no it will be of considerable violence; and from all these whether likewise it will be constant or intermit, will be attended with wounds or expectorations, with pain, or abscesses, or any other phænomena. We may likewise judge from some common things. What comes on quickly will produce a sudden crisis, what more slowly a more deliberate one. And in the periods between the exacerbations, in some the disease continues the same, in others it increases. Those who die suddenly have a more rapid crisis, as well as more violent and constant pains; but the critical signs in those who do well do not so immediately appear.

The appearance of a crisis without producing any effect, betokens either death or a difficulty in solution: A premature crisis whilst things are in a crude state, a relapse; but if they are in small quantity, a defect in the crisis; and if they exceed, a bad solution of the disease. Those things which are formed for critical signs, if they do not produce a crisis, prolong or perplex the disease; but if they act contrary to it, they indicate fatality. Now not only these things prevent the crisis, but those which from their original nature, approach towards contraries, no less than those which act immediately as such. For those are often bad signs which have only a contrary tendency. This should be considered in the different kinds of food, a compression of the veins, and tumours of the hypochondria, either above or below. Many other instances might also be given, as the flaccidity of the breasts in cases of
abortion;

abortion ; for here no contrariety appears, no more than in the cessation of a cough upon the swelling of the testicles. This swelling of the testicles from the cough shews a mutual concert between the parts of generation, the voice, the thorax, and the breasts.

Translations of the humours are made by the veins and arteries, by the bones, by the nerves (or tendons), by the skin, and by other parts. They are of good tendency when they are made below the seat of a disease, such as varices and heavy pains of the loins, if derived from a superior part. But the best of all are such as are made very low down, far below the abdomen, and very remote from the disease, and those which are made by some emissary, as a flux of blood from the nose, pus from the ears, expectorations, and urine : And in those organs likewise which have no excretion, (in which the translation is made difficultly) as in the teeth, eyes, nose, and sweat. Likewise in whatever breaks out upon the skin, some discharging humours, and others generating matter or pus, and some becoming ulcers ; besides exanthemata, and scales, a falling off of the hair, vitiligines, leprosy, and other eruptions of the same kind, which arise suddenly and cover the whole body. These are not unworthy of being a means of terminating a disease, as happened to the niece of TEMENEUS, who in an acute fever had something breaking out by translation upon her finger, which when it was not sufficient to carry off the disease, receded, and she died.

Translations are made by the veins, intestines, nerves or skin, and are carried off by the bones, or medulla spinalis, or some
emissaries

emissaries, as the mouth, pudendum, ears and nose, and by the uterus in the flow of the menses. This last brings on a crisis, the day after women are affected with pains in the loins or thighs, in the same manner as the translation of a cough is made upon the testicles, and from one testicle to another. Translations of a cough upon the upper part of the abdomen, are not so beneficial in the end. Large eruptions of blood from the nose make the most happy terminations; which the physicians did not sufficiently observe in the case of HERAGORAS.

Those who have naturally rough voices, have likewise rough tongues; and these asperities accompany their diseases. But then they arise from the nature of the organ, not from the disease. Those of a soft nature are more slow in receiving a disease, and in recovering from it. We should consider also the length of the head from the nature of the food, and the length of the neck with its various inflexions. Also the capacity and thickness of the veins from the same, and their straightness, and breadth, and shortness, and exility, from the contrary. Those who have broad veins, have their bellies and their bones broad, they are generally thin, but fat persons have such things reversed. Those who starve themselves are in a moderate way. We should consider likewise what those things are which increase the body: Also the distance at which the veins are placed from each other.

Ruptures of the abdomen which are made above the pubis, are immediately attended with no injury. But those which happen a little above the navel, on the right side, bring on

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great.

pain and anxiety, and a vomiting of the excrements, as in the case of *PITTACUS*. They are occasioned by a blow, or laceration, or some other act of violence. What is produced between the skin and the belly, occasions an emphysema or tumour of wind, which is very troublesome. It puts on a pale colour approaching to white, such as happens in diseases of the liver, and from this arise such diseases, and a jaundice which originates in the liver, and soon occasions this discoloured swelling as well in dropical as leucophlegmatic persons; whilst those who are affected with diseases of the spleen, both dropical and jaundiced, have a blacker hue in their skins. Ulcers also in persons who have this white appearance are cured with difficulty, and never cicatrise, but run between the skin, as happened in the cases of *ANTILOCHUS* and *ALEVA*. They arose in them from a salt humour falling down under the skin from the head, chiefly upon the lungs, and there occasioning an inflammation.

The causes of diseases also are objects of consideration, whether it be a pain of the head or of the ears, or of the pleura. In some likewise a pain in the teeth is a sign of disease, and in others a swelling of the groin. Where ulcers arise and form a crisis in a fever, as well as tumours; in the cases where no such things happen there is no crisis, but where they remain within, a certain relapse may be pronounced. Where there were very loose and crude stools, the seeds of millet boiled whole in oil stopped the evacuation, as happened in the son of a sailor, and *MYRIOCHAUNE*.

SECTION

SECTION II.

A Woman was affected with a pain in her stomach, and nothing would continue in it. Some grains of barley, macerated in the juice of quinces, and taken once a day, stopped the vomiting, as happened likewise to CHARION. Alterations are of use when they do not induce dangerous symptoms, as vomiting occasioned by medicines on account of a fever. The termination of a disease by unmixed matters is a mark of putrefaction.

SERAPIS after a very liquid stool, swelled in his body. He had an itching on a certain day, but it did not continue. He had an abscess in his side, which grew black (being sphacelated) and he died.

The wife of STYMARGUS after a smart purging of her intestines for some days, became costive, and after the abortion of a female infant of four months recovered, but she swelled.

Moscho who was dreadfully troubled with the gravel, had a small speck on the upper eye lid, on the side towards the ear, and it was ulcerated within. On the fifth or sixth day an ulcer discharged itself from the inner part: After that it was resolved. Then there arose a tumour of the glands under the ears, and down the neck in those which corresponded to these parts.

The brother of the wife of ARISTÆUS, after great fatigue in travelling grew warm, and a small tumour like the seed of the fir tree arose on the tibia. After that he was seized with a violent fever, and the next day he sweated, and this always happened on the equal days along with the fever. His spleen was now affected. Blood flowed frequently from the left nostril, and in a short time the crisis was formed. The day after, a tumour arose behind the left ear, and on the next day one behind the right, which however was less and was attended with heat. Both of them sensibly vanished away, and did not arrive at suppuration.

A man who came from ALCIBIADES had a slight fever, and just before the crisis he had a swelling of the testicle on the left side. He had besides a large spleen. The crisis of his fever happened on the twentieth day: He then grew very warm at times, and spit up a quantity of florid blood.

One who had a cough, but spit nothing of consequence, lost the use of her right arm and left leg. She was not altered in any thing besides, neither in her countenance nor understanding: Neither was there any thing originally excellent in them. She grew better on the twentieth day. This was at the time of the flux of her menses, and perhaps this was the first time they appeared, for she was a virgin.

APEMANTUS, and the father of that smith who broke his head, and NICOSTRATUS, did not expectorate with their coughs. They had however great pain in their kidneys, which

which they attributed, upon being asked, to excessive eating and drinking.

Violent pains are distinguished upon inspection from others, by the dread or the ease of suffering, by experience, or by being previously unacquainted with them. Water which most readily becomes hot or cold is the lightest. We want experience with regard to meats and liquors, to know what are most profitable. We should remark that a great efflux of blood occasions paleness of the countenance, and other things of the same kind as they occur : Likewise what contributes to moisture or dryness, to heat or cold, and many things which may be discovered. The abortion of a male child in sixty days, ensures safety to the mother after delivery. HERCULES swelled on the eighth day of the disease. A dysentery hath the most pain which is attended with a tenesmus. A woman who suckled her child had an eruption upon her body, which went off in the summer when she weaned it.

The wife of the tanner who prepared skins, after a safe delivery, was found to have a remainder of some of the membranes not taken away ; it came off on the fourth day with some violence : For she was troubled with a very considerable strangury. She conceived soon after, and brought forth a male child, but she was for many years affected with the complaint in her urine, nor had she her menses afterwards. At times of delivery, the strangury left her for a short interval.

A woman, previous to her conception, complained of a violent pain in her hip. It went off upon conception, and returned the twentieth day after delivery. She was delivered of a male child. In another pregnant woman there broke out pustules, about the third or fourth month, upon her right leg, and on her right hand near the thumb; for which frankincense was used. I do not know whether she was ever delivered, for I left her on the seventh month; but she lived, if I do not mistake, in the house of ARCHELAUS near the rocks.

The wife of ANTIGONUS, who lived near NICHOMACHUS, brought forth a boy, very fleshy, and with all its limbs distinct, but it was no more than four fingers in length, without any bones, and thick and round. She was affected with a shortness of breath before delivery, and during the time, and vomited a small quantity of pus, such as is voided in an abscess. A woman who was with great difficulty delivered of female twins, and whose discharges were not compleat, swelled all over, and after that her belly became very large, and the other swellings subsided. Till the sixth month she had a discharge of blood, and after that the fluor albus during the rest of the time. These fluxes were the cause of great pain in venery, after which much clear blood was discharged.

In a long continued lientery, an acid eructation which never happened before was a good sign, as in the case of DEMENETA. This may be attempted by art, for these diseases
of

of the bowels may be altered, and then, perhaps, the acid eructations may put a stop to the looseness.

LYCIA who was cured by a draught of Hellebore, was after that affected with a large spleen, attended with pain and fever. The pain was chiefly in the shoulders. The vein which runs on the side of the spleen was opened in the arm, and the blood flowed very rapidly. Sometime after when the vein was not opened, blood flowed out along with the perspiration. The spleen extended to the right side, and her perspiration seemed to be doubled within, but was not very deep: She was a little delirious, and was chilly. She had a discharge of wind, but no stools, nor did she void any urine. She died before delivery.

Tumours about the fauces did not ulcerate, but passed over to the left side. A pain in the spleen was not critical. HIERO had a crisis on the fifteenth day. The sister of COUS had a swelling of the liver, similar to that of the spleen, and she died on the second day. BRON who voided a large quantity of urine, but without sediment, had a hæmorrhage from the left nostril. He had a hard and elevated spleen: He remained free from disease for some time, but afterwards relapsed.

There were some persons who were affected with sore throats, after the following manner. The vertebræ of the neck were bent inwards, some more and some less, and the neck itself on the outside had a conspicuous cavity, which was very painful to the touch. In some it was below the
bone,

bone, which from its resemblance is denominated from the teeth, but here it was not so painful. In others it occupied a larger space. If it was not near the bone just mentioned, the fauces did not inflame, but were soon quieted. The parts under the jaw which swelled, neither were inflamed, nor were the glands, but seemed as in nature. The tongue was not easily moved, and appeared to the patients to be large and prominent, and under the tongue the veins could easily be perceived. They could not swallow at all, or with great difficulty; and what they attempted got up into the nose, especially if they used any violence. They spoke likewise through the nose, but the respiration in these persons was not very difficult. But in some the veins of the head, neck, and temples, were much swelled: And in some of these the pains were exasperated, and the temples were heated, altho' there was no fever. In many the breath was not stopped, unless there had been a great desire of swallowing any thing, nor were the eyes fixed. Those who had the tumours directly in front, not verging to either side, had no paralytic affection, nor did any of them die. Those who died I will endeavour to remember; but all whom I now recollect recovered. Some were relieved almost immediately, but most of them continued sick for forty days, yet in all this time were free from any fever. Many continued to be troubled a much longer time with a part of the tumour, of which the deglutition and voice gave an indication. The uvula likewise, from a defluxion upon it, gave a sign of something bad, altho' no inconvenience really arose from it. Those who had tumours verging towards either side, suffered a paralytic affection on that side of the vertebræ, and the muscles were

were drawn towards the other. This was most evident in the face, in the mouth, and in the palate. The lower jaws likewise were drawn down. These paralytic affections did not extend through the whole body, as from other causes, not further indeed than the hands. Some persons from this sore throat spit a concocted matter, yet in small quantity, and with difficulty. Those who had the tumours in front also spit. They who were affected with fever had a much greater difficulty of breathing, and talked deliriously, their veins were very much swelled, and their feet very cold: Although this circumstance affected all, yet these more particularly. They were likewise unable to stand. All of them did not die immediately, but those whom I knew fell a sacrifice.

S E C T I O N . III.

WE came to PERINTHUS about the middle of Summer, after there had been a mild winter with the wind southerly. But the Spring and Summer were both very dry, even to the setting of the Pleiades. The rain that fell was very small, like dew. The Etesian winds did not blow much, and then they were dispersed, or blew at great distances of time from each other. In the Summer inflammatory fevers prevailed the most, being epidemic, but they were not attended with vomiting; and the evacuations from the intestines were loose, watry, not bilious, but frothy, and sometimes depositing a sediment resembling what had long
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been

been exposed to the air. Those stools which were of the same kind altogether were a bad sign. In these fevers many persons were comatose and slightly delirious, and especially when they were just awakened from sleep, for when they were quite roused they were sensible. The respiration was not much quickened. The urine in most was thin, and in small quantity, but was not discoloured. No hæmorrhage happened from the nose except in very small quantity, nor were there tumours behind the ears, of which I shall write hereafter, nor were the spleen or right hypochondrium swelled, or the latter affected with pain. There was something of a crisis, and this happened principally upon the fortieth day, in a few by sweat, in a few others by rigors. There were some who relapsed. After some gentle showers in the Summer a perspiration arose. And of these fevers some began with a sweat, but they were not of a bad sort, and after some time they had a crisis by the same evacuation. In those which arose in the Summer, about the seventh, eighth, or ninth day; small miliary elevations of the skin, like the bite of a gnat, made their appearance, but were not very troublesome. They continued till the crisis. These spots were never seen upon male subjects, yet no woman who had them died: But most became comatose and deaf, altho' they were not so before, nor did they continue so the whole time. They were mostly comatose and sleepy in the Summer, and about the setting of the Pleiades, and after that they were apt to be watchful. Upon the whole this constitution was not fatal. But it was not proper to stop an evacuation in the intestines by food; what was done by way of cure was contrary to common reasoning. For most of the sick were
much

much exposed to cold, and cold was found to produce ulcers; yet heat was gradually to be produced, and so that no violent force might be put upon nature. The signs of this coldness, which happened more or less, were shivering, cough, tremblings, sneezing, eructations of wind, and other things of the same kind, all which were pernicious.

Those who were seized with fever, attended with anxiety and shivering on the access, had a redness in the countenance, a lassitude of the whole body, pains in the eyes, heaviness in the head, and slight paralytic affections of the limbs. In women there was a shew of the menses and sometimes for the first time, and in virgins and those who were irregular, whether it was the proper time or not, and they became pale with them.

It is of great consequence in diseases to know what will happen, at what time, and to what kind of persons, but especially to those who are affected with bilious fevers, and to those who have a deposit upon their legs.

We know the nature of medicines from their effects. For all do not act in the same manner, but some one way and some another. Some likewise act sooner than others, some later. They differ likewise according to their various preparations, whether they are given in a dry form, or bruised, or in decoction. I omit many things, as the persons to whom they are to be given, and in what diseases, and at what time of the disease, the age of the patient, his form and his

way of living, the time of the year also, and what preceded his complaint, and such like.

ZOILUS, who lived near the walls, after a well digested cough was seized with an acute fever, accompanied with a redness of the face, and a costiveness of the intestines beyond what was necessary. He had also a pain in his left side, and a very severe pain in his ear, but his head was not much affected. During the whole of the disease he spit a purulent matter, and a crisis was made with regard to his other complaints on the eighth or ninth day, when a great quantity of pus issued from his ear. On the ninth he was entirely free from any pain in it. But I do not know how far the crisis was made with any rigor. He sweated violently in the head, but there was still a burning pain of the ear and left side. After this, both his ear and side were appeased, especially the last, just about the scapula; but now as well as before, he spit much of clear pus as in the beginning, and about the seventh or eighth day, and on the last, with much difficulty. He was costive in his bowels about the ninth and tenth day: The pain had ceased, the tumours had subsided, and a perspiration broke out; but no crisis was made, as was evident from the stools and other things; for from the beginning of the pain of the ear the bowels were disturbed. On the ninth day, pus was evacuated at the ear, and on the fourteenth a perfect crisis was made, but without any rigor. Upon the same day he had a copious and well digested expectoration, after the evacuation from the ear became more powerful. But sweats, and ulcers spreading in the head a long time after, infested him. They were healed in about three days after breaking out.

out. Whatever disappeared without the sign of a crisis, made a bad crisis, as happened in the case of an erysipelas, in the maid of POLEMARCHUS.

Fevers which arise upon the suppuration of the glands, unless they are ephemeræ, (*or fevers of a day's continuance*) are in general bad. Also these suppurations when they happen in fevers are the worst, if the fevers are of the remitting kind. Flatus's or wind first occasion a soft elevation of the hypochondria, with a distension not disposed to one side more than the other; but if above, a round tumour on the right side, like what contains pus. Other tumours are what increase in length or are more extended, or make downward also with a distension even unto the navel. In all cases where they have a tendency upwards, if they put on the round form, as if apparently distended by wind, they are easily suppressed without a crisis, by means of heat; but if this be prevented then they proceed to suppuration. In such case the respiration becomes thick and short, deep and slow, and short and slow; i. e. deep externally and short within, the one extended, the other quick, appearing to be doubled, like a recalling of the breath, as when cold is thrown upon a person that is warm. A long breathing is the cure of frequent shiverings; a short breathing is of advantage to those who do not drink much.

Distensions of the præcordia and sides, with pain, and likewise tumours of the spleen, are attended with hæmorrhages from the nose. What remains after a crisis is made, generally conduces to a relapse.

First

First therefore in tumours of the spleen, unless there be a deposition on the joints, there is an hæmorrhage from the nose, as in distensions of the præcordia, unless there be a flow of urine: For these are interruptions in both cases, and occasion a relapse. It is necessary then to induce sometimes translations of the humours, and to divert them from the way in which they were proceeding: But to receive at the same time what are profitable, and in the place where they may be of service, to assist those which are not sufficiently powerful, and to avert those which are injurious, or if possible to prevent them. Hæmorrhages from the nose on the fourth day make a difficult crisis. Fevers which intermit one day and have rigors on the other, have their crisis with a rigor on the seventh.

SCORUS, after some mucous and bilious stools with an inflammation of the fauces, became costive in his bowels, and was seized with an acute fever. His tongue was of a florid colour, and he was watchful. There was a great distension of the pubis equally all over, but a little more to the right on the lower part. His respiration was frequent, and he had great pain in the præcordia when he breathed, and when he was turned. He spit without coughing. Peplus being given, the præcordia were relieved, but he passed nothing. The day after, two suppositories were administered, yet produced no appearance. The urine was thick and turbid, with a light and uniform sediment. The bowels were a little opened but the stools were costive, yet upon this the belly became softer. The spleen was elevated, and pointed downwards. He used a drink of vinegar and honey. On the
tenth

tenth day a small quantity of watry blood flowed from the left nostril, but he was not much relieved by it. The urine had a sediment, and in this there was something white and thin which adhered to the vessel, and somewhat, tho' not entirely, resembled the semen: It flowed out in a very short time. On the next day there was a crisis, and the fever went off; and on this day, which was the eleventh, he had a viscid stool, and after that a loose one mixed with bile. He voided a large quantity of urine with sediment in it, which, before he began to drink a little wine, was loaded with phlegm. He had but few stools on this eleventh day, and they were viscid and turbid. In this manner was the crisis made, as also in the case of ANTIGONUS in PERINTHUS.

There are certain collections of matter often made about the tongue, and painful calculi, and other concretions in persons affected with pains in their feet upon the account of weakness in their limbs. For nature is the source of the bones, and ordains whether they shall be indurated or extended.

In the wife of HIPPOSTRATUS there arose a swelling of the left præcordium, from a quartan which had lasted a year. After a trifling accession of cold, a sweat over the whole body broke out, and a crisis was made. Besides this, the menses flowed in great quantity, and after a long time, for they had been suppressed. There was no translation of the humours which seemed to continue in any part. In hæmorrhages from the blood vessels it is necessary to find out the extent of the circle which they make, that if it be too great
it

it may be reduced. For in phlebotomy ligatures make an impetus in general, but if they be too tight they prevent the eruption of blood. Those who are naturally sanguineous or bilious have acid eruptions, and it is to be feared they will become atrabilarious. Rigors in women begin in the loins, and run through the back to the head. In the men likewise they occupy rather the posterior than the anterior part of the body, as the arms and thighs. A thin skin indicates much hair in animals.

To those pregnant women who meet with no accidents during the time of gestation a living child is born. Signs of pregnancy should be observed according to the months when they happen. For pains arise at certain periods, and the fœtus who begins to move in seventy days, is perfected in three times that number. After the evacuation of the menses, the mouths of the uterine vessels both on the right side and left are opened ; if therefore there be too great humidity, it must be corrected by food of a dry nature. That which (in the womb) is soonest quickened and perfected, is slower afterwards in its growth. Pains come on generally on the fifty-third and one hundred and sixth day ; but if you follow the reckoning by months, on the second and fourth. We should consider the nature of the fœtus in seven months, but if you reckon from the flow of the menses, or from the time of conception, in nine months, or according to the Greeks in two hundred and seventy days. We should know likewise if these things happen to the male or female infant particularly. From eating and drinking plentifully, the shoulders and breasts swell, and indigestion and inflations of
wind

winds make an increase in the head. The periods of the menses continue in women till the bones become quite solid. Those who happen to be pregnant just before their cessation, generally miscarry about the eighth month if it be the first child. The milk of pregnant women derives a change from the aliment, and is absolutely perfected in the eighth month. A flow of the menses is injurious to those who proceed to the tenth month, as to those who miscarry on the eighth.

In large and deep wounds, if the tumours which arise do not appear externally there is no danger. If they are loose and soft they are beneficial, but if they point internally they are injurious. They sometimes in ulcers free the patient from convulsions and from madness. But if they are suddenly dissipated, they induce, if on the back part of the body, convulsions with pain; if on the fore part, either madness or sharp pains in the pleura, or a bloody dysentery in the intestines. For these tumours bring a false relief if it be sudden, as was the case with the son of ANDRONICUS, in whom it brought on an erysipelas. If they do not return to the same place it is generally a good sign. They began here, just after he was born, behind the ears, but afterwards broke out about the pubis. In another, they appeared on the third day after birth, and were suppurated on the ninth. On the seventh the former was quite well. Those are the most malignant which disappear very suddenly.

S E C T I O N IV.

O N T H E V E I N S.

THAT which belongs to the liver goes down as far as the largest vertebræ, passes between the vertebræ, and then goes up to the liver, and after that through the diaphragm to the heart, and then to the clavicles. Here part of it goes to the neck, and other parts to the shoulder blades, and others bending downwards go off to the vertebræ and ribs: And on the left side one branch goes to the clavicles, and on the right another to some other place: Then bending downwards a little, where it had originally left the first parts, it passes into the ribs, and then goes forwards till it gets into the heart, tending a little to the left. It then continues downwards to the vertebræ, and then ascends, penetrating the ribs, and giving off branches to each of them, proceeding all the way from the heart rather upon the left side. Then it goes under the artery, until it be lost and comes to the liver whence it set out. But before it comes to this place, about the two lowermost ribs, it is divided, and part of it is spent there, and part goes off to the vertebræ and is lost in them. That branch which goes directly from the heart to the clavicles passes over the artery, and from this, as also below the artery near the loins, it slips into the liver, and part of it goes to the opening of the lobes, and the other part to the rest of it just under the diaphragm: But this lies so close to the

the liver, that it cannot easily be separated from it. The veins are divided into two, near the clavicles, and from hence, one in one way and the other in the other, they pass on towards the abdomen : But how they are carried further I do not know. From the diaphragm they go to the vertebræ below the ribs, and are evident in that part where the kidneys separate from the artery. From these, likewise, arteries arise and have a nerve attending upon them, and here the vein which proceeds from the heart and passes thro' the liver ceases.

From the liver there are two great veins passing thro' the diaphragm, and ascending throw off a very great number of branches, which are sent through the diaphragm and adhere to it. They are most conspicuous in its upper part. But two nerves which are sent off from the brain penetrate thro' the upper part of the largest vertebræ, and proceeding to the stomach by the side of the artery coalesce together, and where the diaphragm and vertebræ join, altogether cease : Although some seem only to join, and in this junction to be carried to the spleen and to the liver. Another nerve goes from both sides the vertebræ, and is distributed upon the ribs, and this the same as the veins seems to extend through the diaphragm to the mesentery. But from that place where the diaphragm arises it is carried from the middle of it below the artery, to the vertebræ, in the same manner as the veins, by which running to the os sacrum it is there finally lost.

In *Ænos* those who eat constantly of beans, both male and female, were affected with weakness in their legs, from which they escaped with difficulty ; and those who eat pease

were troubled with pains in their bones. It is necessary that the mind be quickly agitated, both upon account of renewing the natural colour, and of pushing the blood through the body. Likewise to attend to the extremes of joy and fear, and other affections of this kind ; and if the rest of the body is any way disordered, that it be cured at the same time : But if it is not, it will be sufficient to attend to this complaint.

IDUMÆA, who was a servant to STYMARGUS, after being delivered of a daughter, had an inversion of the mouth of the uterus, and at the same time pain in the hip and in the legs. A vein was opened in the foot, and she recovered, but was distressed with great tumours over her whole body. It was necessary to apply to the immediate as well as more distant cause.

S E C T I O N V.

P H Y S I O G N O M Y.

THOSE who have a yellow skin and sharp noses, with small eyes, are subject to dangerous diseases. Those who have a yellow skin and flat noses, with large eyes, are more secure. Dropical persons have blue eyes, and are bald. A tumour of the testicle of either side, destroys a shrill voice, and without this it cannot be altered. Large and bald persons who are very talkative, and have shrill voices, are safe ;
but

but such talkative and bald persons, with shrill voices, or those who have a good deal of hair upon their bodies, are apt to be melancholic.

Those who have a hesitation in their speech, from the tongue, or from a bad conformation of their lips, are subject to become consumptive, from frequent suppurations (of the lungs). Deafness destroys a violent pain in the inferior parts. A hæmorrhage from the nose and insanity have the same effect. If convulsions should attack a woman confined after delivery, they are the cause of a fever: For it, put a large quantity of warm wax into a bladder, and make it into a clyster. If a bone of the head should be fractured, milk and wine in equal parts should be given for a drink. But if there be an ulcer, it will be necessary to open some internal vein (of the arm), unless there should be a fever. If there be a delirium, the head should be rubbed, unless the præcordia at the same time are elevated. When there is a pain in the head, it proceeds to the breast, then to the hypochondria, and after that to the loins. But every part cannot be in pain at the same time. Flatuosities are stopped by venesection, and fluxes by medicines. For a flux arises from the great vein (vena cava). If it should be spontaneous, let the patient fast, or drink two parts of water to four of milk. Barrenness is cured by fomentations and by medicines.

If any one be suddenly deprived of his voice without a fever, let him use phlebotomy. The eyes draw defluxions of phlegm from the breasts, and a catarrh from the nose falls upon the lungs. A dry cough is not resolved, unless there
be

be a sharp pain upon the lungs. A dry cough is not resolved unless there be a sharp pain upon the hips, or in the legs, or in the testicles. If a cough attack a dropical person, unless it be attended with constant faintings, let him use every thing warm ; but otherwise, let him use to excess all vinous liquors, and fill himself as much as possible with food. Phlebotomy should be used in all epileptic diseases. These are likewise resolved by pains in the hip, distortions of the eyes, blindness, a swelling of the testicles, and plumpness of the breasts. If in a fever the parts about the face should grow thin upon an unequal day, on the next it will be resolved. A cough in a dropsy, with a swelling of the legs, is a bad sign. If there be a pain in the ear, let milk be used for it. If a fever doth not remit upon an unequal day, a relapse will of necessity follow. The man whose pulse beats hard in the wrist, is mad or angry, but he who hath it very slow or quiet is dull and stupid. If blood flow from a wound, do not wet the ulcer, but pour warm water upon the head. If there be a pain at the mouth of the stomach, give bread warmed in pure wine. To destroy a vomiting let a quantity of warm water be drank, and let the patient vomit with it. If any parts are sphacelated, let the veins be cut so as to become ulcers, and then let them be cured. If there be a convulsion of the fingers of the hand, without fever, let them be scarified unless there is a pain in the head, and in that case warm water should be poured upon that part. A receipt for the eyes : Of spodium twelve parts, saffron five, frankincense one, cerrasse one, myrrh one. Pour cold water upon the head, and give for a food garlick with the bread called maza. Tumours in bald persons, if they are not large,
are

are apt to produce madness. For a rough eruption and lepra, pour upon them lime mixed with water, but so as not to ulcerate. If the secundines are not properly discharged, they are to be purged off at the nose by means of sternutatories, and at the same time that they are applied to the nostrils let the mouth be compressed.

S E C T I O N VI.

PHISIOGNOMY, *as an Index of the Mind.*

THOSE who have large heads and small eyes, and who are talkative, are prone to anger. Those who have a prospect of long life, have a great number of teeth. Talkative persons and who talk quickly also, are melancholy, and subject to have much bile. Those who have their eyes fixed and steady, are apt to be angry. A great head, large black eyes, a thick and flat nose, are good signs. Large eyes of a blue colour, a small head, thin neck, narrow chest, are the marks of persons of the best dispositions. He who has a small head is never talkative, nor is he bald, unless he hath very shining eyes. The voice being restored after convulsions, in cases of epilepsy, on an unequal day terminates the disease. Pour water upon a woman in a puerperal fever attended with pain and give her a warm thick ptisan on the third day. A boy is brought up by his nurse till the seventh or ninth or tenth month, and his voice is established, his
animal

animal powers increased, and his hands become of use to him. When the voice is loosened, every thing is resolved. For a general solution answers to that of the speech. But it is made on an unequal day. A very strong pulse at the wrist, with a florid countenance, and a hardness of the præcordia, signify a long disease, which will not terminate without convulsions, or a large hæmorrhage from the nose, or pains in the loins. In a pain in the throat, warm water poured upon the head will be of service, unless great cold should prevail, and in that case let there be applied warm bread and pure wine. In a looseness of the belly, boiled beans are to be given, unless there be a collection of bile in the parts above; or cummin seeds may be given with the beans for a diet: But the disease will not go off unless it be upon an unequal day, nor will it begin but upon an equal day, or month, or year. Anoint the abdomen with Egyptian nitre, corriander seeds, and cummin, rubbed together, and made into an ointment with oil. Those to whom a disease is fatal die upon an unequal day, month, or year. It is right to prognosticate either death or very sharp pains. If the power of the eyes do not continue, it is a sign of death. If any thing should happen on an unequal year, it is necessary that death should be both on an unequal day and year: But if it should happen on an equal year or day, fatality will ensue on the unequal day. In numbers the third is the safest. Phlebotomy is of service in an angina (sore throat) and ophthalmia. Upon a wound of the intestines, an insensible respiration is made at the injured part, and the thorax is emptied; give therefore milk and wine in equal parts. Those who generate bile in the stomach are subject to be talkative, maniacal,

and bald. They who are deformed from their birth, are stupid, subject to the stone, and to insanity. They who are otherwise are by nature free from these evils. The right breast and the right eye have the greatest excellence, as well as the parts below on that side, for the males are born on the right side of the uterus. If you would stop the flow of menses in a woman, apply a large cupping glass to the breast. With a boy fœtus of three months every thing is apparent, and milk is found in the breasts of the mother. If much milk flow, the fœtus will be weakened whilst in the womb. The more solid are the breasts, the stronger will be the child. In both breasts there is a large vein, hence there is great care requisite to preserve them. Phlebotomy will put an end to a strangury. If the superior parts and which are about the head are disposed to swell, they are relieved by an open ulcer as a drain, by vomiting and by sweating.

If an internal ulcer should arise, with a looseness of the belly, or a cough, it will be signified by a bitter taste in the mouth. Give Elaterium to drink twice or three times, unless the patient be talkative. Exhibit also the burnt flower of brass until the yellowness goes off, and sponge if he be not talkative. Anxiety, shiverings, and tremblings, are relieved by wine with an equal part of water or milk. A very violent pain in the ear is taken off by a cupping glass. If pains arise in the upper parts of the body, they are removed by a pain in the loins, or in the knees, or by an asthma succeeding. In a disease of the intestines if not violent, cold pure wine may be given in a large quantity, until sleep, or a pain in the legs supervene. This is of service likewise in

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a fever

a fever, and dyfentery without pain. In a distention of the præcordia, comprefs and wash them with the hands. To a paronychia, apply black galls mixed with honey. Upon the approach of a dropfy, give eight pints of milk for a drink, and if the patient vomit and does not drink, apply rubbed garlic and onion the part. To promote conception give polypi roasted in a flame, hot for a food, and put to the pudendum, pledgets made of Egyptian nitre in powder, with cummin and coriander feeds. If the head aches after a debauch, give a pint of pure wine to drink, but if it should ach from any other cause, warm bread with pure wine may be given as a diet. If a man should be seized with a fever, or heat in his body, which doth not arise from bile or from phlegm, but from fatigue or other causes of the same kind, pour a large quantity of warm water upon his head, until his feet shall begin to sweat, and make for his food a thick mess with (boiled) bread: And when his feet shall perspire, let him be wrapped up in warm clothes, and kept very quiet, after having eaten of the mess above warm, and drank after it a quantity of pure wine; or let him eat two or three heads of narcissus for his supper. If any one should be disposed to grow maniacal, the following is a sign of it, a collection of blood within the breasts.

B O O K I I I .

S E C T I O N I .

C A S E I .

PYTHIO, who lived near the temple of the EARTH, was attacked on the first day with a trembling of the hands, attended with a smart fever and delirium. On the second, all the symptoms were aggravated, and continued during the third. On the fourth he had a small, bilious, and unmixed stool. On the fifth there was an exacerbation, he had some light sleep, but his belly was costive. On the sixth there was a varied expectoration, chiefly of a reddish colour. On the seventh the mouth was distorted. On the eighth there was another exacerbation, and the shiverings continued. The urine from the beginning until the eighth day, was light, discoloured, and had a small cloud swimming in the middle. On the tenth he sweated, and expectorated a well digested matter. A crisis was made, and the urine was at the time of the crisis very pale. After the crisis, upon the

1st DAY

2d DAY

3d DAY

4th DAY

5th DAY

6th DAY

7th DAY

8th DAY

10th DAY

fortieth

40th DAY

fortieth day, he had an abscess upon the buttock, and a strangury in consequence of a translation of the humours.

C A S E II.

HERMOCRATUS, who lay sick near the new wall, was seized with an acute fever. He complained in the beginning of a pain in his head and loins, and the præcordia were distended, but soft; the tongue was very much parched, and a deafness supervened. He had no sleep, but he was not thirsty. His urine was thick, of a red colour, and had no sediment. His stools were very hard, but not few in number. On the fifth day he voided some light urine, which had something swimming about in it. He did not sweat, and in the night he was delirious. On the sixth he had a yellowness in the skin, all his symptoms had a severe increase, and he was very restless. On the seventh he was much disturbed. The urine was light and uniform, and so it continued for the following days. On the eleventh every thing seemed to relax, but a coma came on. The urine was thick and red, and in the lower part light, and without sediment; and he became a little sensible. On the fourteenth, he was free from fever, but he did not sweat. He slept, and his reason was quite restored: His urine was as before. On the seventeenth he had a relapse, he grew very hot, and the fever was violent, with thin urine. But on the twenty-first day he had a crisis again, and was free from fever, but he did not sweat. During the whole of this time he had
an

5th DAY

6th DAY

7th DAY

11th DAY

14th DAY

17th DAY

21st DAY

an aversion to food, but was free from delirium. He could not speak, his tongue was dry, but he was not thirsty : He slept a little, but it was mixed with coma. About the twenty-fourth he grew warm again, and he had many watry and loose stools. On the following days, his fever was very smart, with a parched dry tongue. On the twenty-seventh he died. During the whole of this disease the deafness continued. The urine was either thick, of a red colour, and had no sediment, or thin and discoloured, with something swimming about in it : He could not taste any kind of food.

24th DAY

27th DAY

C A S E III.

A Person who lay sick in the gardens of DEALCIS was for some time afflicted with a heaviness in his head, and a pain in the right temple. From some cause or other he was attacked with a fever, and took to his bed. On the second day a small quantity of pure blood flowed from the left nostril, and he had a proper evacuation from the intestines. The urine was light, of a varied colour, with some thin matters flying about in it : They were small, and resembled the semen. On the third the fever was violent, and the stools were black, loose, frothy, and had a livid separation. He was disposed to sleep heavily, but arose from rest with great perturbation. There was a sediment in the urine, but it was of a livid and glutinous matter. On the fourth he vomited a bilious yellow substance, but in small quantity, and after that had ceased, something of a purulent nature : A little

2d DAY

d DAY

4th DAY

little pure blood flowed from the nostrils : The stools and urine were the same as before. He sweated a little about the head and breast, the spleen swelled, and a pain attacked him in the thigh of the same side. There was a soft distension of the præcordia, he did not sleep in the night, and raved a little. On the fifth day the stools were copious, black, and frothy, with a black separation, and he did not sleep, but was delirious. On the sixth the stools were black, oily, and foetid. He slept a little this day, and was rather sensible. On the seventh his tongue was dry, and he was thirsty, and did not sleep. He was delirious, and voided urine which was light and of a bad colour. On the eighth, his stools were black and few, but of a good consistence : He slept, and was not delirious ; his thirst was tolerable. On the ninth he had a fresh rigor, succeeded by a smart fever. He sweated, and afterwards grew cold ; he was delirious, the right eye was inverted, his tongue was parched, he was thirsty, and had no sleep. On the tenth he was much the same. On the eleventh he was quite sensible, and was free from fever ; he slept, and made light urine about the crisis. Two days he continued without any fever, but on the fourteenth it returned, he had a very restless night, and was delirious. On the fifteenth the urine was turbid, such as is often made when there is a sediment, and which is afterwards disturbed : His fever was very violent, he was altogether delirious, he did not sleep, a pain seized on his knees and legs, and he had a black stool from the intestines, after the application of a suppository. On the sixteenth the urine was light, and had a thin cloud flying about in the middle of it, and he was still delirious. On the seventeenth the extremities

tremities became cold, and he was wrapt up warm, his fever was considerable, he sweated all over his body, and was much relieved. He became rather sensible, tho' he was not free from fever, and was thirsty. He vomited a yellow bilious matter, but in small quantity, and had at first a common stool from the intestines, but after some time a few which were black and loose: The urine was light, but not of a good colour. On the eighteenth he was not sensible, but was comatose. On the nineteenth the same symptoms continued, and the urine was light. On the twentieth he slept, his reason was quite restored, he sweated, and was quite free from fever, nor was he thirsty: The urine still continued light. On the twenty-first he became a little delirious, was in some measure thirsty, had a pain about the præcordium, and a continual palpitation near the navel. On the twenty-fourth there was a sediment in the urine, and he became sensible. On the twenty-seventh he had a pain in his right hip, and the urine was light and had a sediment, whilst other things continued the same, to go on well. About the twenty-ninth he had a pain in his right eye, and the urine was light. On the fortieth, he spit up a white phlegm in large quantity, he sweated profusely, and after all, a perfect crisis was made.

18th DAY

19th DAY

20th DAY

21st DAY

24th DAY

27th DAY

29th DAY

40th DAY

S E C T I O N II.

C A S E IV.

PHILISTUS, in THASUS, who had for a long time a violent pain in his head, and sometimes attended with great drowfiness, was obliged to take to his bed. And after drinking hard, was attacked with a fever of that kind which never entirely goes off. The pain of his head was very much increased. In the beginning he was exceedingly warm in the night, and on the first day he vomited a quantity of bile, which was at first yellow, but after that of a putrid nature. He had a common evacuation from the intestines, but the night was very troublesome, On the second day a deafness came on, with a smart fever. The right hypochondrium was distended, and bent towards the internal parts. The urine was thin, pellucid, and had a light cloud suspended in the middle, resembling semen. He grew a little delirious about mid-day. The third day was very troublesome. On the fourth he was seized with convulsions, and his other symptoms were aggravated. On the fifth in the morning he died.

1st DAY

2d DAY

3d DAY

4th DAY

5th DAY

C A S E

C A S E V.

CHÆRION, who lay sick at DAMÆNETUS, after hard drinking was seized with a fever. He complained of a very heavy pain in his head, he did not sleep, his belly was loose, and he had a quantity of bilious stools. On the third day the fever was very smart. He had a trembling of the head, particularly of the lower lip, and a little time after, rigor and convulsions, and besides this he became quite delirious, and the night was very troublesome. On the fourth he was quiet, and slept a little, but still continued to rave. On the fifth he had good deal of pain, and all his symptoms increased: He was still delirious, the night was troublesome, and he did not sleep. On the sixth he was much the same as before. On the seventh he had a fresh rigor, and violent fever succeeding: He sweated all over, and a crisis was made. During the whole of this disease, his stools were bilious, but unmixed with any other matters, and few in number. The urine was light, of a good colour, and had a cloud suspended in it. On the eighth the urine was of a better colour, having a white slender sediment: His reason was restored, and he was free from fever. He had a relapse on the ninth day. On the fourteenth the fever was violent, and he sweat much. On the sixteenth he vomited a large quantity of yellow bile. On the seventeenth he had a fresh rigor, and a smart fever after it. He sweated, became free from fever, and a crisis was made. The urine during the relapse, and about the crisis, was of a better colour than before, and had a sedi-

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ment.

ment. He was not delirious during this period. On the
 18th DAY the eighteenth day he grew a little warm, and was thirsty ; the
 19th DAY urine was light, and had a cloud floating about in it. About
 20th DAY the nineteenth he was free from all fever, but had a pain in
 his neck, and there was a sediment in his urine. On the
 twentieth a perfect crisis was formed:

C A S E VI.

THE maiden daughter of EURYNACTUS was seized with
 a fever, she was constantly without any thirst, but
 would take no food. She had some small stools from the
 intestines. The urine was light, made very seldom, and of
 a bad colour. At the beginning of the fever she complained
 6th DAY of a pain about the fundament. On the sixth day she was free
 from fever, she did not sweat, but a crisis was made. There
 was a small abscess *in ano*, which suppurated at the time that
 7th DAY the crisis was formed and burst. On the seventh day (after
 the crisis) she had a fresh rigor, she grew a little warm and
 8th DAY sweated. On the eighth after that period she had not much
 rigor, but felt a great coldness in the extremities. On the
 10th DAY tenth day, after having sweated the day before, she was de-
 lirious, but soon returned to her senses. This happened
 12th DAY from having (as some say) eaten some grapes. On the twelfth
 the fever having left her for a day, she grew delirious, the
 bowels were opened, and she had some few loose bilious
 stools, unmixed with any other matters : They were attended
 20th DAY with great pain, and with frequent urging. On the seventh
 day

day after the last delirium she died. At the beginning of the disease she complained of a pain in her throat, which had a constant redness in it. The uvula was distended, and there were many small, thin, acrid distillations upon it. She coughed, but did not bring up any digested matter. She was always averse to food, nor did she seem to desire any thing which was not offered to her, nor drank any thing worthy of notice. She was silent and never spoke, but seemed to be much distressed in her mind. She had a strong disposition towards a phthisis.

C A S E VII.

A Woman who was with ARISTON had a sore throat. It began first in the tongue. Her speech was soon unintelligible, and the tongue was red and dry. On the first day she had shiverings, and after that grew warm. On the third she had a rigor, and a considerable degree of fever, with a large and red swelling of the external parts, which extended as far as the breast on both sides. The extremities were cold and livid. The respiration was deep, whatever was attempted to be drunk flowed back through the nostrils, nor could any thing be swallowed. She had no evacuation either by stool or urine. On the fourth every thing was aggravated, and on the fifth she died of this angina.

1st DAY

3d DAY

4th DAY

5th DAY

C A S E VIII.

A Youth who lay sick at the FORUM of DECEIVERS was attacked with a fever, after great fatigue, pain, and running, beyond what he was accustomed to. On the first day his bowels were disturbed, and he had many loose and bilious stools. His urine was light, and of a dark colour.

1st DAY

2d DAY He had no sleep, but was thirsty. On the second all his symptoms increased in vigour, his stools were more in number, and less frequent, and he was still without sleep: His mind was very much disturbed, and he perspired a little.

3d DAY On the third he was very restless, thirsty, and nauseated food. He tossed his body much about, had great anxiety, and was delirious. His extremities were livid and cold. The hypochondria were distended, but soft. On the fourth he

4th DAY

7th DAY had no sleep, but grew much worse, and on the seventh he died. His age was about twenty years.

C A S E IX.

A Woman who lay sick at TISAMENUS's, with a violent pain of the intestines, was very much distressed. She vomited much, and could not drink. She had pains about the præcordia, and in the lower belly, which were constant and very severe. She was not thirsty, but had a considerable degree of heat. The extremities however were cold throughout

out the disease, she had great aversion to food, and was constantly without sleep. The urine was voided but seldom, and was light. Her stools were crude, loose, and not frequent. Nothing contributed to her relief, and she died.

C A S E X.

A Woman who lived at PANTIMIS, after the abortion of an infant, was seized with a fever. On the first day her tongue was parched, she was thirsty, and did not sleep: Her bowels were disturbed with many loose and crude stools. On the second she had a fresh rigor, with a smart fever after it, her diarrhœa continued, and she did not sleep much. On the third day she had considerable pains, on the fourth she was very delirious, and on the seventh she died. During the whole disease, her bowels were very loose, and she had a number of watry and crude stools. Her urine was made seldom, and was light. Her fever was of the inflammatory kind.

1st DAY

2d DAY

3d DAY

C A S E XI.

ANOTHER was seized with a fever after the abortion of a fœtus of five months. In the beginning she was comatose, and could not sleep, and had a great pain in the loins, and heaviness of the head. On the second day she was disturbed

2d DAY

turbed in her bowels, and had some few light and unmixed stools. On the third they were more copious, and worse in quality: She slept none in the night. On the fourth she was delirious, and was fearful and distressed in her mind. The left eye became inverted, she sweated about the head with a cold sweat, and her extremities were also cold. On the fifth all the symptoms increased, she was very delirious, but instantaneously returned to her reason: She was thirsty, and had no sleep. She had many unseasonable stools to the end. Her urine was small in quantity, light, and of a dark colour; the extremities were cold and livid. On the sixth every thing continued the same. On the seventh she died phrenitic.

C A S E XII.

A Woman who lay sick near the market of DECEIVERS, after the difficult birth of a male child, was attacked with a fever. From the beginning she was thirsty, disdained food, and complained of a pain about the heart. Her tongue was parched, she had a few loose stools from the intestines, and did not sleep. On the second day she had a small rigor, but the fever was violent: She sweated a little with a cold sweat about the head. On the third she had many crude and loose stools, attended with pain in the bowels. On the fourth she had a fresh rigor, an exacerbation of all the symptoms, and was without any sleep. On the fifth she was very restless with pain. On the sixth circumstances continued the

the same, but she had many watry stools. On the seventh she had a fresh rigor, and a smart fever, with much thirst, and great agitation of the body. In the evening she sweated all over with a cold sweat, the extremities as well as the rest of the body were very cool, and did not acquire any heat, and in the night she had a fresh rigor, and the extremities did not become warm after it: She did not sleep, but raved a little, and afterwards became sensible. On the eighth, about the middle of the day, she grew warm, was thirsty, and comatose, and nauseated food. She vomited a small quantity of yellow bile. The night was troublesome, and she could not sleep. She voided much urine, but without her knowledge. On the ninth every thing seemed to remit, but she was still comatose. Towards the evening she had a small rigor, and vomited a little bile. On the tenth she had another rigor, and feverish exacerbation, but she slept none. In the morning she made much urine, with a sediment in it, and the extremities became warm. On the eleventh she threw up some putrid bile, after this she had another rigor, and the extremities were very cold. In the evening she sweated, had a rigor, and vomited much. The night was very troublesome. On the twelfth she vomited some black foetid matter, had a hiccup, and troublesome thirst. On the thirteenth she threw up more of the same as the last, had a rigor, and about midday lost her voice. On the fourteenth blood flowed from her nose, and she died. Through the whole her bowels were loose, and she had frequent shiverings. Her age was seventeen years.	7th DAY
	8th DAY
	9th DAY
	10th DAY
	11th DAY
	12th DAY
	13th DAY
	14th DAY

S E C T I O N III.

A P E S T I L E N T I A L C O N S T I T U T I O N.

THIS year had much of a fouthery wind, but upon the whole was not stormy. In the beginning there was a good deal of dry weather, but about the time of ARCTURUS, with a dry wind, there was much rain. The Autumn was dark, cloudy, and very wet. The winter had a South wind, was rainy, and mild. About the Equinox there was much wintry weather, and under the Equinox there were some smart storms from the North, with snow, but they were not of long continuance. The Spring was again attended by the South wind, but was very tranquil, and there was much rain, even to the Dog-days. The Summer was warm and serene, with great suffocating heats. The Etesian winds blew but little, and at separate distances. But about ARCTURUS there was much rain, with a North wind. Thus the year being moist and soft, with a South wind; during the Winter people were in general healthy, except those who were consumptive, which we shall mention hereafter.

But before the Spring, together with its attendant cold, there were many Erysipelas's and of these some were to be accounted for, others had no apparent cause, but both were malignant. Many persons had pains in their jaws, a defect
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in the organs of speech, ardent fevers with phrensy, aphthæ in the mouth, swellings about the pudenda, inflammations of the eyes, carbuncles. The bowels were much affected, food was disdained, with or without a prevalent thirst. The urine was voided with pain, and in large quantity, and was of a bad kind. Great coma prevailed for some time, and after that watchfulness. Many of the fevers had no crisis, or a difficult one. There were likewise many dropsies and phthi-fes. These were the epidemic diseases of this season, and out of each kind many were fatal. They generally arose in the following manner. In many an Erysipelas, from some (external) cause or other, was excited from some trifling and common ulcers over the body, and invaded the head, especially of aged persons : And if it were neglected a little during the cure, violent inflammatory phlegmons arose, and the Erysipelas was soon spread over the whole body. In many there were abscesses from translations, which came to suppuration with great destruction of the fleshy parts, tendons, and bones. And in these the humour was not like *pus*, but of a putrid nature : This was in large quantity, and of various kinds. Whoever then had any thing described above happen to them about the head, were affected both on the head and chin with shining ulcers, the bones were laid bare, the fleshy parts fell out of their places, and had violent defluxions upon them : And these things happened as well to those who had fevers, as to those who were free from them. They were however more terrifying than fatal : For if the abscess could be brought to a suppuration, it was generally productive of safety. But those persons in whom the inflammation and Erysipelas did not come to an abscess, for the most part died.

The same things occurred likewise when this disease happened in other parts of the body. In many it entirely fell upon the arms and the wrists, in some upon the regions of the pleura, both before and behind; and in some the tibia, as well as the thigh bone, and the whole foot, were laid bare. But the most dangerous of all was that which fell upon the pubis and pudendum, and especially when it arose from some external cause, or from an ulcer. In many it arose along with a fever, or before or after a fever. Those which terminated in an abscess which proceeded to suppuration, or was attended with a seasonable evacuation from the bowels, or a critical secretion of urine, were most easily resolved. But that in which none of these things happened, and no signs of solution appeared, very soon became fatal to those who were affected with it.

These Erysipelas's happened chiefly in the Spring, but continued through the Summer and Autumn. Many were distressed at the same time with swellings about the fauces, and inflammations of the tongue, with little abscesses about the teeth. The voice being interrupted and hollow, became a sign not only of incipient consumptions, but likewise of inflammatory fevers and phrensies.

The inflammatory (or ardent) fevers, as well as phrensies, began to rage a little before Spring, just after the cold weather. Many persons were attacked with them, the symptoms were very violent, and they were generally fatal. The state of those who had the ardent fevers was the following: In the beginning they were comatose, nauseated food, and had frequent

frequent shiverings: The fever was very smart, but they were not remarkably delirious: There was a trifling hæmorrhage from the nose. Exacerbations arose upon the unequal days, and these were attended with forgetfulness, a resolution of the limbs, and a defect of the voice. The extremities in many cases, and the feet and hands, were constantly cold, especially in the paroxysm: After this they gradually, but not beneficially, grew warm. In the same manner the reason returned along with the use of speech. But there was almost a continual coma, without sleep or else watchfulness, attended with great pains. The bowels were affected in most, and the stools were crude, loose, and copious. The urine was in large quantity, and light, but did not contribute to a crisis. There was nothing besides which could form a good crisis. For neither was there a favorable hæmorrhage, nor any critical translocation of the humours, and every one died just as it happened, without any appearance of a crisis. But many continued for some time with the loss of their voice, and some with a perspiration upon them; and these things happened to those who fell a sacrifice.

Similar symptoms attended those who were seized with phrenies. They were for the most part without thirst. They were none of them insane, as usual, but most of them perished with a constant lethargy upon them: Some had a considerable degree of fever, which will be discussed hereafter. The mouth in many was covered with aphthæ, and they had defluxions also about the pudenda, with ulcers both within and external, and tumours in the groin. There were likewise humourous ophthalmiæ of a long continuance,

and inflammations of the eye lids both within and without, by which many lost their sight: They were called Fici. Ulcers arose likewise in other parts, especially about the pudendum. In the Summer there were many carbuncles, and other tumours of the same kind, which were esteemed of a putrid nature. Besides these, there were in some, large pustules, and spreading humours called Herpes.

With regard to the intestines, many disagreeable things happened to them. In the first place a very troublesome tenesmus, especially in boys, and those who had not yet arrived at puberty, and of these many perished. In the next place lenteries and dysenteries, but they were not very troublesome. There were also stools which were bilious, oily, loose, and watry, and these occurred to many who had fevers, and to others who were free from them: They were attended with gripings and inversions of the bowels. Many things which had been pent up in the bowels were by these means evacuated, but without any alleviation of the pain, which was extended to different parts of the body. Those things which were administered were of difficult operation. Purgatives were injurious to most, and many of those who took them almost instantly died: Others lived a much longer time.

Almost all those who died, either of a chronical or acute disease, were affected in the bowels. For an universal colliquation of the intestines prevailed.

All whom I knew, from the abovementioned symptoms, had an aversion to food ; and to many of them, as well as others, the disease proved fatal. Some were thirsty, others not. But for those in fevers, and indeed some other complaints, though they were not desirous of drinking, it was necessary to settle some certain quantity of liquid to be taken. The urine was voided in large proportion, by no means corresponding to the liquid which was drunk, but far exceeding it. It was in great measure of a bad quality, for it had neither substance nor concoction, nor an easy evacuation. In many a proper evacuation by the bladder was a good sign, but in most of these it betokened colliquation and distress, and pain, but no crisis. Those who had phrensies and inflammatory fevers, were chiefly affected by coma, but this symptom accompanied likewise all grievous diseases, especially those which were attended with feverish symptoms. Almost all the patients with such complaints, had either this heavy disposition to dose, or short and light sleep at intervals.

There were many other kinds of fevers, which prevailed now, such as tertians, quartans, nocturnal, those which never go off till they cease, those of a long continuance, and uncertain in their time, such as are attended with anxiety, and such as are inconstant and vague ; and all these were attended with great perturbation. In many the bowels were affected, and at the same time there were great shiverings. There were sweats, but not critical, and the urine was the same as just described above. They were most of them of a long duration, nor was a translocation of humours the sign of a crisis,

as was the case with some others. This crisis was made with difficulty in all, in some there was none, and in others it occurred at a very distant period. It happened to a few about the eightieth day, and they were left with some very disagreeable circumstances. Some few of them died of dropsies whilst they were upon their legs. Most of them had other diseases, such as œdematous swellings, and phthises. These last had very violent and difficult symptoms, and most of them perished. For in the winter, many were obliged to take to their beds, whilst others were destroyed without that confinement, and upon the entrance of the Spring many of those in bed died, as for the rest the cough did not leave any of them, yet remitted in the Summer.

In Autumn all were confined to their beds, and many died. Most were sick a very considerable length of time. This disease began with fever in a very sudden manner, with frequent shiverings, succeeded by constant and sharp fever, and unseasonable sweats. Many were cold throughout the whole course, and this coldness was very considerable, so that they could not by any means be warmed. The bowels were variously costive, and again suddenly became very open, with a translocation of matter from the lungs. There was a large quantity of urine, but not good, and there was an uncomfortable extenuation of the whole body. There was a considerable degree of cough during the whole time, and a copious expectoration of digested, tho' liquid matter, which was spit without any difficulty. And tho' at times this difficulty of spitting arose, yet there was afterwards a very easy evacuation from the lungs. The fauces were not much distressed

tressed with pain, nor were they troubled with a briny saliva. Notwithstanding this, there was a viscid, white, liquid, and frothy defluxion, with bile in large quantity from the head. But the greatest inconvenience which attended persons in this, as well as other complaints, was a great aversion to food, as was mentioned before. For neither did they take liquid or food readily, but were quite free from thirst. They had a great heaviness of the head, and were comatose. Almost all of them had œdematous swellings, and fell into dropries, when being attacked with shiverings, they died delirious.

This species of phthisis chiefly affected persons of smooth skins, with fair complexions lightly tinged with red, blue eyes, and of a leucophlegmatic constitution, with the shoulders expanded like wings, and especially women under these circumstances. Those likewise who were of an atrabilarious and subfanguineous temperament, were affected with inflammatory fevers, phrensies, and dysenteries. Tenesmus's invaded young persons of a pituitous habit; and long diarrhœas, with sharp and oily stools, those who were bilious. To all the diseased which we have have mentioned, the Spring was the most dangerous season, and took off many. The Summer was most favourable, and few perished. But in the Autumn, and under the Pleiades, many died, and those of quartans. The Summer season seemed to me to be rather profitable. For the Winter dissolved the diseases of the former Summer, and the Summer destroyed those of the preceding Winter. Although however this observation is fact, yet the Summer was far from
being

being a settled one, but became suddenly warm, with a South wind, and freedom from storms, and yet notwithstanding, having made a change in the constitution, it was profitable.

I esteem this to be the greatest excellence in the art of medicine, to discern properly the intention of what I have been describing. For whosoever knows this, and acts accordingly, cannot err much in the practice of this art. But he ought to learn with severity the constitution of the seasons, and the disease which accompanies; the good, in a constitution which is common to it, or to the disease, and the evils which may be observed to be most frequent in a season, or belong to the complaints of the sick; what disease is of long continuance and fatal, and what is long but not pernicious, what is violent and productive of death, and what is violent but yet may be capable of relief. From these may be observed the order of the critical days, and we are supplied with the faculty of predicting events. And from these we learn likewise the time and the form of exhibiting diet, and the persons to whom it is to be given.

SIXTEEN CASES OF DISEASE.

C A S E I.

PARIUS, a certain man of THASUS, who lay sick at the Temple of DIANA, was seized with an acute fever. In the beginning it was constantly upon him, and of the inflammatory kind, attended with thirst. It arose with a coma, which was immediately succeeded by watchfulness. The bowels were very soon affected, and the urine was of a white colour. On the sixth day he made oily urine, and was delirious. On the seventh all the symptoms were aggravated, he slept none, the urine was much the same as before, and he was also disturbed in his mind. With regard to the bowels, his stools were oily and bilious. Upon the eighth he had a small hæmorrhage from the nose, he vomited some putrid bile, and slept a little. On the ninth every thing continued the same. On the tenth there was a remission. On the eleventh he sweated, but not over the whole body. The extremities grew cold, but were quickly warmed. On the twelfth the fever was considerable, and the stools were bilious, loose, and copious. There was something suspended in the urine, and he was delirious. On the seventeenth he was much distressed, for he had no sleep, nor was the fever abated. On the twentieth the sweat was universal, but he

M

did

6th DAY

7th DAY

8th DAY

9th DAY

10th DAY

11th DAY

12th DAY

17th DAY

20th DAY

24th DAY did not sleep : The stools were bilious, he had an aversion
 34th DAY to food, and was comatose. On the twenty-fourth he re-
 lapsed. On the thirty-fourth he was quite free from fever,
 his bowels were constipated, and he grew warm. On the
 50th DAY fortieth he was still free from fever, his bowels were not long
 costive, he had aversion to food, and another return of some
 little feverish heats ; but these were very vague, he being
 partly free from fever, and partly not. For if there was a
 little intermission and relief from it, it immediately almost
 returned again. He used much improper food. He had
 very bad sleep under the relapse, and was delirious. He
 voided at this time thick urine, and which was turbid and
 bad. His bowels were at first costive, and then loose. He
 had a little fever perpetually upon him, and many loose stools.
 120th DAY On the hundred and twentieth day he died. This man,
 from the very beginning of the disease, had either a copious,
 watry, and bilious discharge from the intestines, or when he
 was costive, such as was crude and hot. The urine was bad
 to the end. He was for the most part comatose and watch-
 ful, with pain. He had an aversion to food, and his fever
 was constantly ardent.

C A S E II.

3d DAY **A** Woman in THASUS, who lay sick near the cold spring,
 whilst she was confined upon account of the birth of a
 daughter, and had not her proper discharges, was seized with
 an acute fever on the third day, preceded by shiverings. For
 a long

a long time before her delivery, she was confined to her bed by a slight fever, and a nauseating of food. After a rigor in the beginning, her fever became constant, violent and accompanied with shiverings. On the eighth and following days she was very delirious, but soon returned to her senses. Her bowels were affected, and she had many loose watry stools, mixed with bile, but was not thirsty. On the eleventh she was quite reasonable, but was comatose. Her urine was voided in large quantity, light, and black: She had no sleep. On the twentieth a slight chilliness ran through the body, but she quickly grew warm after it: She raved a little, and was watchful. Her stools were the same as before, and her urine was very copious and much diluted. On the twenty-seventh she was quite free from fever, and her bowels were constipated. But not long after, a sharp pain seized her in her right hip, and continued for some time. She was upon this attacked with a fresh fever, and her urine became very watry. On the fortieth she was relieved from her pains in the hip, but she had a considerable constant humoural cough. She was costive and nauseated food, but was not thirsty, and her urine was the same as before. The fever did not altogether leave her, but had vague and uncertain paroxysms, she being sometimes affected with it, and sometimes quite free from any complaint. On the sixtieth day the cough left her, without any sign; for the expectoration did not appear to be digested, nor was there any translation of the humours to any other part. But the jaw on the right side was convulsed, and she became comatose. After that she raved, and then returned to her reason. Her aversion to food continued, and affected her mind; but her jaw after some time returned

8th DAY

11th DAY

20th DAY

27th DAY

40th DAY

60th DAY

80th DAY

to its place. She had a small bilious evacuation from the bowels. Her fever became very intense, as well as the shiverings which attended. On the following days she lost her voice, but became afterwards sensible, and spoke. On the eightieth day she expired. Her urine was during the whole, black, light, and thin. She had almost a constant drowsiness and aversion to food, great despondency of mind, and no sleep, was much disposed to anger, was difficult to be pleased, and of a melancholy temper.

C A S E III.

2d DAY

3d DAY

4th DAY

PYTHIO in THASUS, who lay sick at the Temple of HERCULES, after violent exercise and fatigue, and an excess of food, was attacked with a powerful rigor and smart fever. His tongue was parched, he was thirsty, seemed loaded with bile, and did not sweat. On the second day about noon he had a coldness of the extremities especially about the hands, and also the head. He was deprived of his voice, and even the power of speaking, and fetched his breath at long intervals. After some time he grew warm, became thirsty, had a quiet night, and sweated a little about the head. On the third day he was composed, but about sunset he became cold all over, and the night was troublesome and painful. He did not sleep, and he had a small hard stool. On the fourth in the morning he was quiet, but about midday had an aggravation of all his symptoms, was cold, lost both his voice and speech, was much worse, but soon

soon grew warm. The urine was black, having something floating in it: He had a quiet night and slept. On the fifth he seemed to be a little relieved, he had a heavy pain in his bowels, was thirsty, and had a troublesome night. On the sixth he was quiet in the morning, but in the evening his pain was more considerable, and he had a fresh exacerbation. He became tolerably easy in his bowels from a clyster which was administered: He slept on that night. On the seventh he had a great nausea, and was very restless. He voided oily urine, the night was troublesome, he raved a good deal, and did not sleep. On the eighth in the morning he slept a little, but soon after a coldness came on, with the loss of his voice. His respiration became light and short. In the evening he became warm again, and was delirious. But now on the approach of day he began to recover a little, his stools were unmixed, small, and bilious. On the ninth he was comatose, especially after being roused, but was not thirsty. About sun-set, he grew very restless, raved much, and had a very bad night. On the tenth in the morning he lost his voice, and was very cold. After this he had a violent fever, with a profusion of sweat, and died. He had severe pains on the unequal days.

5th DAY

6th DAY

7th DAY

8th DAY

9th DAY

10th DAY

C A S E IV.

A Man who lay sick of a phrensy, on the first day vomited putrid bile very thin. His shiverings and fever were very violent, he sweat much and constantly. He had a heavy pain

1st DAY

pain in the neck and head. His urine was light, having a small cloud in the middle, but dispersed, and not consistent. His stools were quite natural. He was very delirious, and did not sleep. On the second he lost his voice, had a smart fever, and sweated. There was no intermission, but he was seized with tremblings all over, and in the night convulsions. On the third all his symptoms increased, and on the fourth he died.

2d DAY

3d DAY

4th DAY

C A S E V.

A Man in LARISSA, who was bald, was suddenly attacked with a pain in his right hip, and no medicines which were given him were of any service. On the first day the fever was smart and ardent. It was at first without general pain, but that soon succeeded. On the second the pain of the hip remitted a little; but the fever still continued intense. He was very restless, and did not sleep. The extremities were cold. He made plenty of urine, but not of a good kind. On the third the pain of the hip was quite appeased, but the mind was very much deranged and disturbed, and he was very restless. On the fourth about midday he died almost suddenly.

1st DAY

2d DAY

3d DAY

4th DAY

C A S E VI.

PERICLES, in ABDERA was seized with an acute disease, which was constantly attended with pain. He had great thirst, an aversion to food, and he could not retain any liquid. He had a sense of weight in his head, and a swelling of the spleen. On the first day he had a hæmorrhage from the left nostril. But the fever was very intense, and he voided a large quantity of turbid and white urine, and which had no sediment. On the second he had an exacerbation of all his symptoms, yet the urine, tho' thick, was better with respect to sediment, his neausea was relieved, and he slept. On the third the fever remitted, and the urine was copious and concocted, having a good deal of sediment. He had a quiet night. On the fourth, about the middle of the day, he had a warm copious sweat all over him. He was freed from fever, and a crisis was made. The fever did not return. It was smart whilst it lasted.

1st DAY

2d DAY

3d DAY

4th DAY

C A S E VII.

A Girl who lay sick at ABDERA, near the *Holy-Way*, was seized with an ardent fever. She was thirsty, and could not sleep, and had her menstrual discharge for the first time. On the sixth day she had great nausea, a redness in the cheeks, shiverings, and restlessness. On the seventh every thing

6th DAY

7th DAY

thing continued the same, but the urine was light, tho' of a good colour, and the bowels were in a proper state. On the eighth she had deafness, a smart fever, watchfulness, nausea of food, and shiverings. She was sensible, and the urine was not changed. On the ninth and following days things were the same, and the deafness especially continued. On the fourteenth her mind was a little disturbed, tho' the fever remitted. On the seventeenth she had a large hæmorrhage from the nose, and the deafness went off a little; but on the following the nausea and this deafness were again upon her, and she was delirious. On the twentieth she had a pain in her foot, and deafness, but the delirium went off. She had a small hæmorrhage from the nose, sweated, and became free from fever. On the twenty-fourth the fever returned, and the deafness and pain of the foot continued. Her mind was also affected. On the twenty-seventh she sweated profusely, was without fever, and the deafness left her. The pain of the foot, however, continued, but of every thing besides a perfect crisis was made.

C A S E VIII.

ANAXION, at ABDERA, who lay sick near the Thracian Gates, was seized with an acute fever. He had a constant pain of the right side, a dry cough, and did not spit for five days. He was thirsty, and could not sleep: His urine was of a good colour, copious, and light. On the sixth day he was delirious. Fomentations did not relieve him. On the seventh he was very troublesome, and his fever

ver was intense, and his pains did not relax : His cough was very distressing, and his breath was short. On the eighth a vein was opened in the arm, and he bled (freely and) profusely. Upon this the pains were relieved, but the dry cough continued. On the eleventh the fever remitted. A small sweat broke out about the head, the cough did not go off, but the expectoration became moister. On the seventeenth he began to spit a little of a well digested matter, and was relieved by it. On the twentieth he sweated, and was free from fever, and was relieved with a crisis. He was, however, thirsty, and his discharge by spitting was not so good. On the twenty-seventh the fever returned. He coughed much, and brought up a digested matter in large quantity. There was a white sediment in the urine. His thirst left him, and he began to sleep. On the thirty-fourth he sweated all over, was without fever, and a perfect crisis was made.

8th DAY

11th DAY

17th DAY

20th DAY

27th DAY

34th DAY

C A S E IX.

HEROPYTHUS, in ABDERA, whilst he was upon his legs, complained of a pain in his head, and not long after he took to his bed. He lived near the Upper-Way. He was seized with an ardent acute fever. In the beginning he vomitted a large quantity of bile, was thirsty, and very restless. The urine was light and black, having frequently a thin cloud suspended in it, but sometimes it was without this. The nights were troublesome, and the exacerbations of fever

N

were

were uncertain, and for the most part observed no regular periods. About the fourteenth he had a deafness come on, and the fever continued, but his urine was much the same as before. On the twentieth and following days he was very delirious. On the fortieth he had a copious hæmorrhage from the nose, and rather returned to his reason. His deafness continued, but was much less, and his fever was a little abated. On the following days he had another hæmorrhage, frequently, but in small quantities. About the sixtieth the hæmorrhage ceased, but he had a sharp pain in the right hip, and the fever continued, and not long after he was attacked with pains all over the lower extremities. And it so happened, that tho' the fever and deafness sometimes were increased and sometimes remitted, yet the pains in the limbs were constantly aggravated. About the eightieth day, however, every thing remitted, but nothing left him. The urine was of a good colour, and had a large sediment, and the delirium was much removed. About the one hundredth he had many bilious stools, and the same a little time after with a dysentery, attended with pain. Other things were favorable. Upon the whole the fever went off, and the deafness ceased: So that on that day a perfect crisis was made of this ardent fever.

C A S E X.

NICODEMUS, in ABDERA, from an excess in venery and drinking, was seized with a fever. From the beginning he nauseated food, had violent pain in his stomach, (cardialgia)

(cardialgia) and was thirsty. His tongue was parched, his urine was light and black. On the second day he had a fresh exacerbation of fever, with a shivering and nausea, and he did not sleep. He vomited some yellow bile, but the urine was like the former: He had a quiet night, and slept. On the third all his symptoms were lessened, and he was quiet. About sun-set, he grew restless again, and had a very troublesome night. On the fourth he had a rigor, and much fever, with pains all over him. The urine was light, with a thin cloud: He raved a good deal. On the seventh he was much relieved, and quiet. On the eighth all the symptoms remitted. On the tenth and following days the pains were renewed, but were all much less. After this there were exacerbations and pains, during the whole course of the disease, on the equal days. On the twentieth day he voided white urine, but it was thick, and had no sediment. He sweated much, and seemed to be free from fever. In the evening he grew warm again, and had the pains upon him, with shiverings, thirst, and some little delirium. On the twenty-fourth he voided a quantity of white urine, in which there was a copious sediment. A warm sweat diffused itself over the body, he became free from fever, and a crisis was made.

2d DAY

3d DAY

4th DAY

7th DAY

8th DAY

10th DAY

20th DAY

24th DAY

- C A S E XI.

A Woman in THASUS, of a difficult temper, from some evident cause, whilst she was not confined; became affected with watchfulness and a nausea of food, with thirst

and restlessness. She lived near the house of PYLADES, on the plain. On the first day, in the beginning of the night, she was distressed with fear, talked much with her mind disturbed, and had a slight fever. In the morning she had considerable convulsions, and as these convulsions left her, she became delirious, and in this state talked very obscenely. She had much pain, strong, and constant. The day after, the same symptoms continued, she did not sleep, and the fever became more violent. On the third day the convulsions left her, but she had a coma and lethargy, and after that becoming watchful she raised herself, and was very restless and unruly, she raved much, and her fever was sharp. But upon this night a plentiful warm sweat was diffused over her whole body, her fever left her, and she slept. She became quite sensible, and a crisis was made. On this third day, the urine was black and light, and had a cloud flying about in it, of a globular form, which did not subside. About the crisis the menstrual flux came down in large quantity.

C A S E XII.

A Girl at LARISSA was seized with a fever; and it was of the inflammatory kind, and acute. She was watchful and thirsty, and her tongue was as if covered with soot, and dry. Her urine was of a good colour, but light. The next day was very troublesome, and she did not sleep. On the third day she had a copious evacuation from the intestines, but it was watry. This continued the following days,

days, and with great advantage. On the fourth she voided some light urine in small quantity. It had a small body suspended in it, which did not subside. In the night she was delirious. On the sixth she had a plentiful hæmorrhage from the nose, a shivering and a warm sweat after it over the whole body. The fever went off, and a crisis was made. During this fever, and just about the crisis, the menstrual flux came down for the first time, for she was a virgin. During the whole time she had an aversion to food, shiverings, a redness of the countenance, a pain in the eyes, and a heaviness in the head. This fever did not return, but a perfect crisis was made. The pains invaded her on the equal days.

4th DAY

6th DAY

C A S E XIII.

APOLLONIUS, of ABDERA, whilst he was upon his legs, and after a long continuance of health, perceived a swelling of his spleen, and a continual pain about the region of the liver. It continued for some time, and he became jaundiced. He abounded with wind, and was leucophlegmatic, but after an excess of eating some beef, and drinking, he found himself a little over heated, and took to his bed. But having taken a large quantity of raw and boiled milk, both sheeps and goats, and having fed on a bad diet, the great injury began more evidently to appear. For his fever increased, and he had no evacuations from his bowels which were equivalent to what was taken in.

in. The urine was thin, and made but seldom. He could not sleep, and had a bad emphysema in his body, great thirst, and was comatose. The right hypochondrium was swelled and painful, the extremities were cold all over, he was a little delirious, and soon forgot what he uttered, his mind being affected. About the fourteenth day, after a rigor, succeeded by fever, he took to his bed, was very clamorous, turbulent, and talkative. These symptoms were all soon suppressed, and a coma supervened. His bowels were much affected, and he had many copious, bilious, unmixed, and crude stools. The urine was black, made in small quantity, and light. He was after this very restless, and his stools were various. For they were either black, in small quantity, and putrid, or oily, crude, and griping: And after some time they resembled milk. About the twenty-fourth day he had some relief with regard to pain, but other things continued the same. He grew, however, a little reasonable, yet he remembered nothing since he was taken ill, and soon after he grew delirious again, and every thing became worse. About the thirtieth day he had a very smart fever, and many loose stools, he was delirious, his extremities were cold, and his voice failed him. On the thirty-fourth he died. During the whole time in which I knew any thing of him, his bowels were affected, his urine was light and black, and he was comatose and without sleep, his extremities were cold, he was delirious, and in the end phrenitic.

14th DAY

24th DAY

30th DAY

34th DAY

C A S E XIV.

A Woman in CYZICUS, who was delivered of twin daughters, and who had not the most regular discharges, was at first seized with an acute fever and shiverings. She had a sense of weight in her head and neck, attended with pain. She was in the beginning watchful, but was taciturn and morose, and could not be persuaded. Her urine was light and discoloured, she was thirsty, and had a great aversion to food. Her bowels were sometimes open, at other times constricted. On the night of the sixth day she raved much, and could not sleep. On the eleventh she was exceedingly delirious, but became afterwards a little sensible. Her urine was black and light, and after some intermission oily. Her stools were loose and griping. On the fourteenth she was attacked with convulsions, the extremities were cold, she was by no means sensible, and the urine continued as before. On the sixteenth she lost her voice. On the seventeenth she died with a phrensy.

6th DAY

11th DAY

14th DAY

16th DAY

17th DAY

C A S E XV.

IN THASUS, the wife of DEALCIS, who lay sick upon the Plain, was attacked with an acute fever, attended with shivering, and anxiety. From the beginning she was covered up
with

with bed clothes, and during the whole disease was remarkably silent, threw about her hands, pulled the coverlids, and scratched what was near her. Sometimes would pour forth abundance of tears, and then laugh. She did not sleep. Her bowels were not affected, even tho' they were attempted to be opened. The urine was light and in small quantity. The fever appeared but trifling to the perception, but there was a coldness in the extremities.

9th DAY

14th DAY

17th DAY

20th DAY

21st DAY

On the ninth day she was very delirious, and again became quiet and taciturn. On the fourteenth her respiration was deep and seldom, and after some time short. On the seventeenth her bowels, after a medicine, were opened. After this what she drank passed through them, and they could not be constricted. She lost sense of every thing, and her skin was dry and distended. On the twentieth she talked a good deal, was afterwards composed, but soon lost her voice, and her breath grew short. On the twenty-first she died. During the whole disease her breath was deep and seldom. She perceived nothing, kept herself always covered up, and either talked vehemently or was quite silent. Her disorder was a phrensy.

C A S E XVI.

A Youth in MELIBÆA, after great excess in venery and drinking, grew hot for some time, and then took to his bed. He had shiverings and nausea, was sleepless and thirsty. At first he had many natural stools, yet loose; but on the following days they became watry. The urine was thin

thin, made but seldom, and without colour. His respiration was deep and seldom, with long intervals. The distension of the præcordia was soft, but spread on both sides. He had a constant palpitation of the heart. His urine was oily. On the tenth day he was now and then delirious, but was afterwards composed and moderate. His skin was dry and distended, his stools copious and loose, or bilious and oily. On the fourteenth every thing was aggravated, his mind was disturbed, and he grew delirious. On the twentieth he raved exceedingly, was very restless, and voided no urine: He could take but very little liquid. On the twenty-fourth he died.

10th DAY

14th DAY

20th DAY

24th DAY

B O O K IV.

AFTER the Equinox, and the setting of the Pleiades, some coroding eruptions broke out upon the head, and especially behind the ears, and in one who lived near **LEOCYDES** in the feet, and in **PHANODYCAS** in the toes, and even the soles of the feet. When an incision was made upon the tibia the wound grew black. There was, however, a considerable ulcer on the back part of the tibia, and when it was healed a pain arose in the breast and the right side, accompanied with fever and with death. A bilious defluxion having fallen upon a Rope-maker, which required the use of a caustic, a large quantity of blood flowed from the wound. This was about the Equinox. An abscess arose in an old man, but not after fourteen days.

ANTIPHILUS having used a caustic for a wound, was attacked with a putrid bilious fever, in which a crisis was made on the seventh day. On the third day after the crisis, or thereabouts, he had a spitting of blood, other circumstances continued, and afterwards he had a relapse. A perfect crisis happened about the setting of the Pleiades; but after this season he became bilious and insane, attended with a crisis about the ninth day, without any sweat.

About the Equinox, CHALCIDONIUS, who was brought from without the gates into the Forum, having met with a rupture of some vessel near the right breast, was distressed with pain from it, and spit at different times a greenish matter, but his bowels were not affected. A sweat broke out on the seventh day, and continued profusely till the eighth. On the fourteenth tubercles arose behind the ears, on both sides. It was imagined they would suppurate, but this did not happen. A caustic was applied to the chest of ARISTODEMUS.

The son of PHILIS had an abscess, from an accident, and from the use of the caustic. He had a pain there before. There was a relapse after the autumnal Equinox, and at times during the whole Winter.

After the Summer solstice, the wife of ACHELOUS miscarried upon the sixth day, after having been seized with a fever. She was of a sanguineous habit, and had frequent shiverings, with sweats. On the fourteenth the crisis appeared. I do not know the age of the foetus. About twenty days after, she averred she had another abortion of a male, but I will not vouch for the truth of this.

About the beginning of Winter the North wind prevailed, and many jaundices appeared. Some of these were attended with shiverings, others were not. The tongue became parched upon the third day, and there was great anxiety about the sixth and seventh, and this continued for some time. On the fourteenth the bowels were costive, and did not answer to

to the medicines which were given, and there were no sweats, as might be expected from the nature of the fever.

The spleen in some was small, but extending over to the right præcordium, and upon a touch of the hand emitted a sound. There were hæmorrhages of blood, a crisis, and an evacuation of urine. But in most cases a discharge was made downwards, which happened about this time. Those who were not affected thus, had their spleens much tumified, and they had hæmorrhages from the left nostril. After the Summer was entirely receded, the Winter set in with very stormy weather from the North, but a little after there was a South wind for fifteen days, and after that snow for forty. At this time jaundices chiefly prevailed, and not having a crisis, frequently returned. After the snow there were some southerly blasts, attended with rain, and at this time coryza's attacked many persons, some with fever and some without. In several they fell upon the teeth, after having caused a good deal of pain in the middle of the body on the right side, and seized upon the eyelids and eyes. At the same time many were affected with hoarsenesses, inflammations of the jaws, and spongy excrescences of the gums, together with soft ill conditioned tumours behind the ears, which went off with a fever. Many of these things attended fevers in their beginning, and especially the excrescences, both in Autumn and Winter. Besides these there were likewise branny eruptions. Many women suffered abortions, and had difficult births. A young girl who had a crisis on the sixth day, on the sixth day after that relapsed, and on the next sixth a perfect crisis was formed

formed. At this time the crisis generally happened on the sixth or eighth day.

About the setting of the Pleiades, the wife of the blind MEANDER spit up at first a greenish matter, and after that what was purulent. About the sixth day her liver swelled, and she had a small stool from the intestines. What she afterwards expectorated resembled putrid flesh, was in small quantity, white, and was spit with an open mouth. She had an aversion to food, and died about the twentieth.

A female servant in the neighbourhood of THESTOR, after the application of a caustic, was affected in the bowels with many bilious stools, and a distension of the præcordium. On the sixth day after the evacuation was stopped, she had a great many loose stools, and very suddenly. But immediately after, she sweated, and a crisis was made. The bowels then became bound. But about the same hour in the next day she had a fresh rigor, and a subsequent fever, and a critical sweat at the same time as before.

The wife of THERSANDER, being of a leucophlegmatic habit, and averse to labour, whilst she was a nurse was seized with a fever. Her tongue, from the heat of other parts, became parched and dry, and after some time was covered with a hard crust, and worms were rejected by the mouth. About the twentieth day there was a crisis, but not a perfect one.

About

About the setting of the Pleiades, a boy of METROPHANTUS having been struck by another on the head with a shell, about the twentieth day grew feverish. The cause seemed to be, that when the parts about the wound were cleansed, a coldness supervened, the lips of it swelled, and the skin was very much distended. Upon an incision to the quick, there was no matter discharged, nor any relief brought. There was a threatening of suppuration on the ear, and on the right jaw, where there was also an ulcer. It did not seem disposed by any means to suppurate, but on the left shoulder there was a sudden collection of pus. He died about the twenty-fourth day.

After the setting of the Pleiades, a person who had a pain in his ear, about the twentieth day lost his voice, and was deprived of all motion in his body on the right side, and sweated much, without fever. The right ear and eye did not seem fixed, but inclined downward. On the left side the eye was distorted a good deal with pain. The neck became hardened, and about three hours after was equally affected.

After the setting of the Pleiades, a servant of ATTICUS became stupid. Another about the same time was attacked with a stupid madness. Upon a pain coming on in his hip and legs, he became quiet, but I do not know on what day this happened. About the same time, some who were seized with shiverings and vomiting, after the crisis, had an aversion to food, were overcharged with bile, had their spleens tumified with hardness attended with pain, and had a considerable hæmorrhage.

morrhage. In some also at this time, under the setting of the Pleiades, there was a large flux of pure blood from the nose, in a diseased spleen.

In CRANON, the wife of NICOSTRATUS, having an accession of fever, on the fourteenth day was seized with a weakness of the neck and other parts adjacent, and her food was not ejected for ten days after. The respiration was thick and short, the fingers were moved about, but independent of any voluntary power. She was delirious and sweated. On the right side, the neck, the mouth, the eye, and the nose were contracted. The urine had a white sediment like barley, but in another kind it was white throughout, in another ramentose, of a pale colour resembling bean-flour. Sometimes the urine had a fatty substance upon its top, and this was collected together in one body and not dispersed, similar to what is sometimes suspended in the middle, and not unlike a fleece of wool. After this some was voided which had no sediment, and some which had, and some which had but a very small quantity, and that very much dispersed. Another sort was turbid, another had a small black thick cloud flying about in it. Another sort was soft and light. Another had a light cloud, some was like that of horses, and some was very dusky.

A youth whose mind was at first affected, voided urine that was light and pure from any mixture. His stools were loose, but copious, and without any bile. His tongue was very rough, his fever was ardent, he was without any sleep, and his belly swelled. He was delirious, as I think, upon
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the eighth day, and was very impudent, rose out of bed, and fought with those about him, and talked obscenely, which was far from his custom. After a very profuse evacuation of thin urine succeeding a stoppage, he had a constant sleep and sweating, which seemed to be critical about the tenth day. But a little after he grew delirious again, and died suddenly on the eleventh. I imagine the cause to have been the drinking a large quantity of wine, which affected his mind. He was no more than twenty years of age.

The wife of EUMENES in the Autumn vomited some black bile. This was evident from the smell, from a fever preceded by shiverings, and pains about the mouth of the stomach. She vomited a small quantity of bile, and with it a worm.

In many the stools were very loose through the whole time before the setting of the Pleiades, but about that time the belly became bound. They had a hæmorrhage of blood, a short fever, and very quick returns after an intermission. Some had a very great aversion to food, with colliquations, great anxiety, and pain about the stomach. Many voided worms about the crisis, had rigors, and were loaded with bile.

A youth who was a stranger, on the third, fourth, and fifth day had a copious hæmorrhage from the nose. On the sixth he was at first composed, but afterwards grew delirious. On the seventh his belly was costive, and he was comatose. He had a relapse the third day after, and his belly

was opened by an evacuation. I did not inspect his urine. At the crisis every thing happened as it ought.

About the setting of the Pleiades there was a South wind and much rain, and about that time a young man of a relaxed and bilious constitution, had some loose, tho' well digested stools, and frequently. His fever was constantly upon him, and his tongue was dry. On the sixth day a crisis was made. On the seventh he was attacked again, and was affected at the same time with tremors. On the sixth after, he had a thick shining defluxion behind the ears.

In a boy who was troubled with phagædenic ulcers, all the lower row of teeth, and the fore teeth both above and below rose from their sockets, and left behind great hollows of bone. The bone of the palate fell down in the places of some, and the middle of the nose supplied its station, except where the upper teeth fell away before the nose was flattened. The fifth from the fore teeth had four roots, two of which were connected with their neighbours, having their sharp points bending downwards. There was a greater suppuration about the third tooth, than any other. And there was also a thick defluxion from the nose, and pains, particularly about the temples. The fifth tooth was most corroded, and there was a tumour upon it on the outside, and two within. The smallest of the fore teeth was also corroded near the two which joined it. The seventh had a sharp, thick root.

A boy with *ATHENÆUS* had a pain in the left tooth below, and the right tooth above his right ear suppurated, but without much pain.

After

After the setting of the Pleiades the weather was mild, but cloudy and dark. The crisis of fevers was made on the fifth, sixth, and seventh days, and sometimes at a longer period. These fevers were liable to relapses, and then became vague in their termination. The sick had an aversion to food, were loaded with bile, and were subject to the dysentery, which was attended with nausea and fever. About the setting of the Pleiades the South wind blew briskly, and at this time tertian fevers, hæmorrhages of blood, and constant shiverings (Epialæ) prevailed.

One who was sick at a shoemaker's, and who abounded with bile, had a hæmorrhage. He had but few stools, but a crisis was made on the seventh day, with a rigor.

A boy who lived at the furthest tavern, on the fourth day had an hæmorrhage, he was then very delirious, his bowels became costive, and the præcordia were hard and painful. A suppository was administered on the sixth day, and brought off some ill conditioned stools of a pale green colour. On the seventh in the morning he was very restless and clamorous: The veins about the navel beat much. In acute fevers, the veins generally appear thick and distended.

In all kinds of diseases, at this time, there were exacerbations in the evening. The beginning of fevers, the exacerbations, the duration, the constancy, and the time of the year, are objects of consideration.

From the setting of the Pleiades the South wind blew. Those fevers which had a crisis on the fifth day had an intermission of one. There was an appearance of soft pustules, as in ACANTHIUS LAPYTUS. But about the setting of the Pleiades, a psora, and other itchy eruptions, without any weeping humour, prevailed. There were also tumified pustules. Of this kind were those which appeared in the wife of PYTHODORUS, and in CAPELIO, in whom they began with a fever. PYTHODORUS's wife had at the same time a difficulty of motion in her hip joint.

After the setting of the Pleiades, there were frequent shiverings, and hæmorrhages from the nose. The Shoemaker had a crisis on the seventh day, but after an intermission of one the fever returned, and again he had a crisis on the fourth. Another, who came from LEOCYDES, had a crisis on the seventh, another on the fourth.

MOSCHUS had a large hæmorrhage from the left nostril, on the ninth day, and a moderate flow from the right. On the fourteenth from the first exacerbation a crisis was made. Those who erred in diet had not a crisis till the seventeenth. A small hard tubercle behind the ear, and hard internally, and attended with much pain, which did not remit, appeared about the nineteenth in the night.

Bilious stools, mixed with pus, like the black blood of the cuttle fish, were voided from the bowels. A cupping

glass

glass applied to the hip for a pain in it, removed it lower down, and relieved it.

One who fell from a horse in CERAMICUS, and who had not a cupping glass applied immediately, was burnt in the internal part, and on the twentieth day the complaint returned, and bloody, fæculent, and corroding matter broke out from the wound. TENEDIA, on the fourth day after complaining, was delivered of an abortive fœtus of thirty days. Her belly was loose, and she had watry stools. Her tongue, was parched, and she had a crisis on the fourth day after.

After the setting of the Pleiades, the spleen was affected in many, and on the fifth day there was a flux of blood, and a crisis was made.

A certain person had a flow of urine on the seventh day, which was like *barley-water*, then it was uniform throughout, and after that quite pure and unmixed. This man had a relapse.

In the son of MEGAREOS, there was an intermission, but he had no hæmorrhage from the nose, his urine was like that of ARTIGENIS, white, thick, and uniform.

In the Winter, just after the sun's receding, a new star, not of the least magnitude, was seen, and about five days after and on the sixth day there was an earthquake.

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The wife of ANTIGENUS, who abode in PERINTHUS, and who was asthmatic, was uncertain with regard to her pregnancy, she had however a return of her menses, and her belly grew large and small at times. She had a constant cough, especially if she went any length of way, or quickly.

The wife of the brother of APEMANTUS miscarried with a female foetus of sixty days. This was the seventh of her illness. About the ninth she was disturbed very much. After the crisis, she had a pain in the right side, as if it arose from a wrinch. She conceived quickly, and as soon miscarried.

A woman was delivered whilst she was troubled with the fluor albus, another with the flow of the menses. At this time were prevalent shiverings, nausea, relapses, bilious affections of the spleen, and pains chiefly in the left side.

The wife of APEMANTUS had a distortion of the eye on the right side, but a soft swelling of the side on the other.

The daughter of ARISTOPHONTUS had a fever on the third day, and on the fifth; it was, however, without any evacuation, except that her bowels were affected. She had a difficult crisis, and the fever did not go off till after thirty days. Pustules arose after a delivery, which was not very difficult, upon the seventh day they were livid. A rigor attacked a young girl who lived near HEROUS. The whites prevailed

prevailed in large quantity, and not of a good kind, attended with the greatest stupefaction and lethargy, and where there was no discharge of bile, nor any evacuation by stool, either hard or loose.

In the Black-smith ZOILUS, the pulse was small and slow, the urine and stools moderately discoloured. There was a distension of the belly reaching down in direction of the navel, attended with an acute fever, an aversion to food, and thirst.

The daughter of the Keeper of the Market, at T E C O M Æ - u s , being (tho' she had conceived) uncertain of her pregnancy, from any signs, after two months vomited some phlegm, and afterwards threw up some bile. She had a difficult delivery, and it was attended with purging. About the thirtieth day there was a similar vomiting. The bowels were then affected, and the vomiting ceased: But she had a lientery, and the menses did not come down. For two years she voided occasionally blood from the mouth.

Two brothers, who lived in the house as associates with CECROPS, at first voided a black feculent matter, which seemed a separation from the blood, and afterwards what was frothy and bilious.

A man who lifted a burden from an ass was immediately seized with a fever. On the third and on the second day blood burst from the nose, and on the fifth, seventh, and eighth his intestines became loose. He had a crisis.

A man

A man who was concerned in the mines, had the right hypochondrium distended. His spleen was enlarged, and his belly constricted; this was also hard and full of wind, and without any colour. The disease fell down upon the left knee. There was a relapse, and at last a perfect crisis.

The son of TEMENÆUS had a difficulty of breathing, so as to have all over him his skin of a paleish green, but especially the back and the hands.

The husband of a woman who had been just delivered near SETODOCUS, had a jaundice. On the sixth day I first went to see him, and on the eighth he died, but he voided no urine, nor had he any stools. The hypochondria were large and hard, and his respiration was frequent, (or thick). Whilst he was dying, he had no sweat upon his forehead, attended with pain. His wife was delivered of a daughter of seven months old, on the seventh day after she was seized, though it first began to appear on the fourth. She was attacked in the beginning with a pain in her foot, but upon the going off of the fever, her breath was not relieved, and there remained a pain in her hands and arms.

Relapses for the most part seized upon those who before the crisis, had a sediment in their urine. The sister of TEMENÆUS, who lived with him, had a crisis, with a rigor. But upon the yellowness of the skin ceasing, a pain suddenly attacked her hands and shoulders, and upon the cessation there, fled to her head. Her upper eye-lids were very much swelled, and she emitted a quantity of tears.

I know

I know nothing more of her. Her first crisis was on the seventh day.

The vine-dresser of MENANDER was much in the same way, except that his bowels at first were loosened, and afterwards constricted, and his urine was critical. He had not a rigor on the seventh day, because his belly was before affected.

The son of POTAMON, who had no evacuation by stool on the seventh day, had no rigor two days before the crisis, and on this account had no sediment in his urine.

HEGESISTRATIUS had a suppuration on his hinder tooth, which affected even the eye. When the eye was cured, there was a discharge of thick pus also from the nostrils. Near the gums small round tubercles arose. There seemed in this place about the third day to be a disposition to suppurate, but this went off, and a swelling supervened in the jaws and eyes.

Those who had inflammations of their eyes in ardent fevers, had a redness in their cheeks, and a hæmorrhage; they had also abscesses behind the ears, and upon the joints, but of this I am not quite certain. Some had rigors, with tremblings, and a distension of the præcordia. The menstrual flux appeared on the seventeenth, and after this a perfect crisis was made. But if this did not happen, the crisis was in some on the third day, in others on the fifth, and in others on the seventh. In HEGESISTRATIUS, the two hinder teeth

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were

were corroded by rubbing against each other. Each of them had on the upper side two excrescences, one near the eroded part, the other at a distance. But in the place where these arose there were large roots answering to one another, and on the other side there was a round surface.

A woman who had a hæmorrhage from the nose on the fourth and sixth days, had a crisis on the seventh: She was of a florid complexion. Another woman who had a violent pain in her head, had a crisis upon the twentieth, and on that day she had a great heat of the hypochondria. On the seventh, there was not much blood flowed from the nose, and she had some loose stools. On the eighth her right eye was affected.

The same things happened to a man, except that the crisis was made on the seventh day, and the left spleen became tumified. On the eightieth day and after, the eyes were affected in the same manner as after the crisis, but more violently.

In the sister of TEMENÆUS, the præcordia were inflated and distended. This tumour appeared, after it had been growing for some time. I do not know whether she was pregnant or not. She was at first costive in her belly, and had a vomiting, but this soon stopped. After this her belly was opened, and she had many bilious and glutinous stools, but the præcordia did not abate in their swelling. On the eleventh day an inflammation arose in the thumb of the left hand, and she had at the same time a diarrhœa, and by this she seemed to be
much

much relieved of her former symptoms. Her lethargy and fever also were lessened, and her respiration became more easy, for she threw up something deleterious by vomit. On the sixteenth her breath became short, her fever came on, and she died. Her fever first attacked her before the abscess (in her thumb). On the seventh day after that abscess she died. She was of a sanguineous and florid habit or constitution.

The son of that woman who was the sister of APEMANTUS, had the præcordia swelled, along with the spleen. His respiration was quick, and he had some bilious and slimy stools, mixed with common excrement. After great fatigue at work, on the twentieth day of his disease, it was translated to his feet, and a crisis was made. This fatigue, perhaps, was the cause that his feet were affected rather than the eyes. The præcordia still continued to be distended, and he was tormented with a dry cough. What remained after the crisis, were the occasion of a relapse, and the critical signs of diseases at this time were taken from a premature expectoration, the affection of the belly, an intemperate way of life, and other things of this kind.

APEMANTUS, who had complained of pain about the gums, perceived a defect in the right side, which extended nearly as far as the navel, and before he had fits of pain, he voided bloody urine, which seemed to proceed also from the right. It ceased on the third day. A Smith who was affected on the other side, but in a similar direction, voided bloody urine. When this ceased, there was a sediment at

bottom, and this happened to both on the third day. APE-MANTUS, however, was most affected by heat, for the other felt nothing but on the left side. NICOSTRATUS also perceived something in the higher parts on the right side, and below on the left, and which afterwards extended in the direction of the side, down as far as the navel on both sides.

An old woman who was leucophlegmatic, had upon her legs hard, white, and loose tumours, which extended almost down to her feet. They were also in the under parts of the thighs. It seemed as if it would be difficult to dissolve them. Moreover they had attacked her loins; her belly, however, was loose, the præcordia soft, and her respiration easy. They, notwithstanding, all left her, and she was cured likewise of her other complaints. In blue eyes, the disorders of that organ are more readily cured. Pains of the thighs and legs often proceed from the uterus: For upon the application of a perfumed pessary, made of flour and myrrh, they are dissolved and cease. There seems to be a particular period of the year when inflammations of the eyes prevail. There were hard tumours arose, where exanthemata were not perfectly dissolved, such as happen in some scaly ulcers.

A boy in the village of HIPPOLOCHUS, had a tumour in both præcordia, which was hard and shining on the lower part, like that of the Copper-smith, who was dropical, in whom some loose stools reduced it to softness. He had it on the right side, with a painful surface, tho' protuberant, and circumscribed for the greatest part. The navel from his birth

birth was of a black colour, and had a deep ulcer upon it; and what had not yet properly cicatrized. The extreme part of the penis was quite bare, both when it hardly appeared and when at last it was properly protruded. He threw up almost every thing by vomiting, was feverish, had an aversion to food, and was in great measure relieved. But about the seventh day after, he took to his bed, for before that he had kept himself to work, having drank a large quantity of water, and treated himself very carelessly. He became exceedingly restless, and was in some measure convulsed, and upon the cessation of the convulsions, he unexpectedly died. But previous to this he voided his urine with great freedom, and had a powerful discharge of wind downwards, yet the upper parts were by no means softened. Immediately after death, however, they became relaxed, and the whole body, except where the tumour was, was covered with a redness, and at the same time was very warm. A person at ABDERA had an eruption on his back, another had a swelling of the anterior parts, with fever. This tumour seemed to the touch as if it would suppurate.

A servant who was troubled with an asthma, and had occasionally an hæmorrhage; when she had a flow of her menstrual flux, her respiration became difficult. Upon the cessation of her menses she was attacked with a fever, and her left breast suppurated, as well as her ear, which had that tendency from the beginning.

In a servant of OLYMPIODORUS, there was an hæmorrhage from the left nostril, and on the twentieth day such a crisis was

was made as happens to persons who are sick of fevers. She had likewise a quantity of stools, similar to those who had the Summer epidemic, and which happened to HIPPONACTUS.

HYLE, the maid servant of ARISTIDES, upon the eighth day (of a fever) after having taken a purgative medicine, had the proper signs of evacuation by the bowels, and such as were not beyond her strength. The stools were neither bloody nor frothy, but like the white of eggs : The same as occurred to the wife of HERACLIDES, who was purged much, and bore it without any inconvenience.

A woman who was purged in the village of BALAGORA, was seized with a fever, from some disorder in the spleen. The right sides, tho' not raised, were greatly distended, and were covered all over with redness, when the spleen was the same. The bowels were affected from the beginning, and the eye was threatened with a defluxion. On the seventeenth day a thick salt humour issued from this organ, and infested likewise the nose, and the fauces, and the left ear. On the fifteenth she sweated with a rigor, and before this affection there was no crisis. She grew pale, her countenance was fallen and strained, and she complained in her ear, about the regions of the spleen, and of the pleura. In some boys, the bowels were affected, and they had dry coughs. At the end, in some of them, a collection of matter was formed upon the shoulder.

A Fuller had his head and neck, and on the seventh day his hands, benumbed. On the ninth his leg was affected in the same way, and his cough ceased.

A woman who had her cheek distorted, had her belly drawn to the left side about five months after.

In CRANON, LYCINUS the Grammarian, was seized with a bilious fever, which seemed to originate from some disorder in the spleen. He had a pain in his head, and some tubercles in the spleen. About the lips he had some round ulcers on the inside, and a small quantity of blood flowed from the nostril on the right side.

In a female servant who was recently purchased, whom I was called to see, there was a considerable hardness of the right side, but not very painful. The belly was large and circumscribed, but not like one in a dropsy. It was besides soft to the touch. She had no difficulty in respiration, but yet her skin was of a bad colour. Her menses had not flowed for seven years. She had sometimes a dysentery, but without tenesmus. Besides this, she had a pain in the right side, and a slight fever, which did not continue more than seven days, her bowels were affected, and her stools were slimy, and like amber, and very plentiful. After some days she recovered, and the menses then came down. The parts about her belly were softened, her body recovered its colour, and she grew fat.

The wife of MINOIS, after an incision, was affected with sphacelus, and this falling upon the lungs a crisis was

was made in a very short time, but she did not long survive it. She had besides some internal complaint. If applications are made to the nostrils in fevers, when the pain ceases, a thick matter will flow from them. But if neither the pain nor fever should go off, the matter is thin and burning, as in the case of HEGESIPPUS, who had a discharge of this thin matter in the night. It was thick, however, in the case of the son of CELEURIS, like the eunuch of CORINTH. Mature abscesses in diseases are a critical sign, if whilst a fever continues they do not partake of it; and when the causes of pain subsist they are easily borne, as happened in the buttock of CHARON. In LEAMBIUS, who thought his intestines were ulcerated, medicines were given, as if he had a dysentery, but the arms and left shoulder were affected with abscesses, yet without any fever.

From a distension by wind, in a certain person, the sides were much elevated, and affected with pain. He drank plentifully of milk and wine, and immediately a nausea and heat arose. After this having eaten a quantity of baked bread, he was costive in his bowels, but had a small evacuation of a purulent nature. On an inflammation of the buttock, his fever and pain went off, and this I sincerely affirm to be true.

An old man who lived at the Porch of Stone, perceived a pain in his loins, and in both legs. It extended indeed to the thighs and to the tibia, and even to the knees. It continued a long time at intervals, having many returns, and there was a considerable swelling of the feet and loins, and

of the groin, and there was a complete tension of all the parts, attended with pain. The bladder was hard and painful, and there were also many eruptions, and heats both in the eyes, ears, nose, and hands. A crisis is formed, as well as many other circumstances by which we know diseases, by consulting the sick person whether he sweats, or feels, or smells, or tastes, or does many other things. Besides this, the hair, the complexion, the skin, the blood vessels, the tendons, the muscles, the flesh, the bones, the marrow, the brain, and every thing which proceeds from the blood are to be taken into the account, together with the bowels, the stomach, the bile, other humours, and the extremities. Then whether any pains arise behind the ears, owing to a kind of pus, which indeed would not affect the gland, nor cause the bone to suppurate, but immediately upon its cessation would occasion a fever. The beating of the veins, tremblings, convulsions, hiccough, difficult respiration, evacuations by the intestines, are also signs by which we determine upon diseases. When the eyes suppurate and burst, the wound is much extended, and when they are cut open it is deep. In both methods the pupil becomes ulcerated.

ARISTÆUS, in the village of AMPHILOCHUS, was delirious on the fourth day. The evacuation from the bowels was of a pale colour. He had very comfortable sleep, but his complexion was leucophlegmatic.

In some people, about the beginning of the fever, there was a trembling of the hands, and of the lips, and of other parts, and the tongue seemed as if it were more voluble than

usual. In these the face was much flushed, as if it were affected with liquor, or had been swelled after taking of a vomit.

A person who lived at MEDOSADA, had a copious discharge of loose watry stools, but without any mixture of bile. The hypochondrium was swelled, but yielded to the touch, and there was a great disposition to sleep. On the fourteenth day, just before the crisis, there was a rigor, without any tremblings, with a relaxation, a numbness, and contraction of the limbs. The belly was at the same time loose, and tho' there was a coma, no sleep supervened, nor was there any delirium. On this fourteenth day a crisis was made, nor did any critical sign remain afterwards.

In the same manner, another person, in the beginning, had some glutinous stools, from the solid parts of which a crisis was formed. But there was great watchfulness, and after this the stools were a little glutinous, without bile, and well digested, but after that bilious, yet not very loose. When they began to be a little more consistent, the crisis was accelerated. About the sixth day the præcordium appeared to be distended, and as if it had a swelling of the veins. About the seventh he slept, and had a final crisis on the ninth. Both these subjects had a pale, but not yellow complexion. When the watry stools were exposed to the sun, the upper part was loose, thin, and like the colour of the herb called Glaucus: In the bottom there was a sediment.

Those

Those who had a soft distension of the right side, became phrenitic, unless it went down upon the going off of the fever. But in those who had this softness of the belly converted into a hard tumour, attended with pain, and of an ill condition, and which could not easily be dispersed, a suppuration was generally formed. Those tumours on the right side which were chiefly of a soft nature, and which seemed to the feeling to be filled with wind, were not of a dangerous kind, as happened in the right sides of some persons in the villages of AMPHILOCHUS and MEDOSADA. They were affected with coma and lethargy.

The constitution of the air, both with regard to season and situation, is a valuable object of consideration, as certain circumstances of it prevail more or less: The utmost violence likewise of a disease, and especially at the time of a crisis, and whether that happen on the first day, or more perfectly and later on the third or fourth; also the periods of a critical sign, as in swellings, hæmorrhages, or the contrary. Likewise in relapses, the effects of translations of matter, or of the protrusion of the veins of the temples, or contractions of them, or changes of complexion before the crisis, or even where that doth not happen, as well as anxiety of body, or restlessness, distensions of different parts, changes of colour from red to paleness, if there be no crisis, and swellings of the skin without a crisis, and a falling down or collapse of the eyes, and a roughness of the body, attended with dryness. A voluntary emission of tears is not a deleterious sign, but if it be involuntary, it is bad. A collection

of viscous matter about the teeth, is a bad sign, as well as a fixed look with the eyes.

One who had a wound upon the tibia, and made use of the plaster called Atticus, had large red pustules arise, and was troubled with a cough which he had not perceived before. In ÆNOS, they had shiverings who had wounds of the head, they had also a bad kind of fever, and a collection of pus. After a tenesmus, upon a journey, there arose pains in the feet, and delirium, with lassitude. Amongst those who were affected, CLINIA, had a great aversion to food, and became phthifical. She spit blood mixed with pus, and had tubercles filled with this matter.

The wife of HIPPEUS was dropfical, and for three years, in the beginning of Spring, was tormented with a cough. There was a large internal collection of pus, but in Winter it was of a watry consistence. Being purged of this by medicines, she grew better. Her maid servant died.

In some who were affected with coughs, there was an affection of the hands, as in the boy who matted twigs, and the son of AMYNTAS. They both became paralytic in the right side, and when this ceased, their coughs came on. Those who went journeys, either on foot or on horseback, had pains in their loins, or in their thighs. For the most part dry coughs prevailed, and those which were violent.

The wife of ENMYRIS was affected with a disease in a different manner from others : She had no fever, and yet she
was

was stupid. After this she had a tremor over her whole body, and a phthisis, and a nausea of food, and thirst, and she was cold.

Those who could not see in the night, voided a large quantity of urine, and afterwards but little. Those who had coughs and fevers were troubled with tubercles behind the ears, about the seventh or eighth day.

The daughter of ENMYRIS was attacked with a fever, and pus flowed from her ears, but I am not clear that it was on the eighth day. In some the teeth, especially the third of the upper row, were corroded. There was besides great pain and collection of pus about their roots. Those affected with it had a very great pain about the ears, and were much tormented with cough. These suppurations were accompanied with fever, which was resolved on the seventh day.

Upon an increase of the præcordia, no solution of it was made. The bowels were in some measure opened, but the stools were glutinous, consistent, and not of a good kind. The urine was bloody, and the expectoration frothy.

One whom CYNICUS brought to me had an exacerbation on the seventh day, and on the fourteenth there was a crisis. There were some bad signs which disappeared, the fauces were free from any thing impure, and the expectoration was in small quantity, spread, and well digested. A little blood flowed from the nose, and there was a pain in the head, the hands and legs were affected with palsy, and the bowels being loosened

ened, were of service. The feet were constantly warm. He had sufficient sleep, and a well digested matter was discharged from the ears without any swelling.

The wife of DEMARATUS had her feet warm, even during her shivering. Whether she had a tendency towards a supuration or not is uncertain, but she died.

An old man, who died, was sick at the same time with his wife, and had some internal complaint of a violent nature. But afterwards when he voided a thick worm with some of the remains of his food, he seemed to be relieved, he slept a little, and was upon his recovery. A short time after, however, the cuticle of his body became constricted, the extremities were cold, a general softness prevailed, an universal trembling agitated his limbs: In the beginning his hands and legs, but afterwards his voice was affected. He became a little delirious, and his mouth was kept open. His respiration was, however, not much streightened, and near about the twentieth day he died.

In some persons at this time the præcordia and bowels were compressed, and had no grumblings with their usual evacuation, as at ABDERA, when some worms were voided. We should observe the good and bad signs which appear on the days before the crisis, and whether they betoken an aggravation of the symptoms, or a tendency to prolong the disease. Some things treacherously promise relief, whilst others cause an exacerbation of themselves.

A bilious

A bilious spitting in some peripneumonic cases betokens a cessation of the disease, but if it be yellow it betokens it to be much shorter. If such things appear in the beginning, they will continue, but will be no marks of concoction, tho' they will of a crisis, as happened in the case of our preceptor, and some others that I know.

NICIPPUS, in his fever, had an emission of his semen, and he was not the worse for it, tho' it occurred very frequently. It was predicted to him that this would cease when a crisis was formed, and so it happened.

CRITIAS in his fever was tormented with watchfulness, which we knew of, but this symptom likewise went off upon the crisis.

ALCIPPUS who had the hæmorrhoids, was in danger from the cure of them. For being cured he was attacked with madness, and then they went off with a fever succeeding. In acute fevers, those who are thirsty, and are forbid to drink any thing by their physician, or abstain from it by their own inclination, seem as if they could drink a large quantity, and in such case if cold water be given so as to provoke vomiting; it will be of service. For it indicates much bile. That the nerves may be contracted, is evident from this, If the hand should be wounded on the upper side, it will be drawn back from those of the lower, and so vice versa. Those whose testicles are affected, have a dry cough, and from venæsection in a cough, a tumour upon the testicles will cease, and upon their inflammation a cough will arise. In fevers where there are tumours in the groin, a cough will supervene.

B O O K

B O O K V.

IN ELIS, the wife of a Gardener had an acute fever, nor had she any relief from the exhibition of medicines. In the abdomen, a little below the navel, there was a hard tumour on both sides, and this was the occasion of great pain. It was rubbed and compressed by the hands when anointed with oil; and blood flowed from her downwards. She recovered her health, and lived.

TIMOCRATUS, in ELIS, after drinking a large quantity of liquid, was seized with a melancholy madness. Having taken some medicines, he was purged by them, and voided by stool much phlegm and black bile during the day, but in the evening this evacuation ceased, tho' at the time it was attended with a good deal of pain. A large draught of liquid was after this productive of sleep, which held him the whole night, even till the next morning. During his sleep, he did not appear to the by-standers even to breathe, but seemed to be dead, nor did he perceive any thing which was said or done. His body was extended and stiff. He however was roused and lived afterwards.

SCOMPHUS, in OENIADÆ, was attacked with a pain in his side, and died delirious on the seventh day. He took a purgative medicine. On the day before, he was quite sensible, but his bowels were costive, yet during the evacuation he grew delirious.

PHÆNIX, who was at OENIADÆ, with his brother ANDREAS, had a swelling of one of his cheeks, and of the lip up over the cheek as far as the eye. There was nothing to be seen in the inside, nor was there a tendency to suppuration on the outer part, but the swelling seemed to have a dry sphacelus. He died. The other brother suffered the same, and died upon the seventh day. He took some medicines, but they were of no service. In PHOENIX, the whole circle of putrid mass was cut out, and the wound was nearly cleansed before he died. He died after he had suffered a long time.

EURYDAMUS, in OENIADÆ, laboured under an inflammation of the lungs. He began to be delirious about the tenth day, but as he recovered he returned to his reason, spit a much purer matter, and had the whole disease in a much better state. After this he was oppressed with sleep, his eyes had the appearance of a jaundice, and he died about the twentieth day.

A man in OENIADÆ who was afflicted with a disease, and who could not take any food, perceived a great noise and pain in the stomach. And after he had taken and digested a small quantity, and some time had passed over, he was again
attacked

attacked in the same manner, so that his flesh wasted away, and was consumed. The little food he took did not contribute to nourishment, and what was evacuated by stool was depraved and dry. Just after he had taken some fresh food, he perceived neither the noise nor the pain. All kinds of evacuant medicines, both upwards and downwards, were administered, but without any effect. But phlebotomy, in both arms by turns, until the vein seemed to be quite exhausted of blood, gave him a sensible relief, and at length a perfect recovery from the disease.

IN OENIADÆ, EUPOLEMUS was troubled with a pain in his right hip, and in the groin, and the joint which is the nearest to the hip, and on the fore part of the hip and groin. Blood was drawn from his foot in a large quantity, and it was thick and black. He took a large dose of Elaterium, and was much purged by it, and was relieved in the parts affected. The pains, however, did not entirely go off, but a suppuration began about the hip, and in the joint nearest the anus, and about the groin. The matter seemed to be collected more about the bone than the flesh, and it was uncertain how much that was affected, until a considerable weakness came on. At last the part was burnt with many great and deep scars, and a large quantity of thick pus flowed out. In a few days he died, from the number and extent of his wounds, and the weakness of body which attended. If one large incision had been made, and the pus had flowed from that alone, and if any other were necessary, that had been made large, it would seem, that in a proper time a recovery might have been ensured.

LYCON, in OENIADÆ, amongst other things suffered those we have already mentioned, but his pains did not extend so far as his legs, nor had he any collection of pus. He recovered after a long time. He took some medicines, and some cupping glasses were applied to him. He lost likewise some blood, and seemed from these exhibitions to be much relieved.

A man at ATHENS had an itching over his whole body, but particularly about his testicles and his forehead. He was much distressed with it, his whole skin was very thick, and the body covered over like a leper; and no part of the skin could be touched upon account of its thickness. He was assisted by no medicines. He went to MELUS, to the warm Baths there, and was cured of his itching and thickness of the skin, but died of a dropfy.

A man at ATHENS was seized with a Cholera, he vomited, and had a discharge downwards, and was in a good deal of pain. His vomiting and purging could not be stopped. His voice failed him, he could not be turned in his bed, his eyes were covered with a mist, and were hollow. He was affected with convulsions, which extended from his bowels up to his stomach, and then he had the hiccough. His stools were much more copious than what he voided by vomiting. He drank some hellebore in the juice of lentills, and moreover drank some of that juice after it, as much as he could, and by this induced a vomiting, after which both the vomiting and purging stopped, but he became cold: Then he washed himself

self downwards from the middle, until the upper parts were quite warm. He lived after this. The next day he drank a pottage of barley.

In LARISSA, the wife of GORGAS had her menses suppressed for four years, and always had them in very small quantity. She perceived a sense of weight and beating in the uterus whenever she inclined to one side. She conceived, however, and brought forth a child, and the child of which she was delivered was a girl of nine months, with an ulcer upon its hip. The secundines followed it, and with a large efflux of blood; and on the next day, and on the third and fourth the blood became congealed. She had a fever for the first ten days, and after that the blood which was discharged was quite red. The face, legs, feet, and one of the thighs swelled. She had an aversion to food, and was very thirsty, greedy after water, but would drink no wine. Her belly just after delivery became soft, but did not go down, and in a short time it grew hard again, but without any pain. Upon the fortieth day from the first, a false conception came off, or a fleshy substance. After this the abdomen fell, as well as all her tumours. She had a thin discharge, and the blood was of a strong smell. She recovered.

A violent pain in the head for a long time distressed a woman in PHÆRIS, nor were any of those things which were given to bring on a discharge in the head of any particular relief. She became better upon the flow of her menses: When the pain of the head was very intense, perfumed pessaries

ries were applied to the uterus, and with some advantage as they brought on a discharge: But when she conceived she was entirely cured.

In LARISSA, a pregnant woman, in her tenth month, had a discharge of blood for fourteen days, and for the three days before she was delivered of a boy, in great quantity. On the fourteenth a dead boy was born, with his right arm adhering to his side. On the night of the third day after, and at the same hour on which she was delivered, the secundines came off, attended with a white discharge, and this continued for three days and as many nights. After this she had a fever for two days and nights, with a pain all over the abdomen, and in her hips and pubis.

In LARISSA, HIPOSTHENES was supposed by the physicians, tho' without any foundation, to have an inflammation of his lungs. In the beginning as he was exercising at a funeral, he fell upon a hard place, and his adversary fell upon him. After that, he washed himself in cold water, made a hearty supper, and seemed to be very heavy. On the next day he was attacked with a fever, had a dry cough, and a shortness in his breathing. On the fifth day he spit up a little blood, and began to be delirious. Whenever he coughed he had a violent pain in his breast and in his back. On the sixth, after sneezing, he voided four pints of blood from the nose. In the evening he could not speak, nor could he discern what was said or done by others. On the eleventh he died. For five days he was sometimes sensible, and sometimes not so, but was free from fever. He had

had no expectoration, nor strangulation which depended upon it.

At LARISSA, SCAMANDER had a sphacelus in his hip, and the bone was for a long time separated. A large incision was made, and afterwards it was burnt even to the bone. On the twelfth day after the operation he was seized with convulsions, which rather continued. The legs were by this drawn up close to the sides, and the spasm extended to the opposite part, tho' the leg was bent and straitened at pleasure. He could move his other limbs, but his jaw became stiff. He died on the eighth day after he was seized with convulsions, with a spasm upon him. His cure was attempted by warm bottles, and fomentations of barley, applied over the whole body, and with infusions of it by way of clyster. This, however, brought off but a small stool. He drank some medicines which were of efficacy in moving the bile, and swallowed something after it, called from this effect Catapotium. It procured him some stools, but no relief. He had, however, a little sleep. He took the same draught again in the evening, but before the sun rose he was dead. It seemed as if he would have lived a longer time had he not taken such violent medicines.

The son of PALAMEDES, a horse-breaker, in LARISSA, at eleven years of age, received a wound in his forehead from a horse, just above the right eye. The bone seemed to be injured, and there was a small quantity of blood discharged. An incision was made even to the second lamina, and the bone was cured by it, and he was as well as when
he

he was born. On the twentieth day a tumour arose behind the ear, attended with fever and rigor, and the next day it swelled, and became more painful. In the beginning of the fever, after the rigor, the eye, forehead, and all the face swelled. This happened principally on the right side, but the tumour behind the ear was on the left, tho' this brought no inconvenience. About the end he had a constant fever, yet it declined on the eighth day. After burning, and the draught, as mentioned in the last case, and a cataplasm to the tumour, he recovered. The cause of this complaint was by no means an ulcer.

In LARISSA, the son of THEOPHORBUS laboured under a foul ulcer of the bladder, and voided glutinous urine. During micturition, both at the beginning and the end, he was tormented with pain, and rubbed his penis much. Having taken a medicine to promote a discharge of urine, it had no effect upon his bladder, but he vomited something like pus and bile, and evacuated the same from the intestines. His bowels were much affected by this with pain, and he perceived an internal sense of heat. The rest of his body, however, was cold, and seemed relaxed, as it were by some paralytic affection, nor could he take any thing. The strength of the medicine seemed to have brought on an ulceration of the abdominal viscera, and he died in three days after he took it.

The wife of ANTIMACHUS, in LARISSA, was pregnant for fifty days, and afterwards she had an aversion to food, and for seven days more complained of great distress about
the

the womb, and of pain in the pit of her stomach. At the same time she had an attack of a fever. She took a purging draught with Elaterium in it, which was too strong for her constitution, and threw up by vomiting a quantity of parched bile, which arose from the fever, and deficiency of food. She besides this used very little liquid. In the vomiting she strained very hard, and cast up a small quantity of grumous matter. She was much agitated by this operation, and weakened by it, and could not drink any water to assist it. After this she had a violent pain in her bowels, which seemed to be ulcerated by the medicines, and she voided after her stools a bloody and ramentose matter. Her weakness and restlessness of body constantly then increased, and she had an evacuation from the intestines of at least five pints. A large quantity of water poured upon the abdomen gave it some check. For she could bear nothing else. About the middle of the night she died. It seemed as if she would have lived if she could have drunk some water, and have vomited before she swallowed it.

The maid servant of ONESIDEMUS, at LARISSA, had an ulceration of her stomach and bowels, from a spontaneous commotion of the bile. She had a discharge both upwards and downwards of bile and blood, and this was attended with a fever. In the weak state in which she was, a very gentle medicine, much diluted, and in small quantity, was given by way of drink, with which she vomited a good deal, and had a somewhat larger discharge by stool. This returned too in the evening. On the next day her fever continued, and she was very weak. Her bowels seemed still to

be ulcerated, and she had the same kind of stools as before. On the third day in the evening she died, her fever being at that time very violent. The cause of this person's death did not seem to be the drinking a large quantity of cold water to excite a vomiting. For not till after the stomach was cooled, were the intestines evacuated, upon having drunk a cold liquor. The same happened after a clyster.

EUDEMUS, in LARISSA, was very much troubled with the hæmorrhoids, by which he lost a considerable quantity of blood. At the same time he had a commotion of the bile. The rest of his body, however, was but little affected, yet he had some loose stools. He discharged with these a quantity of bile, and his hæmorrhoids stopped. Having drunk a purgative medicine, he was beneficially opened, and having repeated the potion, his bowels were much affected, and he had a pain about the præcordia. Upon this distress of the intestines, which did not seem to admit of a cure, an application of his hands was made to the hæmorrhoids, upon which he was troubled with a vomiting. At length a cancer supervened, and he was attacked with a fever, which left him but with death. At the same time a creeping rigor preceded the fever, and it was attended with a bilious evacuation. Wind likewise, partly whilst it was returned, and partly upon its ejection, was the occasion of pain in the bowels. The hæmorrhoids protruded themselves beyond the anus from the beginning, and seemed to arise at the same time with the purging. Wind too arose from them, and was occasioned by sneezing.

A man

A man in LARISSA was wounded in the back by a javelin thrown by the hand. The point of it penetrated as far as below the navel, which occasioned a large tumour all round it. It was attended with very great pain, and the abdomen swelled. A medicine was given the next day of the purging kind, which brought off a small quantity of bloody matter, and he died. The intestines were quite full of blood.

APELLÆUS, at LARISSA, was about thirty years of age, or somewhat less, when he was attacked with a disease which troubled him more by night, when he was asleep, than in the day. He had it for two years before he died. He threw up by vomiting a quantity of yellow bile, when he was urged to this operation; he vomited likewise somewhat that was black. He took a purgative medicine which had a peculiar effect upon the head, and had a constant operation for some time. He took it twice, and was free from the disease for six months. He grew at this time very ravenous after food, and his body appeared redundant with bile. Having strived much with it, he was attacked with a rigor, which was succeeded by a fever, and this disease was most violent in the night. The day after and the next following, he seemed to be recovered. But on the subsequent night, after having supped heartily, it seized him in his first sleep, and continued all the night, next day, and until the usual time of supper. He died, however, before he recovered from it. Hewas convulsed first in the parts on the right side, then in the face, and afterwards in those on the left. When he seemed

to be quiet, he had a coma and difficult respiration, and after that, the disease came on.

EUMELUS, a LARISSÆAN, had a rigidity in his legs, and hands, and jaws, and he could neither bend nor extend them, unless another person bent or extended them for him. Nor could he open his jaws, unless some one else performed that office. But besides this, he had no pain, nor could he eat any thing but *Maza*, nor drink any thing but an emulsion of honey and water. Upon the twentieth day, whilst he was sitting down, he fell from his seat, and struck his head against a stone. At the same he was affected with a violent giddiness, but rose up soon after, and seemed to be recovered. The rigidity of all the parts were resolved, except that when he was asleep his joints seemed to be moderately constricted. He was about twelve or thirteen years of age, and was confined with this disease about three or four months.

A young girl in LARISSA, who had vomited blood, tho' not much, upon a suppuration being formed, had frequent accessions of fever, from which she was never delivered but by death, which happened upon the third month. Before her death, her ears became quite stuffed, so that she could not hear but when a person spoke very loud. She was very weak before she vomited any blood.

The female servant of DYSERIS, in LARISSA, whilst she was young, whenever she addicted herself to much venereal enjoyments, was afflicted with pain, but at other times was quite

quite free from it, and she never conceived. But when she was about sixty years of age, she perceived a very sharp pain, like that of a person in labour, which attacked her about the middle of the day. At another time, after eating an onion, she was seized with it somewhat earlier, and it was then much more violent than it had ever been before, and seemed to contract the mouth of the uterus, from some sharp substance which rose up in it. After this when it was so violent as to cause a constant syncope, another woman passed up her hand, and took away a rough stone, about the size of the top of a spindle. Immediately after this she was restored to health, and continued in that state.

A MALLEAN had a loaded cart fall upon his side, and it broke several of his ribs. After some time a collection of pus was formed between them. Being burnt under the spleen, and the wound filled up with lint, he lived to the tenth month. The skin afterwards was cut through, and a large cavity full of a putrid mass was observed to have penetrated thro' the omentum, to the kidneys and the bones of the back. We were deceived in this subject by a bilious habit, and by a consuming putrescency which prevailed in the small intestines, and the fleshy parts about them, which ought to have been evacuated before any thing was attempted by a caustic, and whilst the man retained his natural strength. For no assistance was afterwards given by moist things, which immediately turned to putrefaction. By the pledgets likewise, the moisture was sucked up, and he was seized with rigor and fever after, and which soon became putrid. There flowed also into the wound a foul, black, and foetid humour.

Before

Before the cure was attempted, it was necessary to cleanse the parts affected, and a small quantity only was disposed to be thrown out. It was well known that the disease was not confined to the parts immediately under the skin, but lay deeper, so that if every thing had been properly administered, yet a cure could not have been insured, not even if a diarrhœa had supervened.

In OMILUS, AUTONOMUS died of a wound in his head on the sixteenth day. A stone having been thrown at him from the hand, in the middle of Summer, and which struck upon the middle of the bregma, just over the futures. I neglected to order at first an incision. The futures themselves deceived me, having some common marks with an injury from the blows of a stick. My neglect afterwards became conspicuous. From the beginning he had violent pains about the clavicle, and then in the sides, which were succeeded by a convulsion of both the hands. The wound occupied the head and the bregma. An incision was made on the fifteenth day, and a small quantity of pus was discharged; but the meninges of the brain seemed to be not affected with putrefaction.

A maid servant in OMILUS, from a wound of the head, when she was twelve years of age, died in the middle of Summer, on the fourteenth day. She was struck by a door shut against her, which bruised and fractured the cranium. The wound was just over the futures. It appeared that an incision ought certainly to have been made. It was opened, but not as it ought to have been, yet what was left was soon
converted

converted into pus. On the eighth day a rigor and fever arose. The wound was however far from being as it ought, but just in the state it was the day before, when she had no fever. On the ninth the skin was consumed, and there was a small discharge of pus, mixed with blood. The meninges appeared quite whole and found, and she took some sleep, but the fever did not go off. A convulsion attacked her left hand, tho' the wound was on the right side of her head.

CYRENIUS, in OMILUS, when pus was collected in his chest, was burnt in the abdomen thirty hours before it was necessary. He was much relieved by it, and the pus seemed to be dried up in the intestines. But in the warm season of the year, after having eaten some apples, and other useless food, he was seized with a fever and diarrhœa, of which he died.

HECASON, in OMILUS, the same as the former, was burnt in the abdomen, but a little lower, and in like manner the contents of the belly seemed to be dried up. But he was afterwards seized with a dysentery, and upon that leaving him, he eat every thing without discretion, which occasioned a general swelling, and an evacuation of pus, which was the cause of a diarrhœa, of which he died.

Another HECASON, in OMILUS, from an impurity of body, and a bad kind of diarrhœa, was attacked with a sharp pain in his hip, and upon this ceasing, he was seized with a fever, with which he was long confined to his bed. During this he neither eat nor drank any thing. He became weak,
and

and had frequent shivering. He recovered however from this disease, and his body was relieved by the medicines which he took. But notwithstanding this, about the close, he broke out all over the lower extremities, and had a large discharge of bile. He was also delirious, and died. He seemed however to have escaped the original disease.

In SALAMIS, a man who fell upon an anchor was bruised much in his belly, and was distressed with great pain. He took a medicine, but it neither passed downwards nor was thrown up by vomiting.

A woman who cut her throat was almost suffocated. A medicine with Elaterium was given her some time after, and it procured an evacuation from the intestines.

A young man who came from EUBOEÆ, after he had taken some purgative medicines, and had an intermission which was succeeded by some repose, was seized with a constant fever, and when he thought he should vomit, he took a weak purgative medicine, and after this potion he died on the fourth day. He had however no evacuation downwards, but he slept, and his thirst could by no means be assuaged.

A servant, who from the medicines which were administered vomited a little, and by which she was almost strangled; had a large evacuation by stool, and died in the night. She was a barbarian.

A certain

A certain man of EUBOEÆ having taken a purgative, was affected by it for three days, when he died. But he had a collection of pus from his hand up to his elbow.

The child of SYMMACHUS was stuffed up with bile. In the night whilst he was asleep, he was seized with a fever, and having taken some medicines he could not contain them, nor had he a stool for six days before he died.

A man living near where the chariots are kept, vomited blood in the night, and the day after he died, being suffocated with a return of this evacuation, and in great quantity. There was a large collection of blood which flowed from the parts below it.

A boy who was struck by a mule in the belly, and about the liver, died upon the fourth day. His respiration was very quick, he was delirious, and had a fever.

The son of HERMOPHILUS was confined for eleven days. He had a fever, nor could he take any sustenance. At first was delirious, but became sensible in the night. On the next day his voice failed him, but he rattled in his throat, his eyes were distorted, and he had a considerable fever. On putting a feather down his throat, he vomited some black bile, and a clyster being administered, he had some copious stools.

In the maid servant of ARISTION, the foot became spontaneously sphacelated about the middle, and in an oblique direction.

rection. The bone was soon affected with caries, and separated from the flesh, which occasioned fistulous running sores. A diarrhœa came on, and she died.

A woman in full health, and of a gross habit, having drunk a potion upon account of her conception, was attacked with a pain in her belly. She had likewise an inversion of the intestines, and was very much swelled. Her respiration was difficult, and her mind was distressed with pain. She vomited a small quantity of blood, and fainted away five times, as if she had been going to die. She did not vomit after a quantity of cold water which was given her, nor did her pain or difficulty of breathing cease. About thirty bottles of cold water were poured upon her body, and this seemed to be the only thing which gave her any relief, and afterwards she voided by stool a quantity of bile. The pain however continued, and she could have no further evacuation downwards, yet she lived.

ANTANDER having drunk a Catapotium, seemed to be quite in health, but yet he perceived a considerable pain about the bladder. He was immediately purged by some powerful aperients. About the middle of the day the pain became very intense, and the next day he appeared almost suffocated, had great anxiety of mind, and his body seemed to him to be cut in twain. He vomited, but had no stool. In the night he was very uneasy, and did not sleep. The next day he had some copious stools, and at last voided blood, after which he died.

The boy

The boy of ATHENADA, who had a phagædenic ulcer, was tormented with a pain in his lower tooth on the left side, and the upper tooth on the right. There was a collection of pus in the right ear, tho' with less pain.

A Shoemaker, in PITHYUS, whilst he was sewing a heel, pricked himself thro' the knee into the thigh, and forced in the needle to the length of a finger. No blood flowed from the wound, and the wound was quickly healed, but the thigh was completely swelled, and the tumour extended to the groin, and the hollow of the sides. On the third day he died.

A certain man received a wound in the groin from the point of a spear, we found him in this condition, and he was preserved beyond all expectation, for neither was the point extracted, which was very deeply inserted, nor was there any flow of blood worth mentioning, or any inflammation, nor did he walk lame. But the point of the spear six years after he was wounded was found and drawn out. It was much to be suspected, that it was hid between the tendons, and that it never lacerated either a vein or an artery.

A man who was struck in the neck with a sharp arrow, had a wound which did not appear worthy of regard. For it did not penetrate deep, but not long after it was extracted, he was distended backwards by a contraction, like persons with an opisthotonos, and his jaws were locked. And if he attempted to take any liquor, or to swallow any thing, it

was immediately returned thro' the nose. In other respects he grew continually worse, and the second day he died.

A young man who had travelled upon a rough road, complained of a pain in his heel, especially in the lower part. But there was no abscess upon the place, nor any humoural discharge. About the fourth day, however, the whole place grew black, as far as the bone called astragalus, and through from thence to the hollow in the middle of the foot. The black part was not broken, and before that could happen he was taken off. The whole time of his illness was but seventy days.

A man who was wounded in the eye, had a wound also on the eyelid, the point of the arrow having penetrated deep, but the barb stuck out beyond it. The eyelid being cut, every thing was taken off, and without any inconvenience, for the eye remained entire, and quickly recovered, but blood flowed very freely, and in a large quantity.

There was a beautiful daughter of NEREUS, and who was about twenty years of age, who whilst at play with a female acquaintance was struck by her on the head with the palm of her hand. She soon perceived a darkness before her eyes, and her respiration failed her. When she came home, she was seized with a fever, complained of pain in her head, and had a great flushing in her face. About the seventh day she had a discharge of foetid pus, mixed with red matter, from her right ear : It was more than a glass full. She was better for it, and seemed as if she would recover. She was, however

ever, again attacked with fever, became lethargic, and could not speak. The right side of her face was constricted, she had great difficulty of breathing, with convulsions and tremblings, her tongue seemed to be tied, her eyes were fixed, and on the ninth day she died.

The son of CLEOMENES, in the beginning of winter, became averse to food, but was freed from this affection without any fever. He vomited both the little food which he had taken in and phlegm, and for two months he was affected with nausea.

A Cook became gibbous, after a phrensy. No medicines were of any service to him. But black wine, with bread, mixed with his food, abstinence from the bath, and light friction, and fomentations moderately warm, relieved him.

A certain young woman, about twenty years of age, after having drunk something to procure an abortion, was attacked with pains, and a vomiting of much bilious, pale, and porraceous matter. As soon as she drank it she was seized with a spasm, and her tongue was bitten severely. About the fourth day I came to her, and her tongue was then large and black. The whites of her eyes were become red, and she had no sleep. She died in the night of that fourth day. The Origanum which she had taken, had injured both her eyes and her teeth.

A girl who fell from a precipice, immediately lost her voice. She became exceedingly restless, and in the night vomited

vomited a large quantity of blood, and this seemed to come most plentifully from the right side, on which she fell. She drank some Emulsion, but with difficulty; she had a kind of strangulation, and her breath was quick, like that of persons when dying. The veins about her face were distended, and she lay in a supine posture. Her feet were warm, and her fever light. She could not speak. On the seventh day her voice was restored, she began to grow warmer, and was at last recovered.

PYTHOCLES gave to some invalids, milk mixed with a large quantity of water. Kibed heels are cured by a caustic, or by warming the feet, and especially by warming them either by fire or water. Lentils, sweet apples, and greens are injurious to the eyes. In pains of the loins, legs, and hips from fatigue, warm sea water, mixed with vinegar, will be of service. Sponge soaked in these may be applied upon the parts. It is necessary too that they should be immersed in moist wool, or lambs skins.

In some Fullers, there were many hard swellings in the groin, without any pain. They also appeared about the pubis and in the neck, of equal magnitude. A fever arose before any cough. In the third or fourth month the belly swelled, heats arose, the tongue was dry and thirsty, and the evacuations by stool were troublesome. They died.

A man in MACEDON, being struck with a stone, fell down. On the third day he lost his voice, and was restless, he had a small fever, and very little pulse in his temples.

He

He could neither hear, nor taste, nor keep himself from trembling. On the fourth day he was convulsed. A sweat broke out upon his forehead, and between his nose and chin, and he died.

ENIATES, in DELOS, being struck on the left side, towards the back, with a spear, had an ulcer, but without much pain. On the third day he was attacked with great pain in his belly. He had no evacuation from the intestines, but a clyster being given in the night, he had some stools. The pain, however, did not go off, but extended from the anus to the testicles. On the fourth day he had a pain in the pubis, as well as in the abdomen, he could not refrain from trembling, he vomited a quantity of pure bile, and his eyes resembled a person's when fainting. After the fifth day he died. He had some small heat upon him.

In one who was struck in the liver with a spear, the colour of his complexion became like that of a corpse, and his eyes were hollow. He was tormented with great thirst, and anxiety, and he died before the Assembly was dismissed, on the first day that he was wounded.

The wife of POLEMARCHUS, during the Winter, was affected with an angina. Her throat swelled, and she had a considerable fever. She was bled, and the swelling of the throat subsided, but the fever continued. On the fifth day she complained of a pain in her left knee, and something seemed to be collected about the heart. She breathed like those who are drowning, and from her chest a noise was emitted,

emitted, like that which happens in ventriloquists. About the seventh or ninth day, she had an evacuation from the bowels in the night, and the stools were copious, and of a bad kind, but her voice deserting her, she died.

The belly ought to be purged in diseases, when they are sufficiently mature, downwards, when you see that they are fit for this evacuation. Of this you have a sign, if the pain be not very urgent, and if the patient does not complain of pain in his head: Or when the heat is moderate, or hath ceased after an exacerbation. An evacuation upwards may be made during the paroxysm. For very often the humours are thrown up spontaneously, even whilst the patients continue under anxiety, are very restless, and have pains in their heads.

A man from a fall was wounded in the elbow, and whilst there was an appearance of spacelation, a collection of pus was formed in the part. When this was digested as much as it could be, a glutinous matter was expressed from it, as in the cases of *LEOGENISCUS*, and *DEMARCHUS* the son of *AGLEUTEHIS*. In the same manner also no true pus was ejected in them, as happened to the son of *ESCHYLUS*. In suppurations in general, shiverings and fevers arise. In the son of *PARMENISCUS*, a deafness occurred. He was not ordered to inject any thing into the ear, but it was endeavoured to purge it by the application of wool, and by pouring in oil, and a perfumed ointment, called *Netopus*. He was ordered also to rise early in the morning and take a walk, and to drink white wine.

The

The wife of ASPASIA, from a violent pain in her tooth, had her cheek raised into a large tumour. But from the washing her mouth with castor and pepper, she was much relieved.

A hard, large, immature, and painful tumour arose in the neck of the son of CALLIMEDON. A vein was opened in the arm, and a Cataplasm applied of lint seed macerated in white wine, and incorporated with oil: This was applied moderately warm. Or, with the common Emulsion, either fænugreek, or barley, or the flower of wheat, might have been boiled for the same purpose.

MELISSANDER was oppressed with a grievous pain attended with a tumour in his jaw. A vein was opened in his arm, and Egyptian alum appeased it in the beginning.

Exercise of the body is of service to dropical persons, as well as sweating. Let the food be of bread, warm, and mixed with oil. Let them drink but little. Let the head be washed with warm water. Thin white wine, as well as plenty of sleep, will be of use.

BIAS, who was a Gladiator, and was naturally of a voracious appetite, fell into a complaint in his stomach, of the colic kind, from using too much flesh meat, and especially that of swines, and from drinking to excess of wine, perfumed and sweet, and using cakes made of honey, and cu-

cumbers, and melons, and milk and fresh barley. In the Summer, colics and intermitting fevers prevailed.

In the Winter, TIMOCHARES was very much tormented with a catarrh, which fell down upon the nose. After the use of venery every thing dried up, but lassitude, heat, and heaviness of the head succeeded, and he had much sweat about that part. He was subject to perspire when in health. He recovered on the third day.

After the Dog star, fevers prevailed much, and these were attended with sweats. The sick did not soon grow cold after this evacuation, but became warm almost immediately. The fevers were of long duration, and went off without any crisis. They were not attended with thirst. In a few they terminated on the seventh or ninth day, but most were resolved on the eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth, and twentieth.

POLYCRATES was seized with a fever, and had the sweating abovementioned. After a purgative medicine, he had some stools, and his fever became mild. After this he sweated in the evening about the temples and neck, then over the whole body, and afterwards grew warm. The fever continued to the twelfth or fourteenth day, and the stools were few. After the stools, he used some astringents. And about the fifteenth day he perceived a pain in his belly, and about the spleen, and the left side. This was relieved by warm things, and others not quite cold, and went off entirely after a soft infusion by way of clyster.

The

The Master of a large ship bruised with an anchor the fore finger of the right hand, and injured the bone below. An inflammation and sphacelus arose from it, and these were attended with fever. From a moderate purge, the heat and pain were lessened, and something fell off from the finger. After the seventh day there was a laudable discharge, but he could not speak all his words perfectly. It appeared as if he would have an opisthotonos, and his jaws became locked and fixed to his breast. On the third after this, the whole back part of his body was convulsed, and dissolved in sweat, and on the sixth from the prediction, he died.

The son of HARPALUS, by his freed woman TELEPHANES, received a luxation backwards of his thumb, from which great pain and inflammation followed, and when these left him, he went into the country. When he returned, he complained of a pain in his loins. He bathed himself in the night, his jaws became fixed, and an opisthotonos was confirmed. A foaming kind of spittle was thrown out of his mouth between his teeth, and he died on the third day.

THRINON, the son of DAMON, had an ulcer in the tibia, near the foot. A medicine of a corroding nature was applied to the bare nerve, which brought on an opisthotonos, of which he died.

We should observe in all collections of pus, and especially in the eyes, whether pains come on in the night. Coughs prevailed in the Winter, and especially when the South winds blew, attended with a thick white expectoration. They

were succeeded by slight fevers, which went off upon the fifth day. But the coughs did not cease in less than forty, as happened to HEGESIPOLIS.

EUTYCHYDES, with a cholera, perceived a distension of the nerves of his legs, together with an evacuation by stool. He vomited much high coloured bile for three days and nights, and a reddish matter, attended with great weakness and restlessness. He could not take any thing either of meat or liquid. His urine too was suppressed, and at last his intestinal discharge. Afterwards he vomited a very foetid matter, and the same was evacuated by stool.

ANDROPHANUS was affected with a loss of his voice, and delirium. After this went off he lived many years, but suffered a relapse. His tongue was constantly parched, nor could he speak but when it was moistened, and he had always a bitter taste. He was likewise tormented with great pain about the heart, which was taken off by venæsection. Water or Emulsion being given by way of drink, was of service to him. He likewise took some black hellebore, but it brought off no bile, or but very little. About the end of the Winter he took to his bed, and became delirious, and his speech was very incoherent. He had a slight heat, without pain, and his tongue was not discoloured. His voice was fetched seemingly from his breast. He threw the bed clothes from off his stomach, and ordered himself to be carried out. But he could speak nothing distinctly, and in the night he died.

NICANOR

NICANOR had a particular affection, that when he went to a feast he took an aversion to the sound of the trumpets, so that when at the beginning of it the trumpet began to found, he was very much disturbed with fear; and he said besides, he could scarce contain himself during the night, but in the day time, when he heard it he was not moved. This continued for a long time.

DAMOCLES, who was with him seemed to be affected with a sort of blindness, and a general dissolution of his whole body. He could not go near a precipice, nor pass over a bridge, or a ditch, but could go through the ditch. This held him for some time.

PHOENIX had an affection of the right eye. It seemed to him as if he had been struck with lightning, and in a little time after, he had a pain in his right temple, and the whole head and neck. There was a distension of the vertebræ of the neck behind, and a locking of the teeth. When he attempted to move the head, or open the teeth, he could not affect either, for the teeth were quite fixed. Upon the exhibition of a vomit, the pains before-mentioned were relieved. Phlebotomy was also of assistance, and a potion of hellebore carried off some of the humours, but they were chiefly porraceous.

PARMENISCUS became much affected with grief, and a desire of destroying his life. He was sometimes, however, in good spirits.

The

The maid servant of CONON, after a pain in the head, became disordered in her mind. She was clamorous, and very noisy, and was afterwards quiet for a short time. But about the fortieth day she died. For ten days before her death she had lost her voice, and was affected with convulsions.

A young man, after he had drunk a quantity of pure wine, laid himself down in an open pavilion, where a serpent called Arges entered his mouth: When he perceived he could not speak, he closed his teeth, and swallowed the serpent. After this he was attacked with violent pain, his hands were clinched, as if he had been strangled, he was very restless, and died in convulsions.

In the same manner also died the man servant of TIMOCHARES, of a seeming melancholy. He was ill about the same number of days.

The son of NICOLAUS, about the Winter, after drinking hard, was seized with shivering, and in the night with fever. The day after, he vomited a small quantity of pure bile. On the third day, after having seen much company, he fell into a sweat, and his fever went off.

The sister of DIOPETHES, who had a semitertian, about the accession was tormented with a pain about the pit of the stomach, and it held her the whole day. The same kind of cardialgia happened to many other women, and especially about the setting of the Pleiades. It happened more rarely to men.

The

The wife of EPICHARMUS, before delivery, was troubled with a dysentery, attended with violent pain. Her stools were bloody and slimy. She recovered as soon as she was delivered.

The wife of POLEMARCHUS was distressed with grievous pain about the joints of the hip, which arose from a deficiency in her menstrual discharge. For a whole night, and till the middle of the next day, her voice was suspended, she heard however distinctly, and her mind was not affected. She pointed with her hand to the seat of pain.

In EPICHARMUS, about the setting of the Pleiades, there arose a pain in the shoulder, and sense of weight about the arm. He was stupid, had frequent vomitings, and drank much water.

In the son of EUPHRANOR, some eruptions, like gnat bites, appeared. They continued but for a short time, and the next day he was seized with a fever.

Many storms happened after the Summer, and continued to the autumnal Equinox. Under the Dog star, the heat was great, and there were warm winds, during which fevers, attended with sweats, arose, and likewise tubercles behind the ears.

TYCHON, in a siege at DATUS, was struck upon the breast by a catapulta, below the diaphragm. In a short time after, he was troubled with an involuntary laughter. It seemed to
me

me as if the physician in extracting the wood, had left some sharp part of it behind in that membrane. When this was observed, a clyster was ordered in the evening, and a purgative medicine to be given after it. He passed the first night with great distress. But in the morning he seemed to the physician, and to others, to be much better. It was imagined that a spasm would come on, and carry him off. He became then troublesome in the night, and wanted sleep. He principally lay upon his belly. And upon the third day convulsions seized him, and on that day he died.

BILLUS being wounded in the back, a quantity of air, with a great noise, was driven from the wound, and there was also a large hæmorrhage. A medicine of the styptic kind being bound upon it, he was cured.

The son of PHILIS, whose frontal bone was laid bare, was attacked with fever on the ninth day, the bone put on a livid appearance, and he died. The children also of PHANIAS and ENERGETES had their bones affected in the same manner, and had also fevers; the skin separated from the bone, and no pus was produced.

ARISTIPPUS was violently struck with the point of an arrow deep into the belly, and it was extracted with difficulty. In consequence he was attacked with grievous pain, and heat in that part, and he had no evacuation downwards. He was restless, and vomited a good deal of bile, and after that seemed to be better. But in a short time the pain returned with equal violence, and the belly was affected, as in disorders

orders of the intestines. His heat and thirst continued, and in seven days he died.

NEAPOLIS, from a similar wound was affected in the same manner. But from the exhibition of a sharp clyster, he had a plentiful discharge by stool, and it was loose, watry, and black. His eyes became squalid and shining, and were inverted inwards and fixed.

The son of METRODORUS, after a violent tooth ach, had a sphacelation of the jaw, and a quantity of flesh grew over the gums, and moderately suppurated. The molares, and the jaw itself fell off.

A woman in ABDERA had a cancer in her breast, and from the nipple there flowed a bloody sanies. The discharge being stopped, she died.

Certain persons complained of a catarrh on one side of the head, and flowing down through the nose. They had a small fever, and in five days after began to have a shivering.

A woman who was injured during the time of delivery, was seized with a pain about her breast and pleura. This was attended with a purulent expectoration, and a consumption of the flesh was evident. After six days, she was attacked with a fever, and then with a diarrhœa, then she had a cessation of the fever, and after that a return of it, with a constipation of the bowels. About the seventh day she died.

A woman affected with an angina, complained of the right hand and leg being grievously affected with pain, and she was attacked with a slight fever. On the third day the strangulation went off. On the fourth she was convulsed, lost her voice, had a rattling in her throat, a grinding of her teeth, and a redness of her cheeks. She died on the fifth or sixth day. The sign of her death was a livid appearance in her hands.

Another had a rattling in her palate, a dry tongue, and an inflammation in her lungs. She died but was quite sensible.

A man in a dropfy also in OLYNTHUS, was suddenly deprived of his voice. He was delirious both night and day, and died.

BOOK VI.

SECTION I.

THOSE persons who suffer abortion, and have tumours in the uterus, which occasion a pain in the head, and especially about the bregma, have other complaints in the womb; and in the termination of the disease, about the eighth or tenth month, experience a disorder in the hip. —They who have sharp heads, have strong necks, and have not only other parts, but the bones also firmly constructed. —They who are subject to head-achs and defluxions in the ears, have also hollow palates, and their teeth uneven. —They in whom the bones separate from the palate, have the nose falling in about the middle. But in those where the teeth protrude themselves forward, the nose is very much raised. —Epileptic fits usually correspond in boys to their state of puberty. Some suffer a change in this respect, others do not. —A pain in the kidneys is most urgent when the stomach is full of food, and phlegm is generally vomited. But when the pain is exceedingly violent, a putrid matter is thrown up, and the patient is relieved. —A cessation from
X 2 pain

pain is also occasioned when the stomach is evacuated of food, and some yellow sand subsides in the urine, and when bloody urine is voided, and there is a stupor in that thigh which corresponds to the side where the pain is perceived.—Rest is of no service, but rather exercise, and avoiding a repletion of food.—In young people, it might be necessary to give hellebore, to open a vein, to promote an evacuation by urine, to attenuate the humours, and to soften the parts.—The menstrual flux in women of a moist habit is suspended the longest. But if it do not come down, swellings will arise.—In CRANON old pains were attended with cold, but the more recent were warm, and especially such as arose in plethoric habits. What were fixed in the hip were cold.—Those affections which were accompanied with sharp rigors did not go off till they had reached their highest summit.—Suppressions of urine used to precede rigors; and if they prognosticated good signs, the bowels were opened, and sleep was enjoyed.—In the same manner the type of fevers is determined, and what arises from fatigue.—In those fevers which have rigors, there is seldom a translocation of the humours.—A weakness of the legs, either before the disease or arising from it, is occasioned sometimes by a translocation of humours upon the joints.—Those tumours are esteemed the best which tend externally, and are raised to a sharp point, which digest equally all round, and are not hard, do not spread downwards, nor are divided.—The contrary are bad, and those which are much divided are the worst.—The Autumn upon account of its heat produced cardialgias, shiverings, and melancholy.—In the beginning of fevers the exacerbations are particularly to be attended to. And during the whole course of the disease

ease

ease, what exacerbations happen in the evening, and likewise in the Autumn, which is the evening of the year. Also whether worms appear at that time.—If a cough attack infants of two months old, with a purging of the bowels and a fever, there will be a crisis in twenty days, and a swelling upon the joints. If this happen below the navel, on the joints of the interior parts of the body, it will end happily. But if on those above, the disease will not terminate but by suppuration. If this is made upon the shoulder in these young subjects, the arm will become short and shrivelled. A solution of this disease will also be effected by an eruption upon the parts below, if it be not round and deep. For this kind are particularly injurious to children. This disease will likewise be terminated by a hæmorrhage from the nose, but this is most common in persons of maturer age.—Tears in acute diseases of a bad kind, if they are voluntary are a good sign, but if they are involuntary, they are bad.—The drawing in of the eye-lids is also a bad sign.—A dry kind of defluxion on the eyes likewise, resembling fordes, is bad, as well as a defect in the sight, and a squalid appearance. Also a concretion of the humours, and a distortion of the eye, together with a rigidity, a difficulty of motion, and many other things which are now omitted.—Some fevers appear to the feeling by the hands, to be attended with a heat of great pungency. Others are more mild. Others are more pungent; and seem to have the heat constantly increasing. There are some likewise which tho' violent, yet the heat in them seems to lessen gradually.—Some persons in their complaints have great dryness of the skin, others have great weakness as well as dryness. Some have a salt defluxion, others

others are oppressed with wind. Others have a horrid aspect, but the skin grows moist to the touch. Others have a redness in their complexion, others a livid hue, &c.—A general swelling of the body, and a hardness of the joints, are among the bad signs, as well as a luxation of the articulations, and a fracture of the bones.—A daring stare in the eye betokens delirium, and a perversion or dejection of that organ is a sign of danger.

S E C T I O N II.

TO dilate, or to constrict, is sometimes to be attempted, sometimes not.—With regard to the humours, some are to be expelled, others are to be dried up, others are to be pent in, all these are sometimes to be done, and sometimes to be avoided.—It is necessary also to extenuate, or to increase, the body, the skin, the flesh, and other parts. This is sometimes to be done, at other times to be avoided.—Likewise to appease, to stimulate, to harden, and to make soft, are often to be put in execution, sometimes to be declined.—As well as to rouse or to induce torpor and sleepiness, and several things of the same kind.—It is requisite to use derivations also to draw off from parts affected, and to disjoin what preternaturally adhere.—We must besides eject those humours which are unprofitable, and sometimes those which are beneficial; as one pain oftentimes is the cure for another.—Many complaints require a treatment opposite to what should be expected, as what would seem to be cured by vomiting requires purging downwards, and the contrary. This is

is the case with what are used to purge the head, and phlebotomy when practised with discretion.—Abscesses, such as buboes, are signs of some affections in the parts whence they arise, and also of other parts. When they happen in the bowels they are a sign of great danger.—Respiration is short, frequent, deep and seldom, short and seldom, quick and deep, externally deep, internally short; and internally deep, and externally short, in one case labouring, in the other urgent.—It is likewise sometimes reduplicated internally, as breathing over again, and the breath is also warm and cold.—A long respiration is a cure for constant agitations; but in those who drink little or seldom a short breathing is of service.—A pain in the sides, and a distension of the præcordia, tumours in the spleen, and hæmorrhages from the nostril, arise in their proper directions to each other. The same may be observed of affections about the ears, and more especially about the eyes.—It should be observed whether a constant correspondence is kept up from parts below to those above, according to their exact directions, as in the jaws, or eyes, or ears. Or whether their direction is observed from parts above to those below. Whether red tumours about the throat and pains in the side maintain a similar direction. Also those things which from the superior parts are distributed below the liver, as in the testes and veins of the extremities.—The reason of these things is of great consequence.—Where the veins of the temples do not join together, nor appear of a splendid colour, if the breathing should be made internally, or there be a dry cough not of a dangerous kind, there may be a prediction of an affection of the limbs, according to their proper direction below the stomach.—

This

This happens to those persons who are of a fair complexion, and have a red colour in their cheeks, if blood do not flow from the nose, or in small quantity : If any thing should be left behind of what does flow, it naturally begets an abscess.--

In the same manner thirst is a sign of what remains, as well as a bad taste in the mouth, or a nausea. The fever in these cases is not acute, but is the same as after a relapse.—What remains after a crisis, is the cause of a return of the fever.—In the first place, therefore, there arises a swelling of the spleen, unless there be previously a deposition upon the limbs, or blood flow from the nose, or there be a distension of the præcordia of the right side, or unless there be an extraordinary secretion of urine. For this interception between both stages of the disease, is the proper cause of the return. It is necessary then to attempt procuring an abscess, if that be not made before, to leave those to themselves which are already made, and to wait the issue of what they will produce.—Those which produce nothing are to be assisted, and those which produce what is improper are to have that diverted, especially if this can be done so as to prevent future accidents, and even in those likewise which are at present formed : A hæmorrhage from the nose on the fourth day makes a crisis.—Fevers which intermit one day, and are subject to a rigor on the next, with a crisis, generally run through five or seven periods.—In those who are affected with tertians, the night preceding the paroxysm is generally troublesome, but that which follows is for the most part easier. Dry coughs were not very urgent in ardent fevers, nor was there much thirst, nor was the tongue very dry, nor did they proceed from malignity, but rather from wind, as is manifest from this, that
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when the patients spoke, or gaped, they coughed, but not otherwise.—These things were most evident in fevers which arose from too great fatigue.—Nothing is rashly to be determined, nor is any thing to be neglected.—Antidotes are sometimes to be exhibited on the access of a disease, and sometimes it is necessary to lie quiet, (and do nothing.)--For a pain in the back part of the head, if a vein be opened in the forehead it will be of service.—Abscesses in the præcordia are to have their origin examined into, the same as inflammations in the viscera, as when they arise in the spleen, from the liver, or the contrary, &c.—Those things are to be repelled which are not proper to be promoted, and in these cases it is necessary to guide them in the way by which they have a tendency to be carried off.--In broad pustules which itch much, such as SIMON had during the Winter, who was assisted by anointing before the fire, and washing with warm water; vomits are of no service, but I think warm fomentations may be recommended.—Ulcers which want maturation are to be kept shut up, but the contrary are to be dried away or laid open.--In troublesome defluxions upon the eyes, it is necessary to make a revulsion upon the fauces, if that method in other respects agree with the patient. Belching and such other things may be promoted when they are of service.--It is requisite to keep the natural passages open, as the nose, and others of equal consequence; and by those methods, and by those discharges, and in those parts in which they may be profitable, and in the proper time and quantity, as in the case of sweating, and all others.--In diseases of note, if the face hath a good aspect, it is a profitable sign, but in trifling complaints, the contrary appearance is a bad one.—A woman who lived near

the Theatre of Heroes recovered from a jaundice. But a man who was with the nephew of TIMENES was suffused with a black colour.—In PERINTHUS the urine resembled semen, and this was critical to those who had affections in their bowels. This urine was of service, because there was no great emission of wind, nor any large evacuation of glutinous stools to soften the abdomen : The præcordia were likewise not enlarged.—One who eat some cabbage for an affection of his breath, on the eleventh day had his belly softened, his respiration made easy, and some copious stools.—A watry disposition of the blood makes persons fearful and watchful, and this whether it be good or bad.—Those who have a spleen very low down, have their feet, their cheeks, and their hands warm, but their noses and ears always cold. It should be considered therefore whether this be owing to thin blood, or to the natural disposition of the body.—Those who have a suppuration in the extremity of the navel, are much affected in their bowels.—The spleen not on the superior side, but on the inferior, is sometimes hard or round, or broad or thick, or thin or long, and small in those who are subject to defluxions from the head.—For attaining a proper knowledge of diseases, a diligent enquiry must be made of the persons. And what they have to tell, and how their discourse is to be received. Also what is to be related not only by the sick man, but by the by-standers, and many other external circumstances.—Since males are generated in the right side of the womb, which is most warm and solid, hence they are blacker, have their veins more prominent, and are subject to the bile.—The male grows to a greater size, and is more compact ; in his motion he is quicker, but
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grows slower, and in a much longer time. He is more solid, and more bilious, and has a larger quantity of blood, because of the greater heat in the place where he is formed.

S E C T I O N III.

A Thin skin is the cause of a costive belly, and a dense cuticle of an increase of flesh.—A torpor or sluggishness of the bowels, occasions a general uneasiness and impurity in the vessels.—A decay of the brain causes baldness, and a consumption of all the functions.—A general extenuation of body is assisted by gymnastic exercises, by too much quiet, by mourning, and by quick walking. For this, boiled *Maza* or bread in small quantity will be of service. It is necessary to observe this extenuation every day at the same hour: For the whole mass is suddenly reduced.—Remit all kinds of labour, otherwise the body will fall away without perceiving it. This happens universally.—When the body is decayed, swines flesh will be of use. When it is restored it will be signified by this sign, the body will become of a florid colour.—The sign of proper exercise in the games, is indicated by the sweat falling off in drops as water from an aquæduct, or when it descends from a great height.—A woman whom I before had cured at CRANON, and who had a spleen of considerable magnitude, was seized with an ardent fever. Her skin was very red, and her breath short. On the tenth day a copious sweat broke out upon the upper parts of her body, and on the lower parts about the fourteenth.—Those

who had a heaviness in the head and hoarseness, when they were attacked with fevers, were less subject, I think, than others to relapses.—When there is a conversion of the humours into pus, there is seldom a return of the fever: For the maturation of that substance, is the sign both of a crisis and a translation.—Some persons who addicted themselves to venery, were subject to an inflation of the belly, as DAMNAGORAS for instance. Some were eased of this by an evacuation of wind as ARCESILAUS.—Those persons who have their shoulders extended like wings, are subject to disorders from wind, for they are full of it.—A cold air, such as produces snow and ice, is apt to burst the blood vessels, and occasion coughs. It causes likewise a constriction of the humours into what are called Pherea and Gongronæ. It is also the source of hardnesses in the skin.—After micturition, in boys especially, there is often a thick sediment in the urine. It is because they are of a warmer temperature. The form of body which is most easy in cases of pain, is that which a man puts himself into when he is lifting up a burden in his hands, or when lying down, and bending under the pain, he seizes on a post and finds relief.—In a man whom I saw from ORTHYPIA, near the Bridge, with his legs quite incapable of motion; the tibia was not much decayed, but the thighs were shrivelled: He could not retain either his urine or his semen.—In such as have naturally their sides flat like wings, which arises from weakness, or a bad conformation; if a malignant defluxion fall down upon the lungs, whether there be an excretion, or not, it is a bad sign.—Rigors in women begin in the loins, and ascend upwards towards the head by the back. In men also they proceed rather

rather through the posterior than anterior parts.—Shiverings are perceived more in the external than internal parts of the body, as in the elbows and thighs. This is most evident also in those who have thin skins, of which the hair is a sign.—If a rigor arise from other causes, as from ulcers, it begins in the vessels.—The principal knowledge in diseases is derived from their origin, their cause, and from much discourse which gradually leads to information.—Whether things are similar or dissimilar is likewise to be discovered, that a similitude may be found from the contrary. For this is the way of discerning what is right, and of discovering what is improper.—Hæmorrhages from the nose arise, in those who after growing pale look black, or are of a ruddy pale complexion, or are apt to become pallid.—Having been let down a little, it is necessary to thicken the blood by a dry diet.—Others want less thickening, but a dry white medicine, such as galls or alum. When people begin to use venery, or when the hairs appear first about the pubes, then they are subject to bleedings from the nose.—In their first conversation with women, some persons are subject to an emission of wind as ARCESILAUS. There are some also who are affected with rigor and a corrugation of the skin. Others in the same act, have a swelling of the belly, as DAMNAGORAS.—Sudden changes are to be avoided, a small quantity of food is to be used at a time, great lassitude to be guarded against, as well as to accustom ourselves to drink whenever we are thirsty.—All extenuation relaxes the skin, and afterwards distends it. Nutrition hath the contrary effect.—The corrugation of a skin which subsides, is the same as the distension of that which is nourished. Roughness and lightness

ness is a sign of both, as well as a bilious and ruddy appearance. Thus the breasts become pendent, both when they are thin and when they are distended, altho' the cause of the latter is not so well known, that it is upon account of a repletion of flesh.—The clavicles appear most conspicuous where the veins are transparent. HERODICUS treated many in fevers with much exercise, with complainings, and with frequent fomentations. This was unsuccessful, for fevers are averse to distress, to exercise, to running about, to frictions, &c. to driving out one labour with another.—From hence arose a redness of the veins, lividity, and paleness, and soft pains of the sides.—To appease them, shut the mouth, keep silence, and take in a good deal of cold air with what is drunk.—The occasions of disease ought to be considered, as whether it arise from a pain in the head, or the ear, or the side.—The teeth also are a sign of it, and a swelling in the groin.—Ulcers and tubercles arising, determine the crisis in fevers.—When they don't arise according to expectation, there will no crisis happen. And where any thing of this kind is left behind, it is a certain mark of a relapse.—A spitting of a round globular matter, such as was observed in PLENUS, portends a delirium.—Those who are subject to the hæmorrhoids, are neither attacked with pleurisy, nor inflammation of the lungs, nor phagedenic ulcers, nor furuncles, nor terminthi, nor in like manner with lepra, or any thing of that kind. But if they are unseasonably cured, the patient is liable in a short time to be seized with these disorders, which often on that account terminate fatally, or, as in abscesses from other causes, end in sinus's, &c. And here that which falls down

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on these parts, destroys those disorders from which it arose. Those places which receive disorders of another, free it from pain or heaviness, or any other complaint by means of the communication they have together.—Blood does not flow from the body always in its natural state, but is converted into other humours to which it has an affinity.—In those who spit purulent matter, blood letting is objected to, where there is a pain in the side, or a collection of bile, or the time of the year is inconvenient.

S E C T I O N IV.

WHERE there are tubercles behind the ears, which at the time of the crisis do not suppurate, a relapse will occur upon their disappearance, from the general theory of relapses. And when this return of the disease happens, the tumours will arise again the same as in the return of fevers, and at the same periods. In these cases some deposition upon the joints is to be expected.—Urine which is thick and white, such as was observed in the son of ARCHIGENES; when it appears in fevers which arise from lassitude, and on the fourth day, is a security against any translation. And if blood flow from the nose plentifully, it is still better.—One who had a pain in his joints was at the same time tormented with a slight pain in his right side, and when the former was eased, the latter became more distressing.—The daughter of AGASIUS, whilst she was a girl, was troubled with a difficult respiration. But after she became a woman,

man, and when she had not long conceived, she had a slight pain, and seemed to sustain a very considerable weight, and after that something seemed to creep through her chest. The next day she had a fit of the asthma, and complained of pain in her right hip. The pain and asthma as they kept on her together, so they ceased at the same time. She spit a frothy matter, but which in the beginning was florid; yet when the spitting stopped, she vomited a thin bilious matter. Her pains however continued, especially in the hands. It seemed necessary to prohibit her garlick, swine's flesh, mutton, and beef, and in her common concerns to avoid any loud conversation and anger.—A man who had a tumour in his head of a corroding nature, was relieved by an application of burnt alum to the part. He had after this another abscess, which seemed to extend even to the bone. It broke about the sixtieth day, near the ear, and left a wound in the upper part.—A man had intestines resembling those of a dog, only larger. They hung down from the mesocolon, and this part proceeded from the nerves of the spine under the belly.—It is necessary to render all things grateful to some sick persons, as the preparation of their food and their drink, and to make every thing appear to them soft and gentle. There are other gratifications which are not very injurious, and which may easily be allowed, as refreshing them with cold when they require it.—Besides these, frequent visitings, agreeable conversation, the particular posture of the body, fresh clothing, shaving, cutting the nails, and perfumes they may be indulged in.--When water is boiled, care should be taken that air be allowed admission into the vessel, that the vessel be not quite full, and that it have a cover.—It is to be observed that many persons from great hæmorrhages become

become subject to an anasarca, and who if they require purging, will very easily admit of that evacuation.—In *Ænos*, those who continually eat beans, both males and females, were affected with impotency of the limbs, which continued for some time; but those who eat pease, had pains in their knees.—Whilst we are awake, we warm externally, but internally are cold. When we are asleep the contrary happens.—To one of a warm temper naturally, the drinking of water and rest is convenient.—He who sleeps in the cold should be covered up. He who sleeps when he is sitting down, nods when he is standing upright.—Light food is of a cold nature, but strong food is warm.—That water is not prepared by art which is separated from the heavens, as in thunder-storms, or in middle of the Summer, but at any time what proceeds from storms is bad.—One who can bear a quantity of water, can bear also much watching.—He who is of a warm constitution, and in a warm season, if he sleep in a cold room, will grow fat, if in a warm one he will grow thin.—The great object of health is to eat food without fatiating, and not to refuse exercise.—Sleep is a relief for light thirst, which arises in persons when awake, and watchfulness to some persons who find this affection in their sleep.—Those persons who have the most heat have strong voices. For the greatest quantity of cold air is inspired, and out of two great things, considerable events will be produced.—They who have warm bowels, have thin and light flesh, the veins appear most conspicuously, and they are prone to anger.—On a dry soil, a particular kind of birds prevail.—In a lustful exertion, an observation may be made from the prominence of the testicles, if the right protrudes a male will

be begotten, if the left a female.—When the eyes are found, the whole body will be in health, and the colour is the mark of their being better or worse.—It is necessary that the body should be well fed, for the external parts depend much on this circumstance.—Among the deadly signs, is reckoned, a warm vapour flying off from the body, and when previous to it the nostrils emit a cold air.—Symptoms of life are the contrary.—Exercise should precede food.

S E C T I O N V.

NATURE is the best physician in diseases.—Nature finds out methods of action of herself, not by any preconcerted opinions, as in the motion of the eye-lids, of the muscles about the tongue, and other acts of the same kind.—Nature, untaught and unlearned, does what is fit.—The tears, the humours which distill from the nostrils, sneezing, the fordes of the ears, spitting of the saliva, inspiration and expiration, tremblings, cough, hiccough, do not all admit the same manner of action. The like may be observed of the urine, the evacuation by stool, by wind in both its ways, of aliment and of transpiration, the peculiar evacuations of the sex, of sweats, itchings, scratchings, and other things of that kind.—The human soul is prolonged till death, but if it be consumed together with disease, the body is destroyed along with it.—Diseases accompanying us even to old age, are resolved by concoction, resolution, and putrefaction.—The cure of diseases is effected by opposing, not by yielding
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to an affection.—Thus cold is a benefit, and takes away what arises from heat.—Precipitate and violent anger contracts the heart and lungs into themselves, and draws heat and moisture towards the head.—But tranquility of mind relaxes the heart.—Labour nourishes the joints and the flesh (or muscles), but food and sleep, the viscera.—Contemplation is an exercise to the mind of human creatures.—Blood is necessary to support the evacuation of a wound, it is proper therefore that the deficiency should be replaced.—In a pain of the ear, having wrapped the finger round with wool dipped in warm oil, then put the wool into the palm of the hand, and apply it to the ear, until something seems to run out, then place it on the fire, but do not let the patient perceive what you are doing.—The tongue indicates the state of the urine.—Pale tongues are occasioned by a redundancy of bile, and bile proceeds from fat.—Red tongues shew too great a quantity of blood, black proceed from black bile, dry from some parching heat, especially from parts about the uterus, white from phlegm.—The urine derives its colour from the meat, and is a kind of dissolution of the body.—The tongue generally marks the equality of the humours, hence we look upon it to discover a diagnostic.—If the flesh is salt to the taste, it shews a redundancy of humours.—If the nipple of the breast, and the areola round it, become pale, it is a mark of some disorder in the womb.—If the fordes of the ears in men be sweet, it is a fatal sign, but if it be bitter it is not so.—In diseases of a considerable length, it will be useful to turn up the soil of the earth.—Weak food will occasion a short life.—In continual defluxions upon the joints, particularly those of the hip, it will be useful to open a vein behind the ears.—

Venery is of service in disorders which arise from too much phlegm.—Strong food or drink is troublesome to those who have warm stomachs.—The collection of black bile is similar to the hæmorrhoids.—Coition is injurious in those disorders which are constantly increasing.—Cold indurates the bowels.—Coition also indurates the bowels.—After taking hellebore, if you would wish it to have a speedy effect, you should either wash yourself, or take some food.—The blood in sleep flies to the internal parts.—A rigor proceeds from the upper part of the bowels, but a fever from the lower.—The air is taken most greedily into the lungs when that organ is dry, or hath generated great heat.—Much sleep also promotes that dryness.—The coldest food is lentils, millet, and cucumbers.—Ulcers are always occasioned, if whilst there by a discharge downwards the patient should use exercise.---If a woman or goat eat Elaterium, or the wild cucumber, it proves purgative to their children.—In a warm body, that which is eaten proves cold internally, but externally there is produced pain from the sun, from the fire, and from the clothes, but this is in the Summer season. In the season opposite, viz. Winter, the contrary happens. Food is sometimes quickly digested, sometimes slowly.

SECTION VI.

THE flesh attracts a nutriment from the bowels, and from the extreme parts.—The senses indicate that the whole body draws in and throws out a quantity of air.—The veins, on account of the quantity of blood, are endued with great heat, which often produces ardent fevers, and which are soon determined.—In those who abound with fat, yellow bile prevails, but in those who have much blood it is of the black kind.—The various affections of the mind, the memory, the smell, and other things of this kind, also hunger, and the different functions, are objects of attention.—In labour, in food and drink, in sleep, and in venereal enjoyments there should be some moderation.—He who is of a cold nature, will be warm in a cold season and climate.—To appease great pain, let the belly be purged where it is the nearest, and it may be necessary likewise to open a vein.—Also burning, cutting, heating, cooling, sneezing, the juice of some plants, according to their respective faculties, and the Cyceon may be of some use. The remedies of very dangerous diseases are milk, garlick, warm wine, salt, and vinegar.—A man being tired upon a journey, was seized with weakness and a dull sense of pain, and he spit much.—He had a cough, which seemed to derive its origin from the head, an acute fever, and a kind of biting pain about the hands. On the second day he perceived a great weight about his head, the tongue became parched, and the nose even when

when scratched with the nails did not flow with blood. The spleen on the left side was enlarged, and was hard and painful.—They who are tormented with a quartan, are not troubled with any other violent disease, but if they before are affected with any, they are freed from it by the quartan supervening.—Particular persons are affected with some peculiar disorders.—The bile (as I said before about Birds) prevails in those who are of a bilious habit, and heat indicates great acrimony.—Great disturbances and transitions of diseases are to be observed, as when a pain in the side ceases upon a delirium, in some also fevers retire, and in some nothing appears of this kind, but a sweat instead, and in many great perturbation.—In some the skin seems stretched and hot.—It is to be enquired into, whence torpors arose, and what happened to him who complained of his hip.—Inflammations which occur from ear to ear, for the most part prove fatal on the third day.—They who have a hard and dry skin generally die without a sweat, but those who have their skin relaxed, die with a sweat.—In diseases which are disposed to change, that circumstance is of service to them.—But these changes should be made in a convenient place, and before any mischief is established, as happened to CHARION.—Irritating defluxions are to be considered, especially as they affect the roughness of the voice.—In those who have any thing remaining (after a fever) which will contribute to their health, in order to carry off the cause, either purge downwards, or tie up, or throw out, or cut off, or burn away. But to those to whom no such thing happens, great attention is necessary.—Those who have copious hæmorrhages from the nose, if the blood is much discoloured, and not properly mixed,

mixed, find little benefit from the evacuation. When it is of a red colour, there is a difference.—Where the head is relieved, it is of service, but it is not so where this effect is not produced.—Those who have large hæmorrhages from the nose, and thin and copious evacuations of the semen are not very healthy, but where these things happen from disease, they are of benefit.—The spitting of a globular matter portends delirium, as was seen in the man at PERINTHUS. In him there was a hæmorrhage from the left nostril, and a perfect solution of the disease on the fifth day.—Urine with much sediment takes away delirium, as happened to a person at DEXIPPUS, after the hair fell off.—A quartan seldom entirely ceases in less than a year.—In Summer time an eruption breaks out in inflammations of the ear, about the fifth day. Sometimes they continue a long time.—This is likewise the case with suppurations about the lips and the nose.—In those who from a pain in the teeth have a thinness of the eye-lids, the application of pepper renders them thicker every day, especially if other things have not quite reduced them.—For in the case of HEGESIPPUS, a soporific medicine was of no avail, but it rather aggravated the complaint.—From the head is derived the nature of the bones, also of the nerves and veins, and flesh, and of the humours, and of the upper and lower viscera, of the mind also, and of the manners.—In those things which happen in the course of the year, it is to be observed at what time of the year they occur, as pustules, and other things of that kind, in the same manner, as those diurnal accidents which arise sooner or later.—It ought also to be attended to, that a body which is full of bile and also of blood will generate melancholy, unless

unless it have a strong effluvia arising from it.—In *LYCINUS*, the spleen was swelled with pain on the fourth or fifth day.

S E C T I O N VII.

COUGHs began about the Winter solstice, on the fifteenth or twentieth day after the first seizure, upon a sudden change from a South wind to that which was northerly, attended with snow.—Some of these were of shorter, others of longer duration.—After these arose sudden inflammations of the lungs, and again before the Equinox, there were relapses on the fortieth day or thereabouts from the beginning. In some the fevers were of short duration, and soon came to a crisis. In others there were inflammations of the jaws, in others anginas, and some of these sphacelated; especially in boys, in whom likewise *nyctalopiæ* occurred.—Inflammations of the lungs were but of short duration, but those of the fauces occurred in consequence of cough, or always accompanied it, they were also of short continuance, and so were more especially the *nyctalopiæ*. The anginas and paralyfes (of the throat) were either hard and dry, or small and not disposed to come to maturation. In some they were very violent.—Those therefore who suffered much in their voice, or were attacked with rigors, soon fell into these anginas from their coughs.—Those who were worked much at manual labour, had a paralytic affection of the upper extremities. But those who rode a good deal, or travelled much,

much, or used their legs in any other manner, were affected in the same way in the lower extremities, and about the loins, and perceived a lassitude and pain in the thighs and tibia.—Those coughs were the most hard and severe which occurred in paralytic persons. And in all these cases there were relapses. But in the beginning the disease was not violent. In many the coughs became lighter in the intermission, but they did not entirely leave them, and returned again upon the relapse. Those in whom the voice was broken by the cough had no fever, and others but for a short time; but neither inflammations of the lungs happened, nor paralytic complaints, nor any thing else which gave the signs of a crisis: The voice alone determined the disease.—The nyctalopias became confirmed, like those which arise from other causes, and they happened chiefly to boys.—The black part of the eye was varied in different persons, according to the size of the pupil, and in some the whole eye appeared of that colour.—The patients in general had large eyes rather than small ones, and many had thin black hair.—The women were not so much afflicted with cough as the men, and few of them had fevers, and still fewer inflammations of the lungs, and those who had them were adults, and all escaped.—The cause of this I apprehend to be their secluding themselves from a public life, and because they are not so much subject to diseases as the men.—The anginas which occurred in two freedmen, were mild. They were more severe amongst the slaves and more frequent, and many of them very soon died.—Amongst the men they were very common, and some escaped, and some perished.

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Upon the whole, in those alone who could not swallow they were mild and easily borne.—But in those who spoke indistinctly, they were more troublesome, and of longer duration. They were likewise bad in such as had the veins of the temples and about the neck swelled, but the worst in those who had their respiration very much raised, for these were at the same time very hot : And as it is written, there is often a certain connection between the different morbid affections. The first described may happen without the latter, but the latter cannot happen without the former.—They died the most speedily who had a rigor which succeeded the fever, as well as what went before it.—Nothing which was attempted to remove the disease was of any service, neither the promoting an evacuation from the intestines, nor phlebotomy, which I tried. I opened also a vein under the tongue, and some I ventured to vomit. They happened to almost every age, as likewise many eruptions, which arose in the dry season, and affected the eyes with much pain. These were epidemic.—Blood flowing from the veins is stopped by syncope or fainting away, an alteration of situation, or an interception of the blood, a twisted lint, something placed directly on it, and a tying down of the vessel.—Tumours of the inguinal glands arise more especially where the vein of the liver is affected, but if the artery be diseased it is a bad sign, as happened to POSIDONIA.—They who died having hæmorrhages from the nose, did not sweat upon their foreheads, but suffered the same as those who were of too dry a habit.—Those who breathed with difficulty, and who had sweats, were much disturbed.—A plumpness in the stomach induced a troublesome
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some discharge as happened to POSIDONIA.—It was thought this was occasioned by worms.—An extenuation of great part of the body was made before death, and the navel became prominent, and was ulcerated, and such excruciations affected the gums surrounding the teeth.—That every thing which is proper may be observed towards each person, somethings are to be poured out, to be dissolved, to be brought forth, to be indurated, and brought to maturation.—It may some times be necessary to bring the sick from their beds, for the sake of change, and to rouse those who are torpid, to shake off any thing improper which should remain in the habit. Dropfical persons should be tapped as soon as possible, and the consumptive should be bled and be cut in the head, but those in dropsies should not be touched in the bowels, or any internal part, no more than the knees. In an affection of the stomach which happened to ZENARCHUS, it was of service to breathe in a warm liquor, and to keep up an evacuation in an ulcer from the beginning.—The voice which resembles that of an angry person, if it doth not proceed from the exertion of that passion, is the mark of a natural disposition.—And eyes which are by nature horrible, are descriptive of a bad temper. The same thing may be observed with regard to other things as well as diseases.—If any one have the form of a person in a consumption, tho' he is not affected with that disease, yet he will be liable to it, and the same may be observed of other things.—Coughs which are attended with a sense of lassitude, will affect other injured parts, and particularly the joints.--Besides, in fevers attended with lassitude, dry coughs will arise, and these dry coughs are apt to occasion diseases

of the joints with fever, if any thing should remain (after a crisis.)—In persons affected with a phthisis, an asthma is a bad symptom, as well as in puerperal cases, or any thing of that kind arising from a particular constitution.—The Autumn is injurious to phthical people, the Spring also is pernicious when the leaves of the fig tree resemble the feet of the crow.—In PERINTHUS during the Spring many were troubled with consumptions: And the reason of this was that coughs prevailed much during the Winter, as well as other chronical diseases: Where the phthisis was ambiguous, became confirmed.—But in some chronical complaints, it was not so evident, as in those who were tormented with pains in the kidneys. In some others, however, it occurred, as in a certain man to whom CYNICUS carried me.—In pains of the side, and breast, and other parts, it should be observed how much the periods differ when they grow better or worse, and when they are not operated upon by any external cause.

S E C T I O N VIII.

IN long continued dysenteries, a constant nausea of food is bad, but it is different when a fever supervene.—Ulcers which have very smooth edges are of a bad kind.—Likewise a pain in the hip, translated to the sides, and putrid tubercles, which are called *σπλ.*—Nephritic diseases I never saw cured after fifty years.—Those symptoms which are aggravated

gravated during sleep, and when the extremities grow cold, and the mind is disturbed, and other things of this kind which happen during sleep, as well as the contrary, are worthy of observation. They to whom no accident happens during the time of gestation will preserve the life of the infant.—Appearances of pregnancy are to be observed during each month.—The pains of labour observe certain periods, if a motion of the child be felt in seventy days the gestation will be perfected in three times that number, if after ninety the same proportion will be maintained. It should be taken notice of, that the right and left side of the uterus are opened after the monthly purgations, and that the moisture which is then evident requires food of a dry nature.—The fœtus which is most quick in its formation and motion, is the slowest in its increment.—Pains occur in pregnant women on the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth month. Also on the second, fourth, and eighth, what is taken from the smallest reckoning in the following is to be observed.—The proportion of food and of liquid is to be determined from repletion and evacuation, and the changes of these from other things as they shall happen. Odours are partly pleasing, partly offensive, filling, and appeasing. The changes of them are occasional.—The air which rushes upon us, and that which is drawn in and thrown out by respiration, as well as stimulant bodies upon our frame, are to be considered.—To the hearing some things are agreeable; others are offensive.—And to the taste some things are delicious.—In the air is to be remarked the heat and coldness, the thickness and tenuity, the dryness and the moisture; and how far each of these prevail, and how much the
changes

changes in these circumstances occur.--Likewise the containing and contained parts of bodies, and what is their disposition with respect to each other.—The degree of silence and loquacity also are to be made known, as well as how much the conversation of the sick is voluntary or otherwise, and whether it be very considerable, or whether it be true or false.—We ought to know with regard to those things which are carried off by respiration from the body, whence they begin, and how they are separated.—Also their colours and their degree of heat, and saltness, sweetness, tenuity, and thickness.—Likewise whether they happen partially or universally, and the time when they may arise, of those there is some variation as may happen. In an eructation it should be discerned whether it be completed or no. In tears, whether they are voluntary or involuntary, many or few, warm or cold, thick, or of a bad taste.—In the expectorations, whether they proceed from the mouth, from the lungs by cough, or from the stomach by vomiting.—Other objects of attention are the heat of the sun, or the cold which occurs in its decline, the moisture or dryness of the air, and what changes arise from these, through these, and to bring about these.—Also the effects of exercise and indolence, sleep, and watchfulness, as well as the dreams which arise whilst we are asleep, and the nature of the beds upon which we repose, or from which we have arisen.—The nature of the human soul is likewise to be considered, and what is its original disposition, and whether it can be moved without any external motives or objects, so as to be affected with joy or sorrow, fear or confidence, hope or despair, as happened to the maid servant of HIPPOTHOUS, whose

whose mind was perfectly sound, and who knew every thing which happened during the course of the disease.—We should besides attend to the distinction of one age from another, and whether any thing happen either later or earlier than its proper time, as what should be prolonged to the Winter, and old age, or breaks forth in the Summer and childhood, either before or later than necessary.—As for instance, the protrusion of the teeth, the original spring of the hair, the secretion of the semen more or less, the increase of the hair, plumpness of the body, strength or rigour of the frame, and its gradual decay. Also knowledge, and what is consistent with reason derived from it, whether it be more or less.—The time also of the year is an object of regard, as whether things happen sooner or later in it, when a dry or when a wet season arise, when it be cold or when warm, windy or serene, and in what direction the wind blows. Also at what time of the day there is any occurrence, as whether it be in the beginning, the middle, or at the end, or during the whole time, whether it be past or present. Likewise the time of any diseases, and the space which they continue, as the circumstances happen, the periods in which they terminate, with the greater or lesser duration of these periods, and the times of accession. Also the accession, the diminution, and summit of the whole disease, and what shall happen more or less, and when, and upon what account, and in what time, and at what age.—The nature of epidemic diseases should also be examined, and if any of them begin without vomiting, or whether the bowels after taking a medicine be evacuated or continue to be costive.—In feverish persons in like manner, whether they

they are of a fair complexion, what is the appearance of their lips, what is the type of their fever, and what is its duration.—Likewise what is the nature of the human body, and what is its peculiar action are objects of consideration, then the sight, hearing, touch, smell, tasting, and ratiocination.—Besides these, the nature of tumours left upon the upper eye-lid. For in some they denote a return of the disease.—These sometimes upon the edge grow red and hard, swell, and become glutinous, and adhere strongly, as happened to POLYMEDA, in PHARSALIA.—And tumours also, sometimes of a livid colour, which break out on the eye, and end in ulcers, and other things which terminate in eruptions or suppurations.—Tormina about the navel, attended with pain, indicate affections of the uterus, which sometimes also arise from onions, and often from garlick.---In some persons an Erysipelas arises from the neck, and at the same time hath a critical termination in the face. If it be of a black hue, and keep about the neck, it is bad, also if eruptions should appear they would be fatal, as well as if the bowels should be much affected.—ADAMANTUS being much tormented with melancholy, after having taken much peplion, vomited a black matter, which likewise happens from the eating of onions.---Fevers in which the lips are ulcerated generally intermit, and are of the tertian kind by their shiverings.--But those which are of the ardent sort, which are chiefly perceived by the hand, are generally brought to a solution.—These things are objects of consideration, in the joints whether there be a probability of suppuration. In a
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state of health, the customs of mankind, as far as relates to their diet, cloathing, exercise, sleep, speech, venereal indulgences, and affections of the mind.—We should consider the origin of diseases, what is their particular form, to what places they may be translated, the time of their access, their duration, and their cessation.--- In what kinds an unseasonable timidity prevails. Also the food proper to excite a contrary effect in disease, and what things are supported with ease, and what with difficulty.—The knowledge of food is absolutely necessary, for many inconveniences arise from an ignorance of such things.—To the best physicians similitudes produce errors and difficulties.---Causes sometimes produce contraries, and it is a difficult thing to assign a reason for every method of cure which is attempted, as well as to point out the properest way: For instance if any one hath an acute form of his head, with a broad or a hooked nose, and should be affected with bile which is vomited with difficulty, or with black bile, and should have lived negligently, and be in the younger part of life; it would be difficult to reconcile these circumstances together.—A man in whom a small fistula broke out a second time, was prevented from rest by a troublesome cough.—Another who had a sinus in the lobe of the liver, which burst, was immediately relieved from pain. SATYRUS, in THASUS, who was surnamed GRYPALOPEX, when he was about twenty-five years of age, was troubled with an emission of his semen during his sleep, and frequently it flowed from him in the day time. When he was

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about thirty he was attacked with a phthisis of which he died.—The Keeper of the Theatre at ABDERA, whose name was STHENEUS, having exercised very violently and falling on his head, went out and drank a large draught of cold water.—After this he spent the night without any sleep, and it was very troublesome, and his extremities were cold. The next day he went home, and having a glyster administered, had no stool in consequence. He voided however a small quantity of urine, for before he had voided none. He was washed that night, but had not less watchfulness or anxiety than before, and he became delirious.—On the third day his extremities were rubbed, and being made warm he sweated, but having drunk an oxymel, he died the same day.—Melancholic persons were for the most part troubled with Epilepsies, and they who were troubled with Epilepsies became melancholic, but each of these arose more particularly according to the distinct parts which were primarily affected with disease.—If the body was most disposed to injury, Epilepsies arose, if the mind, melancholy.—In ABDERA, PHÆTHUSA, the wife of PYTHEUS, who had before this conceived, and was delivered; in the absence of her husband, had a suppression of the menses, and was affected with pain, and redness in her limbs. And upon this happening, her body became masculine and hairy, and her voice grew rough.—Every thing was attempted to restore her usual flux, but in vain, and not long after she died.—

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The same happened to NAMYSIA, in THASUS, the wife of GORGIPPUS.—It appeared to all the physicians with whom I conversed, that the only hope was in restoring the menses agreeably to nature, but all our attempts proved fruitless, and she died soon after.

B O O K VII.

AFTER the Dog-days, fevers prevailed, attended with sweats. After the sweating the patient did not grow cold, but a considerable heat returned almost immediately. The fevers continued a long time, and had a difficult crisis, but much thirst was not evident. In a few they ceased on the seventh and ninth day, but in others not till the eleventh, fourteenth, or seventeenth. A fever and sweat, such as have been described, attacked POLYCRATES. From a medicine which was given him, he had a plentiful evacuation by stool, and his fever became so mild that it could hardly be perceived, except in his temples. In the evening some small sweats arose about the head, neck, and breast, and after that, occupied the whole of the abdomen, and he grew warm again. About the twelfth and fourteenth day, he was again detained by the fever, and had a few loose stools, which were stopped by some broths. About the fifteenth he was attacked with pains in his stomach, from the spleen to the hollow of the left side. These were relieved less by warm than by cold applications, and upon the exhibition of an emolient clyster, they entirely went off. The same things were likewise of service to CLEOCYDES, who had the
same

same kind of pains and fever, but about the sixteenth day (in this case) the heat became much milder, and pure bile was evacuated, but the mind was more disturbed. The respiration however was moderate, but when a large quantity of air was inspired, it was thrown out quickly, like that of one half dead, or as that of a traveller in the Summer time, who retires to a shady place for the benefit of a little of the fresh element. On the seventeenth day therefore in the evening, whilst he was sitting on a chair, he fell into a syncope, and lay for a long time without speaking, or any sensation, and having taken with difficulty a little emulsion, he distended the fibres of the neck, as if his fauces were quite dry, and all his powers being dissolved, he could scarcely return to himself. But after this his heat remitted, and on the twenty-second day his fever left him.

About the same time a constant fever seized upon PYTHODORUS, on the eighth day a sweat broke out, and he continued warm after it. On the tenth he had another sweating, and on the twelfth he took some barley gruel. Till the fourteenth the fever appeared very obscurely; it was evident however in the pulse in the temples, but he was without thirst, and the patient seemed to himself to be quite recovered. There were sweats every day. On the fifteenth, after drinking a little chicken broth, he vomited some bile, the bowels were moved, he had an exacerbation of fever, which again went off, the sweats broke out very much, and the whole body, except about the temples, was exceedingly cold, but the pulse did not recede. After some short time he lay quiet, and thought he grew warm.

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On the twenty-fourth, after having eaten a good deal for many days, and after dinner, he was seized with a fever much more violent than before, and which in the evening occasioned a considerable delirium whilst he was then asleep. After this the fever became constant as well as vehement, and he was at first for one night, and afterwards for two in succession, without any sleep. During the whole time hereafter, he was very desirous of sleep, and it was difficult to awake him, he was delirious too whilst he enjoyed it, and whenever he was roused he was scarcely ever sensible, but was not thirsty, and his respiration was moderate, and sometimes like POLYCRATES, his tongue was discoloured. About the seventh day after the relapse, some broths were given him, and after the fourteenth he began to take some food. During the first seven days he had frequent eructations and vomitings of bile with what he had drunk, but without any nausea, until his body was properly loosened downwards. The sweats after the relapse went off, unless it were a few which broke out on the forehead by way of sign. The tongue during sleep, from great loquacity, grew dry, and required refreshing, and ulcers broke out upon it, as well as upon the lower lip and gums about the teeth. The stools were few in number. On the fifteenth day after the relapse, they became more frequent and glutinous, and were restrained by a decoction of the pomegrenate. The urine continued the same during her whole time. At the end, whilst he swallowed any liquid, he had a pain in his breast, which was cured when he applied his hand to that part. The cummin seed, mixed up in a gruel with an egg, relieved
this

this complaint, but brought on a difficulty in the speech. On the fiftieth day from the first, about the time of ARCTURUS, some slight sweats arose about the loins and breast, and the whole body, except about the temples, in a short time grew cold. On the fifty-first this went off, and never after returned.

About the autumnal Equinox, the son of ERATOLAUS, was attacked with a dysentery, and at the same time had a fever. His stools were bilious, light, frequent, and moderately bloody, but attended with much pain in the bowels. He took a drink with whey and milk, in which lime-stone was immersed, and the pains became more moderate and the stools less bloody, but the stools were still bilious and frequent, yet with slighter pain. The fever seemed both to the sick person and to the by-standers altogether to go off, for some time after the first six days, it was so obscure. There was a pulsation however in the temporal arteries, and the tongue upon account of its dryness, was much impeded, the thirst was moderate, but sleep was prevented. He used now broths and wine. About the fourteenth day, tumours arose separately behind both ears. They were hard and crude, but vanished sensibly, and were attended with a moderate share of pain. The stools however did not cease, but continued to be bilious. The herb symphytum made into a broth, with bread, rendered the bilious evacuation from the bowels and the pain more moderate for some time, but the stools then became more loose, and there was an aversion to food, and what was taken down was swallowed with the greatest difficulty. Every thing continued the same with
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respect to heat, thirst, and the appearance of the tongue, nor did any sweats arise. He had also a constant forgetfulness upon him, so that when he asked concerning what had been said sometime before, after a short time he enquired again, and also repeated what he had said before. He forgot also to go to stool, unless he was told of it, tho' he was quite conscious of this affection. His breathing was the same as a person's in health. From the thirtieth day to the fortieth the pain of his bowels was much increased, he lay supine, and could not by any means be moved. But because his pain was very distressing, he took some food from others who presented it to him. His stools were copious, crude, and thin. The tone of his body was become quite emaciated, and weak, nor could he sit up even when lifted by another. If any one touched the middle of his navel, or put his hand on the hollow or pit of his stomach, there arose such a palpitation of the heart as could never be excited either by running or by fear. Having drunk asses milk for the space of two days, and to the quantity of nine pints, a vehement bilious purgation arose, the pains ceased, and he recovered his appetite. After this he drank at once four pints of cow's milk, and then two glasses every day, at first with a sixth part of water, and mixed with a black and austere wine. At the same time he took some food, and in the evening some bread baked in the ashes half a measure, with some goats flesh or mutton. He continued to drink the milk for forty days, but after the first ten days without water, yet with a moderate quantity of black wine. A sweat broke out on the seventieth day from the beginning, after the bath in the night. He used a moderate quantity

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of liquid food, and after his food some drink of the austere kind.

CTESICRATES drank with bread mixed in it, milk, rather than the whey from that of goats, whilst he had a violent and sharp pain in his bowels, and a copious, painful, and bloody evacuation by stool, with a swelling of his feet. The same happened to ADRIAN, for twenty-five days. But the son of CÆNEUS took asses milk.

About the Winter, a rigor and fever seized upon the son of CYDIS, together with a pain in his right ear and his head. This pain in his ear, had accompanied him from childhood, with a distillation from the head, and a fistulous fore of a bad smell. While this continued most violent he felt no pain scarcely, but now the pain was very acute, as it was also in his head. Upon the third or fourth day he vomited some bile, and going to stool evacuated some downwards, but glutinous like the white of an egg. On the fourth and fifth he was delirious in the night, the pain of his head and ear were violent, and he had a good deal of fever. On the sixth after taking some mercurialis, he had some stools, and the pain and heat ceased to all appearance. On the seventh he seemed to be recovered, but his pulse at the temples still beat, nor did any sweat break out. On the eighth he took some barley gruel, and in the evening some of the juice of Beet root, with which he slept, and was in a great measure free from pain. On the ninth about sun-set he was very chearful, but in the night was attacked with a severe pain in his head and ear. It happened that

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at this time his ear threw off a quantity of pus, after great pain, which he sustained from the first. But during the whole night of this ninth day, and the whole of the succeeding day, and the greatest part of the next night, he knew no one, and groaned incessantly. The next day he returned to his reason, his pains ceased, and his heat was milder. After he had again taken a decoction of the mercurialis; on the eleventh he voided by stool a quantity of phlegm, very mucous, and of a bad kind. On the twelfth and thirteenth he was moderate. On the fourteenth, from the first dawn of the morning till noon, a sweat broke out over his whole body, and he was much overwhelmed with sleep and coma, so that it was difficult to rouse him. In the evening he was tolerably alert, and his body was moderately rubbed, but still a pulse continued violently in his temples. On the fifteenth and sixteenth he took some barley gruel, but upon the seventeenth towards the evening his pains returned with delirium, and he had a fresh evacuation of pus. On the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth, he was very furious and vociferous, and endeavoured to raise himself out of bed. He could not keep his head quiet, and his hands being stretched out of bed, were constantly plucking at some fruitless object. On the twenty-first a moderate sweat broke out about the right side, breast, and head, and on the twenty-second on the forehead. His voice at this time was of that kind, that whatever he attempted with violence he spoke perfectly, but if he did not exert himself it was but half distinct. His mouth continued open, and his jaws and lips were in constant motion, as of one who wished to speak. He had likewise a quick motion

and look in his eyes, and the colour of the right eye was bloodshed, as it is called; the superior eye-lid was swelled, and there was a red colour which adhered to the cheeks. The veins of the face were quite conspicuous. There was no twinkling of the eyes, but a constant staring, and the eye-lids were raised up, as appears when any thing hath fallen into the eye. When he drank any thing, the noise of it was heard as it descended into his thorax and bowels, as happened also to CHARTAS. His respiration was in general moderate, his tongue like a person labouring under a peripneumony, white from the beginning. His head-ach still continued. His neck was quite immoveable, and was guided by the motion of the head, the part near the spine being quite stiff and inflexible. He continually lay in his bed, but not always in a supine posture. A large quantity of pus of a white colour, which it was difficult to wipe up, and of a good smell, was now evacuated. At the end of the disease he had no feeling in his feet.

The sister of HARPALIS, about the fourth month of her pregnancy, had an œdematous swelling of her feet, the orbits of her eyes were distended, and the whole body was filled with a leucophlegmatic tumefaction. She had a dry cough and an asthma, which would suffer only an erect posture. She was sometimes almost suffocated with her breath, so that she could not lie down in the bed, and when she slept was obliged to sit up in it. She had hardly any fever, and the fœtus scarcely ever moved, so that it appeared as if that had perished. This short breathing continued almost for two months; but from a linctus made with beans and honey, and Æthio-
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pic cummin seed steeped in wine, she grew better. After that she spit a white mature phlegm, the difficulty of respiration ceased, and she brought forth a female infant.

A fever seized upon the wife of POLYCRATES in the Summer, and about the Dog-days. She had a difficulty of breathing, which was trifling in the morning, yet more considerable about mid-day, and it increased in its quickness also. She had a cough and expectoration, like that of those persons who spit pus, from the beginning. Internally, about the trachea and the fauces, there was a kind of rough croaking. The face was of a good colour, and the cheeks were not of a full red, but lightly florid. In process of time the voice became hoarse, there was a colliquation of the body, an eruption about the thighs, and at the end a diarrhœa from the intestines. On the seventieth day she had a fever, with a more violent sense of external cold, but the temporal arteries were quiet. Her respiration however was quickened. After a little quiet, it became much quicker, and she continued even whilst she lived to use a sitting posture. In the trachea the noise mentioned before was constant, the sweats were of a bad kind, and the aspect was very composed even to the end. For five days at least she had a sensation of cold, and from the first she spit a purulent matter.

A fever attacked a woman who lived near the Gate, in the decline of life. Upon its cessation, she perceived a pain in her neck, which extended down her spine even to her thighs, nor had she any strength in these parts. The jaws and teeth adhered so closely together that a probe could not
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be inserted between them. The voice had a stammering in it, and the whole body was paralytic, immoveable, and weak, yet her mind was perfectly sound. By the use of warm things, and warm watry emulsions, with honey, these symptoms relaxed upon the third day, and afterwards by means of broths and gruels, she quite recovered. This happened about the latter end of Autumn.

One who belonged to the Gymnasium, with HARPALIS, became about the Autumn weak in his hands and legs, and rashly drank a medicine which operated both upwards and downwards. After this evacuation he had a fever, and blood flowed out by the trachea, which prevented his speaking, and made his breath very short when he attempted it, like what happens to persons in an angina when they are affected with hoarseness. He had also a strangulation when he attempted to drink any thing, and other symptoms of the fore throat, but there was no swelling. His fever continued rather more violent, he had a cough, and he spit up much liquid phlegm. In process of time, a pain attacked him about the thorax and left breast, and when he rose up or moved, the shortness of his breathing affected him much. A sweat flowed from his forehead and head, the affections of his fauces continued, but the pains in his thorax went off. From the beginning he made use of beans mixed up with honey, and whilst he had the fever a warm oxymel, and honey likewise in the form of linctus. In the course of fourteen days all his symptoms vanished, and soon after the pains in his legs and in his hands went off.

CHARTAS had a fever of the ardent kind, he vomited much bile, and had an evacuation of it downwards. He was without sleep, and had a tumour of the spleen. On the third day he arose in the morning, and perceived in his belly a rumbling noise of wind, but without any pain. After he had a stool, he voided from his bowels more than a gallon of pure blood, and after frequent applications to restrain it, a quantity of what was congealed. This was succeeded by great anxiety about the heart, and a small sweat over the whole body, attended with a slight fever, and cold shivering. At first his mind was composed, but the next day his anxiety and restlessness increased, and his respiration became somewhat quicker, he received and spoke to his friends with greater kindness than was necessary, and seemed to be a little delirious. Upon the exhibition of broths and water, with meal mixed in it, he was not relieved, but his breath in the evening was very quick. His restlessness was very great, and moving himself constantly from the right side to the left, he could not for any time remain quiet. His feet were cold, in his temples and head there was much heat, even when he was near death, and his sweats were powerful. When he drank, a noise was heard in his stomach and bowels as the liquor descended. But this was the worst, that when he said he desired to have something put under him, with his eyes fixed, no longer being able to endure the disease he died.

In the Winter, a fever and pain in the head attacked the wife of HERMOPTOLEMUS, and when she drank a great difficulty of swallowing arose, but her heart seemed to be sound,
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tho' from the beginning her tongue was of a livid colour. The cause seemed to be a chilliness, which she caught in the Bath. She was without sleep both night and day. After the first days, upon enquiry, she said that she had a pain not only in her head but over her whole body. Her thirst was sometimes intense, at other times quite moderate. On the fifth and sixth day, and even to the ninth almost, she had a constant delirium, and after that she spoke imperfectly, and at intervals of a coma; and often stretched out her hands to catch at the covering of the bed; and a refrigerating pillow which was placed upon her head she removed to her breast, and likewise tore away the whole bed-clothes. On her right eye a considerable degree of bloodshed appeared, and the eye was full of tears. The urine was of that kind which in children is reckoned bad. The stools at first were natural, but afterwards were loose and frequent, and of an uniform colour. On the eleventh day she seemed to be moderately warm, and but little thirsty, so as not to desire any thing if it were not offered to her. On the following day she enjoyed a little sleep for the first time, but in the night she was quite watchful, and felt a good deal of pain. On the ninth the belly had been moved with a loose stool, as likewise on the eleventh, but on the following days there was a frequent urgency and evacuation. There were likewise on the former days, a great disposition to anger, and vociferations as that of children, and roaring, and despondency, and a steady look when roused out of the coma she had on her. Upon the fourteenth it was difficult to keep her down, as she frequently jumped up, and cried out as if she had been affected with a wound, or with pain, or fear,
and

and a person confined her for some little time, After this she was quiet, and being overcome with coma, slept perpetually, and at the same time neither saw nor heard any thing, but during the whole day was suddenly changing from distress to quiet. In the night following she voided some bloody stools, which were in some measure mucous, and afterwards muddy, and then many which were porraceous and black. On the fifteenth, the restlessness and fear were great, but she ceased to be clamorous, yet there followed great ferocity, and anger, and clamour, when any thing she desired was not given to her. She now began to know every body and every thing which was done from the first, and the bloodshed of her eye ceased. But the maniacal symptoms continued for some time, as well as the disposition to be noisy; and the change to a lethargy then prevailed. Her hearing was various, partly very acute when things were spoken to her in a low tone of voice, and sometimes she required a violent exertion for this purpose. The feet, together with the rest of the body, were constantly warm to the end, but less so than common on the sixteenth day. On the seventeenth, when she appeared rather better than usual on the foregoing days; she had a shivering come on in the night, and after this she grew very hot, and then was thirsty, and all the other symptoms followed. Tremors of the hands arose, and the head shook, there was a depraved look of the eyes, and the thirst was very strong. When she drank she quickly desired the liquor again, and at the same time took it greedily, and in large quantity, nor would she suffer it to be taken away. Her tongue was dry and very red, and the whole mouth and lips

were ulcerated and parched. She moved both her hands to her mouth with a tremulous motion when she eat, and when she eat or drank any thing, she took it with great violence and fury, and swallowed it in the same manner. There was a dangerous appearance about the eyes, for three or four days before her death. She was affected with such a violent shivering, that the body was quite contracted, and required to be closely covered up, and she breathed with great difficulty. The legs were also much swelled and stiff, and the feet were cold. The thirst and affection of the mind were the same as before. The evacuations by stool were either fruitless, or few and loose, and made with little exertion. About the termination on the three and twentieth day, the eye became very large, and the sight short, she was quiet, and lay without any covering in a comatose state. In the evening the right eye was moved a little towards the angle near the nose, and seemed to indicate that she knew any one whom she chose to acknowledge, as well as other objects. She would also answer any questions which she was asked. The voice, after much strangling, was imperfect and stammered, and upon account of the noise which she made, was hoarse and rough.

In the Summer a pain in the side and cough attacked the son of AMPHIPHRADIS. He had many loose bilious stools, and about the seventh day the fever seemed to leave him. The cough however continued, and his complexion was pallid and white. About the twelfth he expectorated a whitish matter, but in the process of the disease his breath became shorter, he had also an asthma, and a noise in his chest

chest and trachea, he used constant suppings (or gruels), and his mind was quite rational during the whole time. About the eight and twentieth day he died, after having been frequently affected with external sweats.

In CAUPO, who was troubled with a peripneumony, there was a sudden stop put to his evacuation by stool. On the fourth day a sweat broke out with great violence, his fever seemed to go off entirely, and he had no cough. On the fifth, sixth, and seventh days he had the fever again, on the eighth he had the sweat, and on the ninth he spit a whitish matter. On the tenth he had some large stools, but not frequently. On the eleventh he began to recover, and on the fourteenth he was quite well.

After the setting of the Pleiades, a fever seized HERMOP-TOLEMUS, his cough was not great, and his tongue was like one in a peripneumony. On the ninth day he sweated, and afterwards his whole body was cold, but having drunk some barley gruel he grew warm. On the eleventh he had a sweat, and his bowels were costive; what stools he had were bilious, and a cough arose. On the fourteenth he spit a white matter, and had a strangulation. On the fifteenth (being all along quite sensible) he died.

Another perceiving a rattling in his palate, and who had a dry tongue like one in a peripneumony, whilst he was in his perfect senses, died also.

POSIDONIUS, whilst it was Summer, was affected with a pain in his breast, præcordia, and pleura for some time, but without any fever. Some years before he had a collection of pus in his thorax. In the Winter he was attacked with a shivering, the pains continued, and he had a slight fever. His expectoration was of a purulent nature, his cough was rattling, with a roughness about the throat, and a strangulation: He died whilst he was entirely reasonable.

The son of BALIS, who was lost upon the mountains, on the sixth day had a tongue which looked bad, and had somewhat of a reddish hue. His voice failed him also, his eyes were much tinged, and winked like one half asleep. The colour of the rest of the body was not like one in a jaundice, but pale and livid. The voice was depraved and obscure, the tongue like one in a peripneumony. The mind was inconstant, the respiration was bad to the feeling, but not quick or deep. The feet were as cold as stones. About the ninth day he died.

A woman at METRON, who had an angina, complained of her left hand and leg. She had also a slight fever, a cough, and shortness of breath. On the third day she grew better. On the fourth she was attacked with a spasm, her voice was interrupted, she had a rattling in her throat, a conjunction or grinding of her teeth, and a redness of her cheeks. She lived but a short time, for she died on the fifth or sixth day. The signs of her dissolution appeared in the lividity of her hands.

BION when he had laboured for a long time under a dropfy, became averfe to food, and had a strangury. An abfcefs arofe in his left knee, which fuppurated, and he died.

CTESIPHON became dropfical after an inflammatory fever of fome violence. He had before been troubled with a dropfy and fwelling of the fpleen. His fcrotum was very much diftended, as well as his legs and abdomen. In the end he had a cough, and difficulty of breathing in the night, which feemed to arife from the lungs, like thofe who had pulmonary complaints. Three or four days before his death, he had a rigor and fever; and in the right thigh, near the middle of the vein which goes from the groin, a collection of matter like a carbuncle arofe, with a livid rednefs upon its furface. In the night he had great pain about the heart, and not long after his voice failed him, a fuffocation with rattling came on, and he died.

In OLYNTHUS alfo a dropfical perfon, fuddenly lofing his voice, was delirious night and day, and died.

The fon of PODROMUS in the Summer, having a ftammering, was feized with a fever, and his tongue was dry, which made him fpeak obfcurely. He had a plentiful evacuation by ftool, and recovered.

LEOPHORBIDA after the Winter, had an acute fever, with a pain of the hypochondria and bowels. Her ftools were loofe, bilious, and in large quantity, and fhe was con-
ftantly

stantly comatose. Her tongue was like one in a peripneumony, but she had no cough. On the twelfth day she voided a few black and putrid stools. On the fourteenth the fever seemed to go off, after she had taken some gruels. On the sixteenth she had a salt taste in her mouth, and was thirsty, and on the approach of the evening had a shivering and fever. On the twenty-first about midday a rigor and sweat attacked her, but the fever went off. She had however some small degree of heat, and sweated again in the night, as she did on the night of the twenty-second, when the heat left her. On the former days she sweated none at all, but her bowels were much opened, as was the case after the relapse.

One who lived in the upper part of THEOCLIS, had an acute fever about the setting of the PLEIADES. On the sixth day it seemed to go off, and she washed herself as if that had been the case. On the seventh her cheeks grew red, but I do not remember whether both were so affected. In the evening the fever came on with some violence. She was very fainty, and lost her voice, but not long after a sweat supervened, and there was a resolution of the disease on the seventh day.

The wife of THEODORUS in a slight fever, had a hæmorrhage from the nose in the Winter. But the fever going off on the second day; not long after, she was attacked with a dull pain in her right side, which seemed to proceed from the uterus. Besides this she felt a very sharp pain for some days about the breast. A fomentation being applied to the
right

right side, the pains went off. But the respiration became very short, and a shrill noise in consequence was uttered from the trachea, and when she lay in a supine posture she was moved with difficulty. In the night the fever was more violent, and there was a slight delirium. On the fifth in the morning she appeared to be much better; a small sweat broke out upon her forehead, and diffused itself after some time over her whole body, and even to her feet. After this the fever seemed to go off; but the body appeared to the hands (or feeling) to be more cold in the arteries, and those in the temples beat more powerfully. The breathing too was quicker, she was now and then delirious, and every thing seemed worse. The tongue had been throughout constantly white, and she had no cough but upon the third and fifth day for a short time: She had no thirst, but a considerable expectoration. About the fifth day there was a swelling of the right hypochondrium, which afterwards became softer. On the third a suppository had been administered, which brought away a trifling stool, and another on the fifth procured one which was more loose. The belly in consequence became soft, the urine had a rough taste like unripe juice, the eyes were like those of one much fatigued, and it was with great difficulty that she looked at any one, or turned them about. On the night of the fifth she was very troublesome, and a delirium followed. On the sixth, at the hour of the market being full, she was covered with a copious sweat, which beginning at the forehead diffused itself over the whole body, and after some time she was sufficiently sensible to transact some business. But about the middle of the day she had a
slight

flight delirium, and something like a shivering, and every thing about her body was more grievous. In the evening her leg fell out of bed, and she was unreasonably angry with her child ; but she afterwards became silent, and was quiet. After her first sleep she was very thirsty and maniacal, yet she sat up and conversed with the by-standers, and after that lay down and reposed herself, and seemed to sleep during the whole night ; but she did not shut her eyes. Through the day following she answered by nods to what was asked her, being quiet in her body, and tolerably sensible. On the same hour as the day before, a sweat arose, and in like manner the eyes were sunk inwards, looking to the lower eye-lid, being intent and stiff, the white part being pale, and like those of a dead person. The whole skin was pallid, and of a blackish hue. She now began to move her hands to the sides of the bed and the covering, and when she drank made a great noise, and threw every thing she took, up again, and which came through her nose, she then tore about the bed cloaths, and covered up her face with them. After the sweat her hands became as cold as ice, this was followed by a cold sweat, and the whole body appeared cool to the touch. After this she leaped up in the bed, was quite outrageous, and made a violent noise. Her breath grew very short, her hands were seized with a trembling, and near her death she was convulsed. On the seventh day she died. She had voided on the night of the sixth a small quantity of glutinous urine, resembling semen, which was taken out of the bed. She was entirely void of reason, and after the sixth her urine was bloody.

The

The son of ANTIPHANIS, in the Winter, was attacked with a pain in the right side, a cough, and fever. He eat his food however, and walked about with the fever upon him, and seemed to have something broke internally. On the ninth day the fever seemed to relax, but did not go off. The cough was very troublesome, he spit up a thick indigested matter, and the pain in his side continued. On the fourteenth day, and again on the the twentieth, the fever seemed to go off and to return again. The heat however was light, and in a short time left him. But the cough sometimes went off, and then came on with great sense of suffocation. Then it relaxed again, and after three days he had a violent expectoration, with a strangulating cough; and what he spit was purulent and frothy. He had a great roughness about the fauces, with a shrill noise in his throat. His respiration was very short and quick, and made with great uneasiness to himself. About the fortieth day, or perhaps the sixtieth, he had a tumour on his left eye, which took away his sight, but without any pain, and not long after, the right eye was affected in the same manner. The pupil became very white and dry. He died not more than seven days after this blindness, with a great sense of strangulation and delirium.

The like things happened at the same time, and from similar causes to THESSALION, viz. a considerable heat, a frothy and purulent expectoration, cough, and sharpness about the fauces.

The wife of POLEMARCHUS, in the Winter, was affected with an angina, attended with a swelling of the throat, and much fever. A vein was opened, and the strangulation in the pharynx ceased, but the fever continued. On the fifth day there was a swelling with pain which appeared on her left knee, and at the same time a great constriction as she said about her heart, and the breathing resembled that of a person when drowning or under water, and a voice was uttered from the breast, like that of a gastiloquist. About the ninth or tenth day in the night, the bowels were affected, and she had many loose, offensive, and ill-conditioned stools. Soon after she lost her voice, and died.

ARISTIPPUS was grievously wounded in the belly on the upper part. He had no passage downwards, and shortly was affected with much burning pain. He then became very restless, and vomited some pure bile. After the vomiting he seemed to be a little easier, but after a little time, the sharp pains returned, and the intestines seemed to be burnt, as in iliac affections. He had both heat and thirst, and within seven days he died. NEAPOLIS was affected by a wound in the same manner, but upon a clyster's being given the bowels were opened. The colour of his skin was of a light pale mixed with black. The eyes were squalid, stiff, and looking towards the internal angle.

One who was wounded in the liver, had a colour spread over his body like that of a corpse. His eyes became hollow, and he had great restlessness and anxiety. He died
before

before there could be a consultation upon him, on the same day upon which he was struck.

One who at MACEDON was struck by a stone upon his head, had his left temple cut no more than by a small scarification of the skin, but he was affected with a vertigo just after the blow, and fell down. On the third day his voice failed him, and he was very restless, but his fever was not violent. The pulsation of his temples was such as is felt when the heat is light. He heard nothing, nor was he sensible or quiet. A perspiration broke out about his forehead, and then from his nose to his chin. On the fifth day he died.

ENIATES, in DELOS, was struck with an arrow on the left side towards the back, but the wound was not attended with much pain. On the third day he had a trifling pain in his bowels, but had no stool. In the night one was procured by means of a glyster, and the pain went off, but attacked him in his seat down to the scrotum. On the fourth day he had a most violent pain in the pubis, and the whole lower part of the abdomen, so that he could not rest with any degree of quiet. He then threw up some pure bile, and his eyes had a yellow cast, with the appearance besides of one in a syncope. After the fifth day he died, when he had experienced some slight heat.

AUDELLO having received a wound in his back, threw off from it much wind with a considerable noise, and he likewise lost a quantity of blood. A medicine was fastened

on it which was proper to stop the hæmorrhage, and he was restored to health.

This happened to the miserable boy of PHILIAS, who had the bone of his forehead laid bare. On the ninth day he had a fever, the bone contracted a caries, and he died.

The children of PHANIAS and EURGUS, having the bone turned caries with a fever, had the skin separated from it, and a collection of matter was found within, which had corroded it. It was then perforated with an instrument, and a sanious ichor, thin, and of an offensive and deadly smell, was discharged. These likewise had vomitings, and in the end convulsions, and a sharp piercing voice, and were very weak. Where the wound occupied the right side, the left was most affected with spasm; where it occupied the left, the right chiefly suffered.

The boy of THEODORUS being exposed on the ninth day to the heat of the sun, on the tenth was attacked with a fever, from the bone being laid bare, tho' in a trifling degree. During the course of the fever it grew black, and the skin was cut through, the voice having become very shrill from the first. On the twenty-second day the belly swelled, and especially about the hypochondria. On the twenty-third he died.

In those who had fractures of the bones, a fever appeared on the seventh day. If the weather were warm it came
on

on sooner. If they were very violent it acceded immediately.

The little boy of EXARMODUS perceived a pain in his thigh, but not in the place where he was wounded: He had also a shrill voice, and a pain in his neck.

POSIDOCREON also was seized with convulsions on the third day, his thirst however never left him, and he died on the eighteenth.

The son of ISAGORAS was wounded on the back part of his head. The bone being bruised and growing black, he recovered on the fifth day. The bone was not cut.

The master of a vessel of the first magnitude was struck with an anchor on the finger of the right hand, and the finger was much shattered. From this arose an inflammation, sphacelus, and fever. After a purgative which was given on the fifth day, he had a moderate degree of heat and pain, and something fell off from the finger. About the seventh there was a slight discharge of sanies, and after that he could not move his tongue but with difficulty. From this an opisthotonos was predicted, to which idea a locking of the jaws contributed, and a stiffness of the neck. On the third day after this, he was seized with an entire convulsion of the back part of the body, attended with sweat. On the sixth day after the prediction he died.

TELEPHANES,

TELEPHANES, the son of HARPALUS by his freed woman, received a wound upon the under part of the great toe, upon which arose an inflammation, with considerable pain. When it grew better he went into the country, but complained of a pain in his loins, and bathed himself. In the night he found his jaws were locked together, and that he was seized with an opisthotonos, and he could not, but with the greatest difficulty, discharge his saliva through his teeth. On the third day he died.

ZENO, the son of DAMON, in the tibia, or rather the heel, had a wound just upon the tendon. It was eroded by a medicine applied to it, and he died of an opisthotonos.

MENON, about the rising of Arcturus, or rather before, had a Summer fever and a diarrhœa, was exceeding weak, and being tired by travelling, was affected with a pain in the left side, and a cough which he had some time before from a distillation in the head, but which was now very troublesome. He was prevented from sleeping, and the cough was very distressing from the beginning, and on the third day, whilst he was sitting up, he spit a pale kind of pus, and had a shrill tone of voice, with a sense of strangulation. On the fifth day his breath was very short, and his feet and legs were cold, and he kept them constantly out of the bed-clothes. From the beginning the stools were bilious, but neither few nor many. On the seventh, eighth, and ninth days he seemed to be better, and had some sleep, but what he spit was more crude. On the tenth,

tenth, and to the thirteenth, it was white and more pure. The hypochondria became softer, but the left was still distended, and his perspiration was more easy. After a suppository, the bowels were gently emptied. On the thirteenth day he spit again a pallid matter, and on the fifteenth it was putrid. The stools also on that day were ill conditioned, bilious, loose, and very frequent. The left hypochondrium was raised, and on the sixteenth was very much swelled, when the respiration was attended with suffocation. A sweat at this time broke out upon the forehead and neck, and a little upon the breast. The forehead and extremities then became exceedingly cold, the veins about the temples beat violently, and sleep attended with coma possessed him both night and day to the end. The urine from the beginning was crude, and of an ash colour, but on the tenth and thirteenth thin and discoloured, yet from the thirteenth the same as from the beginning.

A fever and pain in the side attacked CLEOCHUS, the fever remitted, but a sweat was diffused over the whole body, the urine had many light substances flying about in it, but afterwards became turbid.

About the setting of the Pleiades, the wife of OLYMPIADAS, being pregnant for eight months, after a fall was seized with a fever. Her tongue was hot and parched, dry, rough, and of a pale colour. Her eyes were pale, and her body like a corpse. She miscarried on the fifth day, and was delivered without any pain. She had some sleep, but it appeared to be comatose. When she was roused in the evening,

evening, she did not perceive any thing. This however was affected by a sternutatory. She then took a potion, and some diluting drink. She coughed upon taking the potion, but the voice was not relaxed, nor did she seem relieved. Her eyes became sunk into her head, her respiration was much raised, and produced through the nose. The colour of her skin was bad. A sweat broke out upon her feet and legs as she approached towards dissolution. She died.

In the wife of NICOLAS, who had an ardent fever, tubercles arose behind both ears, and afterwards another a little lower down, when the fever began to go off, which was rather of the lax kind. On the fourteenth day it went off, without any particular sign, tho' it was large. The fever in consequence returned, and the whole body became cadaverous. The tongue was rough, moderately thick, whitish, and dry. The stools were frequent, loose, and ill conditioned during the whole time. Before death the body was very much worn away by a consumption. She died on the twentieth day.

Before the setting of the Pleiades, a shivering, fever, and vomiting seized ANDREAS, and it appeared to be a semiter-tian at first. On the third day whilst he was doing business at the Forum, he was again attacked with a shivering, and had a smart fever, he threw up a quantity of pure bile, and was delirious, but in the night was much better. He was again affected on the fifth, and on the sixth having taken some mercurialis, had an evacuation by stool. On the seventh the disease was more severe, and on the following days became

became more constant. From the beginning there was no sweat, but a considerable thirst. The whole mouth was remarkably dry, yet he would take no kind of liquid. Whilst every thing was so disagreeable to the palate, the tongue was very much parched, and had a difficult articulation, it was also rough, and of a whitish colour. Besides this, the patient was watchful, restless, and seemed dissolved and broke down; his tongue upon account of its dryness was affected with stammering, untill it was sufficiently moistened by some barley gruel which was what he principally took. About the ninth or tenth day, some small tubercles broke out behind the ears, but without any critical sign. The urine during the whole time was not discoloured, but was without any sediment. About the fourteenth a sweat, but rather less even than moderate, broke out upon the upper parts of the body. On the seventeenth the heat was allayed. After the tenth, the bowels were quite dry, and were never emptied, but by means of a suppository. On the twenty-fifth troublesome pustules with itch, and warm like burns, broke out in the skin, and a pain at the same time attacked the axillæ and sides, and then passed down, but without any sign, into the legs, and went off. The bath was of service, and an ointment made up with vinegar. On the second or third month there was a great pain in the kidneys, which stopped after it had continued for some time.

In the Winter, a lassitude, shivering, and heat, attacked ARISTOCRATES. After the third day, he was seized with a pain in his side and loins, and a tumour taking its rise under the axilla occupied the whole of the side. It was hard

towards the ribs, and attended with a redness from the axilla, and at the same time a livid colour, as if it had been scalded or burnt by the fire. He was very restless, and anxious, and thirsty, with a whiteness upon his tongue; he voided no urine, and his legs were rather cold. His bowels were emptied by some mercurialis, and his stools were but in small quantity, loose, of a whitish colour, and frothy. In the night his respiration was much raised, he had a small sweat about his face, his inferior parts were cold, he had great anxiety, his neck swelled, he had no cough, and he died sensible.

ONESIANACTES had an ophthalmia in Autumn, and afterwards was confined by a quartan fever. In the beginning of the quartan he had a slight nausea, but in progress of time he took his food readily. The same things with regard to food happened likewise to POLYCRATES, in a quartan.

MINESIANACTES, preceding a fever, happened to have a purging by stool. It lasted for some time, and the stools were white and mucous. Sometimes also a small quantity of blood was thrown off, but without pain or sharpness, yet with a considerable quantity of wind. After the fever a hard tubercle arose in the fundament, and formed an abscess. It continued for some time, and turning towards the intestines made a fistula externally. Walking out into the Forum, a cloud seemed to pass before his eyes, and he could not perfectly see the sun. When he separated himself from the rest of the company he became delirious,

delirious, and was seized with a convulsion in his neck. When he came home it was with difficulty he recovered his sight, and scarcely did he return to himself. But first of all he stared at the by-standers, and his body was so cold that he could hardly be warmed by bladders of hot water, and constant fomentations. Afterwards when he recovered his reason, and could go about, he was unwilling to go from home, and said he was afraid. And if any one conversed with him about any grievous diseases, he was quite overwhelmed with fear. Sometimes he said that a great heat arose in his præcordia, and his eyes were quite suffused with clouds. He had a considerable evacuation from the intestines, and this lasted through the Winter. He used venæsection, hellebore, and cows and asses milk, which last stopped and took off the purging. He drank water from the first, and used exercise, and purging of the head.

The following happened to the son of ANICHETUS. Whilst he was in the Bath, being anointed before the fire, he grew warm, and immediately fell into epileptic convulsions, and when they became violent he was deprived of his sight, and became delirious. When he returned to himself he was again in the morning after seized with the same convulsions, but he did not foam at his mouth. On the third day he could not articulate, and on the fourth he attempted to speak, but could do no more than point by signs. On the fifth he could not speak at all, but tried the beginnings of some names, his tongue was almost stopped, he was troubled with convulsions, and was delirious. When these symptoms seemed to go away, his tongue returned with difficulty

to its former state. On the sixth he abstained from meat and drink, and was no more affected.

In CLEOCHUS, after violent fatigue from exercise, and when he had used much honey for many days, a tumour arose on his right knee, but rather towards the lower parts, and especially about the tendons under the knee; he walked lame, and the calf of the leg swelled and was hard, and this extended to the feet, and to the right heel. There were also some considerable tubercles about the gums, surrounding the teeth, like bunches of grapes, livid and black, but without pain, unless when he took food. The legs also were free from pain, unless when he rose up. A tumour here came besides upon the left part, but was less livid. In those upon the knee and legs there was a suppuration. At length however he could not stand, nor tread upon his heel, but was carried about in his bed. There was a manifest heat, and sometimes an aversion to food, but no great thirst; nor did he rise from his seat. He was very restless, and sometimes fainty, and hellebore was exhibited by way of purge to his head. He took by the mouth, a mixture, the manna of frankincense, and some other things mixed with it; and for the ulcers in the mouth, a soft mixture was accommodated, made of lentils. On the sixtieth day the tumours from a second exhibition of the hellebore subsided, and pains only of the knees tormented him. But a tumour with bile fixed upon the knee, and formed into an abscess, many days before the hellebore was given.

A pain

A pain in the shoulder, attended with a sense of weight, for a long time confined PISISTRATUS, whilst he was otherwise in good health, and walking about. During the Winter he had a great pain in his side, with heat and a cough, and he spit a good deal of frothy blood. This excited also a kind of strangulation in his throat. But he seemed to recover this, and was quite sensible, and the heat went off, together with the sharpness of his voice, and the spitting. He recovered about the fourth or fifth day.

The wife of SIMON, during her lying in, was attacked with a sharp pain about the breast, and region of the pleura, and with this she had a cough, a slight fever, and purulent expectoration, which ended in a phthisis that continued. The fever also lasted for six months, with a constant diarrhœa. In the end the fever ceased, and the purging was stopped about seven days before she died.

The wife of EUXENES also, after a fomentation, had a heat which never seemed to leave her, but increased particularly about the evening. A sweat arose over the whole body. But as the fever increased, she had a coldness in her feet, and sometimes of her legs and her knees. She had a dry cough during a short time, but upon the exacerbation of the fever it ceased, yet through the greatest part of the time, the whole body was affected with rigors, and a perpetual thirst. Having taken some medicines, and some whey, she became worse. In the beginning she was free from pain, and drew her breath easily, but about the middle of the disease, she complained of a pain in her right side, a cough
was

raised, she had an asthma, and a small expectoration. What she spit was white and light, and her shiverings did not arise from her feet, but chiefly arose in her neck and back. The belly became more loose, the fever relaxed after a considerable perspiration, and she became cold. The asthma after this was varied, and she died on the seventh day after the fever left her, being quite sensible.

The wife of POLEMARCHUS, in the Summer, began to be attacked with a fever, but it left her upon the sixth day. After it went off she was affected with sweats in the night, and then had an intermission, and a return of the fever, which did not leave her for three months, but was attended with cough and an expectoration of phlegm. When it had held her for twenty days her breath became very short, she had a great noise in her breast, and an universal sweat. In the mornings her fever was milder than the rest of the day. She had frequent shiverings, but her sleep was constant, her bowels were sometimes opened, at other times constricted, and she took food in moderation. About the middle of the time she had a pain about the the legs and knees, and required the assistance of another person to bend them or stretch them out. These pains continued in the legs almost to the end, which now approached very near. The feet swelled up to the legs, and were very painful upon being touched, and at the same time, the sweats and the rigors ceased, but the fever constantly increased. Before her death her bowels were affected, but her mind was quiet, rational, and for three days before that period there was a considerable strangu-
gulation

gulation in the throat, which was afterwards repeated. She died.

The son of HEGESIPOLIS, complained for four months of a corroding pain about the navel, and in process of time it extended itself further. It attacked the belly, and much tormented it. To this were added a considerable heat, consumption of flesh, a bareness in the bones, and a swelling of the legs. The testicles, the abdomen, and the parts about the navel were much inflated. Was this a sign of the bowels being disturbed? The only food which he took was fresh milk, his bowels were very open, and sometimes his stools were bloody, and sanious, and after that his bowels became sphacelated, and he died vomiting a small quantity, and very frequently urged, of phlegm, resembling the semen virile.

In the son of PLATEA, when he was dead, the sutures of his skull were found hollow or open. Whilst he was sick, he was continually putting his hand upon the place of the bregma, and especially just before he died, but he had no pain in his head. In his left hip, just under the groin, there appeared a livid spot the day before he died. The testicles were also drawn in. The same things happened to the son of HEGOTORIDA, who died in the same manner, except that he had a vomiting for some days before his death.

The sister of HIPPIAS, in the Winter, had a phrensy, her mind was very much disturbed, she threw her hands
about

about a good deal, and mangled herself. On the night of the fifth and sixth day her voice failed her, she became comatose, and her cheeks and lips were puffed out like one asleep. She died on the seventh day.

ASANDER was seized with a shivering, and a pain in his side, which extended to his knee and thigh. After eating, he became delirious, and died in a short time.

In the shoemaker CLEOTIMUS, when his bowels were very open for a long time, and there was great heat, a tumour arose about the region of the liver, and descended to the lowest part of the abdomen. The belly continued loose, and there was another tumour upon the top of the liver, and above the hypochondria. He died.

In some persons there was a violent pain in the head, attended with heat. In others it kept to one side of the head, and a humour fell down either through the nose, light or properly digested, or upon the ears or jaws. That was the safest which came immediately from the head. In some it was dry, but where it had a disagreeable sphacelus it was not without danger. If there were a bilious vomiting, or anxiety, or a stupid look with the eyes, or a defect in the voice, with difficulty in the utterance, or delirium, they were a sign of death, accompanied with convulsions. But those who complained of pain with the catarrh from one side of the head, and a humour discharging itself by the nose; if the fever was moderate, they grew cold upon the fifth or sixth day.

A violent

A violent pain in the head tormented ECHECRATES, who was blind. It began in the back part, and where the head joins to the neck, and extended to the top, and in process of time to the left ear; and the whole of one side was affected with the pain. A mucous discharge was made, almost like that from a burn, and a slight heat prevailed. At the same time there was an aversion to food. Through the day the pain was better, but was grievous in the night. After that a quantity of pus was discharged from the ear, and every thing ceased. This discharge was made in the Winter. Do pains prevail chiefly in the night where there are collections of pus, especially too in affections of the eyes?

They who had coughs in the Winter, and especially whilst there was a South wind, and spit a thick matter in great quantity, were attacked with fevers which ceased upon the fifth day. But the coughs continued till the fortieth, as happened to HEGISIPOLIS. In those who had great heats, and in whom the fever went off, sweats arose, not through the whole body, but about the neck, or shoulders, or head.

CHARITES, during the Winter, whilst he laboured under an epidemic cough, was attacked with a violent fever. He threw aside the bed cloths, and then was comatose with pain. His urine was of a reddish colour, like the washing of barley, and had from the first a large quantity of sediment, white in the beginning, and afterwards reddish. On the seventh day a suppository brought off a small stool. His coma was less troublesome, a moisture diffused itself over

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his forehead, he slept in the night, and his heat was much appeased. On the eighth he took some barley gruel, but the coma continued till the eleventh. On that day the heat was almost gone, but when he coughed he had a considerable expectoration, yet it was easy. At first what he spit was smooth, white, and thick, but afterwards when properly digested it resembled pus. The urine after the eleventh day was more pure than before, with a rough sediment. On the thirteenth a pain attacked the right side, down as far as the hollow of the hypogastrium, and there was a stoppage of the urine which was taken off by a decoction of cloves. On the fifteenth the pain returned. On the sixteenth in the night there was great pain in the hypochondria, which began in the belly. It was relieved by a potion of mercurialis. The heat went off on the twentieth, and the spitting became thicker. He was much better on the fortieth.

It is necessary to discharge the contents of the viscera, when they are properly concocted, on the fifth day. Afterwards when you see they are fit, of which you have a sign in freedom from anxiety, and from pain in the head; in the heat becoming milder, and a cessation of symptoms after an exacerbation. A discharge upwards must be made in the exacerbation itself. For the humours are apt to be raised, when the patient is most anxious and distressed. It is not proper therefore to evacuate by stool in the beginning, because at those times a spontaneous operation is to be preferred, and delay is dangerous.

The

The point of the elbow being wounded by a fall, a caries of the bone succeeded, but upon digestion, a thin sanies was discharged, and afterwards was suppressed. This happened to CLEOGENISCUS, and DEMARCHUS, the son of AGLAOTELIS. In like manner sometimes there was no discharge of pus, as in the son of ESCHYLUS. Where there was a suppuration, shiverings and fever attended.

In ALCMANUS, who was recovering from a pain in his kidneys, from blood being drawn from the lower extremities, the disease took to the liver, and great pain was perceived about the heart, by which the breath was very much straitened, and the bowels with great difficulty discharged a small stool resembling the dung of goats. He had no great restlessness, but sometimes a rigor and fever attacked him, with sweat and vomiting. During the violence of his pain, a glyster of sea-water was of no service, but he was relieved by a decoction of bran. For seven days he had an aversion to food, but drank an unmixed emulsion. After this he took the juice of lentils, and then a light water from the washing of the shells. Then he eat some boiled veal, with maze, of which he took a little, and in process of time he relished some of the neck of beef, and swine's feet. The next day after, he drank some water, and was quiet, and covered himself up. For the pain in his kidneys, he used a glyster of the wild cucumber.

In the son of PARMENISCUS, who was troubled with a deafness, it was of no service to wash out the ear, but to purge it with wool, and to apply either simple oil or neto-

pus, to walk about, to rise early in the morning, to drink white wine, to abstain from vegetables, and to use bread and shell fish in food were of use. In the wife of ASPASius, who had great pain in her teeth and jaw; castor and pepper being held in the mouth, and frequently wash'd thro' it were of service: And likewise took off a strangury. For this likewise a warm fomentation of bread with roses may be used. Castor relieves pains in the head which arise from the uterus. Affections of the uterus derive their origin chiefly from wind, and of this the indications are, eructations, noises from wind, tumours of the loins, and pains about the kidneys and hips. For this, black wine, without must is of service, or a third part of aroma, with two of flour boiled up in perfumed white wine, and being put in a cloth, applied by way of cataplasm to that part of the abdomen where the pains of the uterus chiefly present.

In the son of CALLIMEDON, who had a tumour in his neck, which was hard, large, immature and painful, venesection in the arm was of service, or a cataplasm of lint-seed burnt macerated in white wine and oil, but neither too hot nor too cold, or the flour of fennigreek in an emulsion of barley or wheat. MELISANDER was tormented with great pain of his gums and a considerable swelling. He was bled in the arm, and Egyptian allum applied from the beginning took off the complaint. A cholera in EUTYCHIDES brought on a distension of the nerves of the legs, with a considerable evacuation from the intestines. He vomited for three days and nights a quantity of pure bile of a reddish colour. After he had drunk he was distress'd with great
weakness

weakness of body and restlessness. He could retain nothing in his stomach, not even the juice of quinces. He had a suppression of urine and also of his stools. He brought up by vomiting his fœces as well as carried them downwards.

In dropical cases it is necessary to use exercise, to sweat, to eat bread, not to drink much, to wash the head with much hot or rather warm water, to use white wine, but not much sleep.

A catarrh seized upon CALLIGINES in his twentieth year. He had a good deal of cough, and he spit with some difficulty, but nothing remained behind. It continued for four years, and from the beginning he had some slight heats. Hellebore was of no service to him, but he was relieved by these things: Food taken in small quantity at a time, a compressure of the body, the eating of bread and the drinking of black wine, using any food which he was willing to take, and an abstinence from acrid, salt, fat diet, with the juice of sylphius and crude vegetables; and lastly by much exercise. A milk diet was no use, but pure sesamum taken crude in the measure of about two ounces, with a light wine was of service.

In TIMOCHARIS during the Winter there was a defluxion, particularly upon the nose, and when he used any venereal enjoyment, every thing was dried up. This was succeeded by lassitude, heat and heaviness of the head, and a sweat which first broke out in that part, but afterwards diffused
itself

itself over the whole body. He was subject to sweat whilst he was in health. He recover'd on the third day. The son of CLEOMENES during the Winter began to be affected with an aversion to food, but without any fever; and he threw up his food and some phlegm by vomiting, this inappetence continued for two months.

A Cook became gibbous in his spine after a phrensy, and no purgative medicine relieved him; but black wine and bread for his food, abstinence from the bath, moderate anointing, and friction without much heat, or very warm fomentations were his remedies.

In those who had constant defluxions upon the eyes; if a digested matter flowed from the nose they were relieved.

In pregnant women whose pains were induced by a fall or convulsions, or a blow; in three days it would be known whether or no an abortion would happen. The wife of TESIMUS thirty days after conception, having taken of her own accord a medicine to procure an abortion, was attack'd with pain, which was succeeded by a vomiting of pallid, porraceous and black bile. After drinking something on the third day, she was seized with convulsions and bit her tongue. On the fourth I was called to her, and I found her tongue black and very much swelled, and the white of her eyes become red. She could not sleep, and in the night she died.

PYTHOCLES gave water and milk mixed with it to his patients, and they recovered. In the case of kibed heels it is necessary to scarify them, and to warm them, and to bathe the feet in water, and warm them by the fire.

Lentils and sweet apples and vegetables are hurtful to the eyes. In pains of the loins or hips, or legs, from fatigue, it is requisite to wash them with sea-water and vinegar, and to foment them with it with a sponge, and wrap them up in warm wool. Origanum being exhibited in Ophthalmias, and disorders of the teeth is injurious.

A girl who fell from a steep place was affected with a loss of her voice and a restlessness all over her body. She vomited in the night, and a quantity of blood flowed from her left ear, on which she fell. It was with difficulty that she drank some emulsion, she had a strangulation and a quick respiration like that of a person when dying. The veins of her forehead were very much distended, she lay in a supine posture, and her feet were warm. She had a good deal of fever, sometimes violent, and her mind was much disturbed. On the seventh day her voice was restored, she grew a little warm and recovered. NISANDER during the Summer had a violent pain in his shoulder, which proceeded from an abscess. He was relieved by bathing his whole body and particularly his shoulder in the sea, and drinking for three days whilst he was in the water, an equal mixture of white wine and water, and voiding his urine in the sea.

A Fuller in SYRUS became phrenitic. After a burning he had a trembling in his legs, and his body appeared as if it had been bitten with gnats. His eyes were large, his motion was contracted, his voice was broken yet clear, his urine unmixed and without any sediment: His bowels were moved by Thapsia, and probably on that account, on the eighteenth day his fever went off and disappeared without any sweat.

In NICOXENUS likewise in OLYNTHUS, on the seventh day the disease seem'd to go off without any sweat. He took gruels, some wine, and grapes dried in the sun. I was call'd to see him on the seventeenth day. He was then in a burning heat and his tongue was quite dry, but his external heat otherwise did not seem very violent. His body seem'd as it were melted away with weakness, his voice was broken so that one could hardly hear him, yet clear. His temples were fallen in, his eyes hollow, his feet soft, tho' warm, and he had a distension of the spleen. He repeated a glister and leapt up from the bed. In the night however he had a stool, but it was hard, small and mixed with some blood. I imagine it came from the glister. His urine was uniform and shining. He lay chiefly on his back, and his legs were drawn up as if they were contracted; he slept none, and about the tenth day the heat was allayed. His drink was water with grain mixed in it, and likewise the juice of apples and pomegranates cold; and a washing of burnt lentils with meal boiled, taken also cold in a light gruel. He recovered.

In

In some Fullers, tubercles hard and without pain arose in the groin, and likewise about the pubis and neck, of a similar magnitude. A fever confined them to the fourteenth day, and a cough before they broke. About the third or fourth month the belly became colliquative, and heats succeeded, the tongue was dry, there was great thirst, the stools were ill conditioned and they died.

A colic is contracted from the eating of flesh, especially of crude pork and pease, the drinking of perfumed wine to excess, from insolation, from food made of fishes spume, or crabs or lobsters, or crude vegetables, or onions and leeks. Also from boiled lettuces and cabbage, and docks, and sweet cakes made up with honey, and from apples and cucumbers, and melons, and wine mixed with milk, and beans and fresh barley-meal. These choleric affections, arise chiefly in the summer, when intermittent fevers likewise prevail, and those attended with rigors. These sometimes are of a bad kind and degenerate into the more violent. It is necessary however to guard against them; and their tendency is indicated on the fifth, seventh and ninth days, but it is adviseable to watch them even till the fourteenth.

PHERECYDES after the winter, was attacked one night with a pain in his side, to which he had before been subject. It however went off and he dined. And upon its going off he had a shivering. He had a fever in the night; was free from pain, and was tormented with a dry cough. His urine was not voided in large quantity, but had a copious sediment, and in the beginning was ramentose, light and separate.

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rate. After four days the turbid parts subsided, and the rest had no distinct colour, but had a sediment, yet there was nothing which adhered to the vessel when it grew cold. On the third day he had a spontaneous evacuation by stool. On the fourth upon exhibiting a suppository, he had a ster-coraceous and bilious discharge, and it was very loose. He had no sleep in the night, but he reposed himself a little in the day. He had no great thirst; but on the fourth in the night, a gentle moisture diffused itself over his forehead and the skin of his whole body. The fever was only evident to the touch by this moisture, and the pulse was very obscure in the forehead. But a certain weight about the veins affected him when he turned much or had stools. After a short time he became free from pain, but was restless from the first, and vomited a little. On the seventh day after a suppository, he had three stools, bilious and natural, but loose and of a pale colour. He was now a little delirious, and a slight sweat broke out upon his forehead. He also drew the bed-clothes over his face, and turned his eyes about as if he looked at something but in vain, and then shut them again and threw off the clothes. On the ninth, a sweat broke out in the beginning of the morning upon his breast, and continued till his death. The fever also was retained as well as delirium. The sweat was principally upon his forehead, and was severe and of a white colour. The skin under the hairs in some particular parts was as it were punctured. The right hypochondrium was elevated, and he had some bilious stools. On the eighth pustules like gnat bites appeared, and before his death, he threw up
by

by cough some concreted matter involved in white phlegm. He also spit in small quantity a white milky substance.

After supper a man had a shivering in his sleep. He arose the next morning with a heavy pain in his head. He had another shivering, vomited and still complained of his head. In the night it went off, and continued off till the middle of the next day: But after that he had another shivering and the night was very troublesome. The next day he was attacked with a smart fever and a sharp pain of the head. He vomited a great deal of porraceous bile, and all his symptoms vanished. In the night he slept, and the next morning was cold, but a small sweat with a general moisture broke out over his whole body. By the hand an elevation of the spleen might be perceived, which was void of pain and went away almost immediately. In the night he could not sleep. At the time of the market he had an exacerbation of his fever, with great anxiety and a beclouded vertigo, an inversion of the intestines, pain of the head, porraceous vomiting, and also of a light glutinous phlegm. At sun set all these symptoms ceased, and there was a sweat of the head and neck. After the vomiting he had some natural, bilious and moist stools, neither black nor distressing. That night and the next day he was very moderate, but the night after he could not sleep. A vomiting in the same manner attacked him the next morning and held him all day, but it was not attended with anxiety. The pain in his head ceased after sweating, and in the evening every thing went away. On the ninth he did not vomit but grew rather warm. In other respects he did not seem to have any fever.

The veins of his temples beat, he was free from pain, but he had a constant thirst. On that ninth day when he arose to go to stool, he had a deliquium. He evacuated after a suppository, some black stringy matter mixed with bile, and afterwards something of a natural colour. His voice then became broken. He was very heavy when he was turned, his eyes were hollow, and the skin of his forehead was very tense, but he breathed easily, was composed, turned himself towards the wall of the room, required his bed to be very soft, was bent in his posture and quiet. His tongue was slightly white. On the tenth day and after, his urine had a reddish circle in it, in the middle of which was a small white substance. On the twelfth, after a suppository he had a similar discharge as before of some stringy bilious stools. After this he fainted away, and then his mouth became dry and was frequently washed, and unless the water was quite cold he said it was warm: He took what was made cold with ice. After this his thirst went off. He constantly threw off the bed-clothes from his breast. He had a small fire but at a great distance, and his cheeks grew red. Then his speech became inarticulate. And afterwards he grew warm for one or two days, and his fever ceased.

IN ANDROTHALUS there was a defect in the voice, ignorance of what passed, and delirium. These symptoms however ceased, and he lived many years; but he was subject to frequent returns. The tongue during the whole time continued dry, and he could not speak unless his mouth were often washed out. He was also subject to a bitter taste in the mouth; and sometimes to a pain about the pit of the stomach, which

which was generally taken off by bleeding. He used water and emulsion. He drank a potion of black hellebore, but his stools were bilious yet in small quantity. At last during the Winter he fell sick and was deprived of his reason. His tongue was affected with the same circumstances as before. The heat of his body was light, his tongue was discoloured, his voice like one in a peripneumony, he threw the bed-clothes from off his breast, ordered himself to be lifted up as if he intended to *make water*, could not speak at all distinctly, and was quite delirious. They took him out of bed, but he died in the night, after being confined only about two or three days.

It happened to NICANOR that when he went to a feast he was distressed with the sound of the trumpets, so that when they began to blow he was fearful all over, and could not contain himself as he said. This happened however chiefly in the night, for in the day time he was not much affected. It continued upon him for some time.

PHOENIX was affected in his right eye with the blazing of objects before it, and after a short time a severe pain arose in the right temple, and afterwards over the whole head and neck. The back part of the head was swelled even to the vertebræ, and the larger muscles of the neck were turgid and hard, and if he attempted to move his head or open his teeth he could not, they were so much constricted. If any vomiting occurred, the abovementioned pains relaxed and became lighter. Phlebotomy was here of service, and hellebore
moved

moved the humours, not excepting those which were of a putrid nature.

TIMOCLES who was with the last person, seemed to have a cloudiness before his sight, and a kind of dissolution of his body. Nor could he go near a precipice or pass over a bridge or a deep ditch, as he said, but chose rather to pass through it, fearing lest he should fall into it, and that sometimes had happened to him.

In PARMENISCUS there was also great distress of mind, in so much that he wished to deprive himself of life. But sometimes he was very chearful. In OLYNTHUS once during the autumn he was deprived of his voice, and was confined to his bed. He was quiet, but if he attempted to speak, or if he uttered any thing he was again immediately deprived of his speech. He sometimes slept and sometimes was watchful, and had a kind of silent restlessness of his body and anxiety. He moved his hands towards the præcordia as if he perceived pain there: Sometimes he turn'd himself away and then lay quiet. He had however a constant fever upon him, and difficulty of breathing. At length, he said that he knew the persons who came to see him; but sometimes for a whole day and night, he would not take any liquid which was offered him. At other times he would drink all that the vessel contained. His urine was thick like that of a cow. About the fourteenth day his disease went off.

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The maid servant of CONON, after a pain in the head with which it began, became delirious. She was very clamorous, roared much, and was very seldom quiet. On the fortieth day she died; but for some days before her death, her voice deserted her and she was much convulsed.

In the same manner, and in the same number of days, the man servant of TIMOCHARES died of a melancholy affection.

The son of NICOLAUS after hard drinking in the Winter had a shivering. In the night a fever came on, and the next day he vomited some bile, unmixed and in small quantity. On the third when the market was full, a sweat broke out over his whole body, and afterwards went off, and was succeeded by a great heat. In the middle of the night he had a rigor, and a smart fever, and the next day at the same hour as before, he sweated, afterwards grew hot and had the same kind of vomiting. On this fourth day, after drinking a potion of mercurialis, he had some stools of a proper colour, but loose; they were likewise oily and spongy, not unlike the juice of the mercurialis itself. The urine was not in large quantity and without any sediment, but had some small substances flying about in it. There were pains in the left hypochondria and loins. He thought that from the vomiting he could breathe more easily, but yet he seemed to a kind of double respiration. His tongue was white, and have had upon the right edge a concretion like lupins. His thirst was but trifling, and he was watchful but sensible. On the sixth day his right eye appeared to be enlarged, and on the seventh

seventh he died. Before his death his abdomen swelled considerably, and after that period his lower and posterior parts were covered with red spots.

A fever seized upon METON after the setting of the Pleiades, and he had a pain of the right side up as high as the clavicle, which was so violent that he could not rest. It was also externally inflamed. His stools were plentiful and bilious. In about three days the pain went off, but the heat continued till the seventh or the ninth. He had a cough and his spitting was of a bilious kind, but not in any quantity, and what he expectorated with his cough was pituitous. He took his food readily and seem'd to be recovered. But for some time he was troubled with light heats, and gentle sweats arose in the night. During the heats his breath was much thicker, he had a redness in his cheeks, a dull pain in his side, and under the axilla and about the shoulder, but the cough was gone. A medicine brought a quantity of bile upwards from his stomach. And on the third day after, he brought up a quantity of *pus*. This was the fortieth day from the beginning of the disease. He was clear from all his other complaints in five and thirty days and recovered.

The wife of THEOTIMUS in a semitertian was seized with anxiety and vomiting, and at the same time a shivering in the beginning of the fever, and thirst, and as it proceeded, an immoderate heat came on. Having drunk some emulsion and rejected it by vomiting, the anxiety and heat were appeased, and after that she took some of the juice of pomegranates.

In

In the sister of **DIOPETHEUS** in a semitertian, a pain in the pit of the stomach attacked her during the access, and continued the whole day. The same pain occurred in several others, especially at the setting of the Pleiades, but they seldom happened to men. Under **ARCTURUS**, the wife of **APOMOTUS** in a semitertian, about the time of accession had a violent pain in the pit of the stomach, and a vomiting, and at the same time a kind of strangulation of the uterus, and pains in the back. After these came on, the pain of the stomach ceased.

The mother of **TERPIDA** in **DORISCUS**, miscarried in her fifth month of twins from a fall. Another time she was saved by a certain vest. Another, she miscarried in about forty days. But afterwards she completed her pregnancy. About the ninth year after, she was attacked with violent pains in her belly, which continued for some time. They seemed to arise from the neck and spine, and rested chiefly upon the abdomen and groin; and when they arose from the right knee they still continued upon the same places. When the pains were in the belly the bowels were inflated, and when they ceased, the pain was urgent at the pit of the stomach, but there was no strangulation of the uterus. There was coldness all over the body as if water had been thrown upon it. At the time when the pains were violent, there were also flying pains all over the body, but milder than those which were original. Garlic, filphium and all other acrid things were of no service, nor were sweet or acid things, nor white wine, but black was, as well as the bath used seldom. From the beginning there was also a violent

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vomiting,

vomiting, and a rejection of food. At the time of the pains the menses never appeared.

The wife of CLEOMENES whilst the west wind blew, from a nausea and lassitude was seized with a pain in her left side, beginning in the neck and shoulder. With this there was a fever, and a shivering and a sweat. The fever never went off from the beginning, but continued. The pain was violent, she had a cough, and the expectoration was bloody, of a pallid hue, and in large quantity; and the cough ceased as well as the pain and the spitting, but a slight heat remained.

The wife of EPICARMUS, before delivery, had a dysentery, attended with pain; and the stools were bloody and mucous. When she was delivered she grew well.

The wife of POLEMARCHUS who was subject to pains in her limbs, was attacked with a severe pain in her hip, after an obstruction of her menstrual discharge. After drinking some of the juice of beet-root, her voice was intercepted at noon and in the night. She afterwards heard and was sensible, and pointed with her hand that her pain was in her hip.

The sister of LICINIUS who had acquired the age of puberty, was seized with a vomiting, and for forty days threw up every thing which she took down into her stomach. She was devoid of fever, but had eructations of bloody matter. There appeared to be a strangulation of the mouth of the stomach, which induced a constriction. Castor, fefeli, and

and the juice of pomegranates were given, and every thing ceased; but a trifling pain continued about the hollows of the sides, for which she took the juice of some bulbous roots, and warm milk with wine of the austere kind, and a bread in small quantity mixed with a potion of oil.

The daughter of PAUSANIAS, after eating some crude mushrooms was seized with great anxiety, a sense of suffocation, and a pain in the stomach. She was relieved by drinking an emulsion, taking a vomit, and the use of the warm bath. Whilst she was in the bath she threw up the mushroom, and when the other symptoms went off she had a considerable sweat.

EPICHARMUS about the setting of the Pleiades had a pain in his shoulder, and violent torture in his arm. Besides this, he had a considerable anxiety, frequent vomitings, and a demand for much water to drink.

In the son of EUPHRANOR pustules like the bites of gnats broke out.

After the west wind in the Autumn there were many storms. In the dog days the heat was intense, and the winds were warm. The fevers which prevailed were attended with sweats, and a glow of heat which succeeded. There occurred many tubercles behind the ears, and coughs likewise broke out about the ninth day in old women. In a young person who was the son of a damsel, there was besides a swelling of the spleen, and at the same time a

looseness of the belly. In the son of CTESIPHON, under Arcturus about the seventh day they came to suppuration. In the son of ERATYLLUS after they had once arisen they disappeared from behind both ears. There was no sweat, and the tongue was chopped from dryness.

The Ornithiæ or North Winds blew much *in the Spring*, and were very cold, and snow fell whilst the weather was tranquil. After the Equinox the South Winds blew, but often shifting to the North. There was much rain, and coughs became epidemic, especially in children. Many had swellings of the ears like Satyrs. The Winter before this had been very stormy, with much snow and showers from the northern quarter.

In the male child of TIMONAX whilst it was about two months old, eruptions broke out upon its legs, thighs, loins, and abdomen, and there were some tumours which were of a reddish colour. When these were destroyed, convulsions and epileptic fits arose. He was without any fever for many days, but at last he died.

It happened in the son of POLEMARCHUS that there was a suppuration and spitting, but afterwards considerable heats arose, he became dropfical, his spleen swell'd, and he was asthmatic when he attempted to walk up hill. He was also weak and thirsty, and sometimes had an aversion to food. A dry cough distressed him for a long time, and unless his belly was loose he was swell'd up, his breath was very short, and he had a strong sense of suffocation. At last
a catarrh

a catarrh and cough came on attended with spitting. The expectoration was thick, pallid, and purulent, with a violent fever. This seemed to go off, the cough became milder, and the spitting more pure. But the fever returned again with equal violence, the breathing became thick, and he died. Before this however he had a rigour in his feet, and a coldness afterwards over his whole body. The respiration also was very much contracted, the urine was suppressed, the extremities were cold, and he died quite sensible on the third day after the return.

The boy of THYNUS in an ardent fever was quite emaciated with want, and had a copious discharge of bile from the intestines. He was fainty, sweated much, and was cold all over his body, his voice deserted him both night and day. He took some gruel or ptisan, was entirely sensible, and his breathing was quite free.

The boy of EPICARMUS after walking about and drinking much, was affected with a sense of fullness or crudity. But on the morning of the next day, anxiety arose, and having drunk some water with vinegar and salt, he threw up a quantity of phlegm by vomiting, and afterwards was attacked with a rigour. He bathed himself whilst a fever was upon him, and after that felt a great pain in his breast. On the third day he had a coma which held him for some small time, he was delirious, his fever was violent, and the whole disease very severe. On the fourth being quite watchful he died.

ARISTON had an ulcer on the great toe, attended with fever and a difficulty in speaking. The gangrene proceeded as high as his knee, and he died. The ulcer was black, dry, and offensive. One who had a carcinoma in the fauces, recovered from the actual cautery which we advised.

POLYPHANTUS in ABDERA was troubled with a pain in his head in a violent fever. His urine was light and in large quantity, with a sediment thick and turbid. When the pain in his head did not seem likely to cease, a stertoratory was exhibited on the tenth day. But after this a violent pain seized upon his neck, and his urine was of a reddish colour, turbid, and like that of cattle. His disease after this took the form of a phrensy, his mind was much disturbed, and he died in violent convulsions.

In the same manner the maid servant of EVALCIS, when she had voided thick urine for a long time, and was affected with pains in her head, was seized with a phrensy and very much troubled with convulsions, of which she died. The thick and turbid urine is almost a certain sign of head-ach, convulsions and death.

One of HALLICARNASSUS who was upon a visit in the house of XANTIPPE, was troubled with a pain, which was far from moderate in his ears and head during the Winter. He was about fifty years of age. A vein was opened near MNESIMACHUS. The head being evacuated and cooled was injured by these things; for no pus was discharged. He died phrenetic, and his urine was thick.

In

IN CARON the son of METRODORUS from a pain in his tooth had a spacelus in his jaw, and a disagreeable quantity of flesh which grew up into his gums. A moderate suppuration succeeded, and the *molars* and part of the jaw dropt off. ANAXENOR at ABDERA, had a swelling of the spleen, and the parts about it were vitiated in their colour. A pain however, as it happened, arose about the left thigh, and the swelling soon vanished. Not many days after in the parts surrounding the spleen, pustules appeared called EPY-NICTIDES, which were hard, painful, and red. About the fourth day an ardent fever arose, and during its course every thing contracted a lividity, and seem'd to grow putrid. He died just after he had had an evacuation by stool, whilst he was quite sensible.

CLONIGUS in ABDERA had a pain in his kidneys, and piss'd blood, tho' in small quantity at a time with great difficulty, and his bowels were affected with a dysentery. In the morning goats milk was given him, with a fifth part of water, so that the whole made three pints. In the evening he took with baked bread some beet and cucumber, and thin wine; also some melon. From this kind of food, his internal discharge was stopped, and his urine became more pure. He persevered in his milk diet, till the natural state of his urine was restored.

In a woman at ABDERA, a cancer arose in the breast, and it was of that kind that discharged a bloody *sanies* at the nipple. The flux was intercepted, and she died.

In

In the son of DINIUS at ABDERA, the navel was moderately cut, and a small fistula was left behind, and sometimes a worm crept out from it, and there was also a discharge of bile when he was feverish as well as vomiting likewise. The intestines fell into the sinus, and seemed to be corroded by it, and afterwards were broke. This would not suffer to be healed by reason of her cough.

The son of PYTHON in PELA almost immediately was seized with a fever, with a great propensity to sleep. He had also a considerable coma, and a defect in his voice, his bowels were constricted during the whole time. From a suppository made with gall, he had a free evacuation, and his symptoms remitted. But soon after the belly swelled again, and the fever was increased, and the same kind of dosing prevailed. Whilst things were in this state a medicine was given with cardamoms and wild cucumber, and peplus, and immediately there was a discharge of bile, and then the coma went off, the fever grew milder, and all the symptoms were relieved: And on the fourteenth day every thing was determined by a crisis.

PHILISTIS the wife of HERACLIS began to have a fever, which was violent, and had a redness of the face from no evident cause. In a few days after she was attacked with a rigor, but did not grow warm after it. But convulsions came on in her fingers and toes, and after that a heat arose. She voided urine which had something swimming in it, cloudy but separated. She slept in the night. On the second day she had another rigor, and she was warmer this day than
the

the day before, but had less of the flushing, and the convulsions were more moderate. The urine was the same. She slept in the night, but was at times watchful, tho' she perceived nothing peculiarly to distress her. On the third day she voided some high-coloured urine, and which had a sediment. At the same time as the preceding day she was attacked with a rigor, and the fever was very smart. A sweat during the night was diffused over the whole body. In the evening the colour of her skin was like one in a jaundice, but she slept in the night and sweated (as was observed.) On the fourth, blood flowed from the nostrils in proper quantity, and the menses flowed at their regular time, yet in small proportion. But again at the same hour as before, a small fever came on, with some aggravation. The urine was thickened with substances filling it up, the belly was quite costive unless when opened by a suppository. In the night she slept. On the fifth the fever was much milder. In the evening there was a sweat and a flow of the menses, and she slept in the night. On the sixth she voided much thick urine with the same substances as before, with a small quantity of discoloured sediment. About the middle of the day she had a rigor, was a little warm, and had an universal sweat. On the seventh she grew again warm, bore every thing easily, sweated over her whole body, had her urine of a good colour, and a complete critical termination.

EUEMUS was affected with a pain in his spleen, and was advised by his Physicians to eat heartily, and drink a small quantity of thin wine, and walk much about. Therefore he made no alteration in his diet. He was bled, he took

food, and drink in small quantity, his exercise was gradually increased, he drank some light black wine, and recovered.

In the siege of DATUS, TYCHON received a wound in his breast from a catapult, and a short time after was attacked with a coughing and much uneasiness. It appeared to me, that when the Physician extracted the wood, he left part of the iron behind in the diaphragm. When he was distressed with pain in the evening, a clyster was given, and something to move his belly. The first night was however very troublesome, but the next morning he appeared to his Physician and others to be much better; for he was quiet. It was predicted however that a spasm would come on which would carry him off. The next night he was very much disturbed and watchful, and lay chiefly upon his belly. On the third day he was attacked with convulsions, and about noon he died.

An Eunuch after hunting and running about was seized with a dropfy.

One who lived near the fountain of EUACLIS had a swelling in his groin, occasioned by riding for six years, with pain in his hip and joints. One who had a consumption with a soft pain in his side, died upon the seventh day. For those who spit crude matter, salt with honey may be of service. Impure fornication is a cure for the dysentery.

The daughter of LEONIDAS met with something disagreeable to her natural disposition. Her aversion at last occasioned

sioned anger, but from this she became reconciled. The Physician not understanding the cause she died.

The son of PHILOTIMUS, who was arrived at puberty, came to me in JECHINA, having the bone of his skull not properly dressed. For no attention was paid to what was out of sight.

THE END.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

O N

BOOK THE FIRST.

THE great fund of observation in these books of HIPPOCRATES, particularly in the first and third, hath made them objects of considerable attention to every practitioner, who wishes to engage in the profession with the most enlarged ideas: And many Commentaries nay express Treatises have been written to explain them. These have enabled me to give a more accurate Translation, than otherwise I should have been able to have done; and to ascertain at the same time the precise meaning of the Author. I could not avoid observing however, many deficiencies in all the writers which I have consulted. Some have erred in the Latin translations which they have given us, preferring elegance of language to the real interpretation, which sometimes is to be conveyed in a vulgar and barbarous expression. Others have contented themselves with a mere commentary, or enlarging the verbage of their author, rather than illustrating his meaning by apt allusions or judicious illustrations. Others indeed, as Dr. FRIEND and Dr. GLASS, &c. have gone upon a much better plan, by determining the propriety of the practice of HIPPOCRATES, and accommodating it to experience and to reason. But still their commentary is too much separated from the author, and for want of having him always before you, the judgment of the reader is in some measure deprived of its proper exercise. Upon these accounts, I have thought that a more connected body of Notes joined immediately to
a faithful

a faithful Translation of this useful work, would answer every purpose which might be required ; would convey the sentiments of this excellent Physician, and at the same time confirm his assertions by the practice and the best theories of the moderns. These too will, I am persuaded, give some insight into the nature of the cure of those disorders which seem, tho' unjustly I think, to have been neglected.

The first book is rather more correct than any other, and it may be allowed to be a pattern for writings of this kind. It gives a systematic account, as far as could be obtained from casual observation, of the several varieties of the different seasons as they occurred, the direction and force of the winds, the state of the atmosphere, and the general circumstances of the weather, for three distinct seasons. To these is conjoined an account of Diseases, and a number of symptoms with which they were accompanied. The first was a mild season, both in Summer and Winter; the second and third, cold in Winter, and the first of these only moderately warm in Summer, whilst the other was intensely hot. The diseases in the first season appear to correspond to it, but whether this is constantly the case will be the subject of an after enquiry. Consumptions however particularly prevailed, but they are described to have originated in some former season which was remarkably cold. In the second season disorders were more violent, and fevers partook more of the continual kind, altho' every variety almost occurred and many disagreeable symptoms arose, which terminated fatally. The third season from a hard Winter occasioned at first many inflammatory complaints, but afterwards during the heats of the Summer, fevers of the remitting kind. This book afterwards gives an account of some diagnostics which are necessary to be known in the management of acute Diseases, and indeed without such diagnostics, which every Physician is obliged to make in his own mind, we can never engage in the cure of diseases with any satisfaction or certainty. After this occur a number of cases of fevers, which are drawn up in a very masterly manner, and tho' many of them

them ended fatally, yet the judgment of HIPPOCRATES is by no means to be impeached. These might probably be select cases, in which he was willing to demonstrate the powers of nature in the progress of a disease, and this I should be apt to think was the real state of the case; because he does not represent them in his general description to be equally fatal in proportion to the numbers. HIPPOCRATES is peculiarly characterized by his modesty, and many instances might be produced, where he seems more desirous to register his errors than his fame. And in diseases of this kind, where more depends upon judgment in the use of means to relieve, than in any peculiar remedies, an accurate register of every occurrence is all that a wise practitioner would wish to have exhibited. And perhaps more assistances may be gained from such cases which have a fatal termination, than from others which are attended with success. For here is seen all that is to be feared; the mind is prepared to guard against every event, and the judgment is preserved quite clear to prevent or interrupt them.

Page 1. In the Autumn.] Though there be a great obscurity in the times of the year alluded to by HIPPOCRATES, yet as he wishes to appropriate particular disorders to the several seasons as they occur, as well as to describe some peculiar circumstances which are only contingent to these seasons, it may satisfy our curiosity to know to what months the several seasons are to be affixed. And indeed they are such as correspond to our common ideas of the great divisions of the year. His Winter is November, December, January; his Spring, February, March, April; his Summer, May, June, July; and his Autumn, August, September, October. We should be much mistaken, however, perhaps if in a more northern climate we should expect the same disorders to occur, exactly at the time in which he has represented them. And tho' he may have been right in his division, yet we must attend to some better standard. The best method of determining the seasons, especially by such a division of them as can be of any use in the practice

practice of physic, is from the thermometer, in which the mercury generally preserves an equable tenor thro' all the revolutions of the Sun. From the most accurate observations with this instrument, by a variety of observers in different parts of this kingdom, it hath been found that August is the hottest month in the year, and January the coldest; that September corresponds with May, October with April, and November with March. This determines the Spring and Autumn. The heat of Summer is commonly progressive thro' June and July, tho' often it is nearly equal and sometimes superior to that of August; but the Winter cold is balanced, December and February which form that season, nearly corresponding to each other. In Fahrenheit's Thermometer the medium heat of Summer is somewhere between 60 and 70 degrees, by which I mean that the medium for different years is nearer to or more distant from each of these points, not the extremes of heat and cold. The medium heat of Spring or Autumn is about 50 degrees, and that of Winter somewhere between 30 and 40, but generally nearest to the latter. Autumn is rather warmer than Spring, and Summer is of longer duration than Winter, gaining a little both upon the preceding and subsequent seasons. Vid. Philosophical Transactions passim Huxham de aere, &c.

Page 1. At THASUS.] THASUS was a small Island in the modern Archipelago, in the latitude of 40, longitude 42 East. From the number of Epidemic disorders here mentioned, it must have been of more consequence than is generally imagined, or the people must have been very much crowded together. We see indeed in this kingdom that disorders of the epidemic kind occur where inhabitants are very much diffused, especially in marshy countries; but here the cause of the fever is very different, arising from the putrid miasmata of vegetable productions. The antients however lived much more in cities than the moderns, especially the English. A cottager, or even a farmer dwelling on his farm, being a species of inhabitants little known

known amongst them, till the times of the greatest refinement. There is little occasion to enquire minutely into the nature of this particular Island, for the practice of HIPPOCRATES was by no means confined to it. It seemed to be universal over all THESSALY and THRACE; the neighbouring provinces of GREECE, and possibly in consultation throughout all that country. As the same kind of weather generally extends to a great distance, we may imagine that it prevailed here to a very great extent, especially as his account is so general. We may conclude then that his observations relate to the whole of GREECE, if not to the greatest part of EUROPE at that time of day; and may describe with allowances for situation, improvements, &c. all which Physicians would wish to know, to direct them in the cure of disorders at very distant places.

There is one thing more, deserving of notice in this place, which is that GREECE seems at this time to have been in a high degree of civilization, and that the food, cloathing, habitations, &c. of the inhabitants were in as high luxury as at present. They constantly fed upon animal food, drank wine, cloathed themselves warmly, suitable we may suppose to the season, and lay in the same kind of beds as we do at present. There may be then a greater resemblance in their manners to ours than we can imagine, and of consequence their diseases must have been similar, and if ours were left as much to nature we should probably see the same effects produced. Indeed it is surprising what an analogy they bear.

Page 1. Setting of the Pleiades.] Virgiliarum occasus Hyemem inchoat, quod tempus in iij Idus Novembris incidere consuevit. PLIN. Hist. Nat. Lib. ii. cap. xlvii.

Id. The Etesian Winds.] Etesiae Noctu desinunt fere et a tertia diei hora oriuntur. In Hispania & Asia ab oriente flatus est eorum, in Ponto

ab Aquilone, reliquis in partibus a meridie. *PLIN. Hist. Nat. Lib. ii. cap. xlvii.* Vid. *ARIST. Lib. 2. Meteor. cap. 5.*

Page 2. The State of the Air then being upon the whole dry.] A dry air has been esteemed whether it occurred in Summer or Winter to be the most wholesome of any other, which must depend on the cold or heat not being extreme; and this arises from its quality of dissipating any putrid miasmata which may arise, and its giving a freedom to that perspiration which being obstructed is the cause of numberless diseases. Sir JOHN PRINGLE observes that "moisture is one of the most frequent causes of sickness, and that when joined with cold, it occasioned inflammatory disorders. And in another place he says, "The too great dryness of the air has been mentioned by authors as the cause of epidemic diseases, but I imagine without any reason." Vid. PRINGLE'S Observations on Diseases of the Army, part ii. ch. 2. § 2.

Page 2. When the North chiefly prevailed.] *Sæviente Gelu grafabuntur morbi inflammatorii.* WINTRINGHAM *nosologicum methodicum*, p. 30.

The effects of the air on the human constitution, according to its different sensible qualities, are amply and judiciously displayed in HUXHAM'S Prolegomena to his Treatise de aere & morbis. In his Dissertation on Fevers he likewise attributes the origin of inflammatory disorders to dry North winds, which by merely constricting the pores prevents a free perspiration, and contributes to thicken the juices agreeably to the System of BOERHAAVE. HUXHAM on Fevers, p. 168.

Id. These were of a milder disposition.] That a mild season of the year should produce diseases of a slight nature seems obvious at first sight, so few of the causes which create diseases subsisting, and the constitution receiving so few shocks from external circumstances.

There

There may be however some latent causes which may lurk under the most friendly appearances, and produce the worst of consequences. We naturally expect cold in Winter and heat in Summer; we prepare ourselves for them, and a habit is formed of submitting to their influence. We feel therefore a lassitude and an uncomfortable sensation for want of them, or for want of those exercises which are enjoyed in them. Hence many complaints which do not depend on the air, but originate in the human constitution, or the predisposing causes which are as necessary to promote disease as any other, may be occasioned more frequently in mild than in severe seasons. Nay with regard to Winter, as frosts and snow are great enemies to putrefaction, where they do not prevail, those disorders which arise from that deleterious principle may be expected. And as a proof of it, this Winter, 1779, which has been remarkably mild, has abounded with putrid disorders, and the small pox has raged with very great violence. CLEGHORN observes with respect to MINORCA, "that the changes of heat and cold are neither so sudden, nor so great in this climate as in many others;" and in general represents the island for the greatest part, except in the Autumn, when they have some violent rains, but for a short continuance, as enjoying a very gentle disposition of the air, similar to the rest of the south of EUROPE, but with less heat on account of the sea breezes. And yet when he comes to give an account of its endemial diseases he says, p. 67, "With respect to the the Epidemics it may not be improper to observe in general, that acute Fevers are more frequent here than in ENGLAND; that they are much more violent, but of shorter duration, &c." Vid. CLEGHORN's Observations on Epidemical Diseases in MINORCA, from 1744 to 1749.

Page 2. Tumours behind the ears.] These were slight inflammations in the parotid glands, such as might occur in a dry season, from the least obstruction to perspiration, but could not be supposed

to partake of the nature of scrophula, the common disease of the glands; for which vid. WHARTON's Adenographia, chap. xx.

This disorder is endemic in SWITZERLAND. It is according to the ingenious TISSOT termed in French Oreillons, but is of a very slight nature, invading children principally, and is generally cured by restoring the perspiration with the application of a poultice, avoiding flesh meat and wine, and diluting plentifully with some light warm liquid. This Physician says he cured himself in 1754, by drinking nothing but baum tea, with one fourth part milk, and a little bread. Vid. TISSOT avis au Peuple, chap. vi.

Page 2. Dry Coughs.] These seemed to be very trifling. Vid. CÆL. AUREL. Lib. ii. cap. viii.

Id. Inflammations attended with pain broke out in one or both Testicles.] This disorder is so much connected with the lues venerea that it is now commonly esteemed a symptom of that disease. That it may exist however without such a taint appears from this antient writer, in whose time we have no evidence of such a disorder, from its being an epidemic complaint, and from its connection with diseases of the chest, which may be supposed to be truly inflammatory. But besides this, it frequently appears without any venereal symptoms, and where there is not the least probability of its being contracted by coition. It would be a fatal mistake therefore, tho' the antiphlogistic method is generally pursued where it is derived from the lues; if in the other, the specifics for that disease should be employed. For a more particular description of this disease, vid. Lommii Medicinal. observat. Lib. ii. p. 233. Edit. Amst. MACBRIDE's Introd. to Pract. of Phys. part ii. Lib. ii. cap. iv.

Id. Who were now afflicted with that disease.] The Phthisis which is here described seems to partake of the same deleterious nature with

with that which prevails now, and as it may be supposed, prevailed ever since the days of this first Physician. It may not be amiss however to compare the descriptions of some other writers, with what is here given by HIPPOCRATES, and in which we shall find a considerable agreement. We should take notice also that the consumption here described did not entirely originate in the season; and all those who were first afflicted with it either had constitutions naturally predisposed to such an affection; were confirmed in it from colds contracted in a former season, which he represents to have been cold and dry with a North wind; or fell into it from the relics of some previous disorder. I collected some years ago a set of aphorisms upon the causes, symptoms, prognosticks, and method of cure of this fatal disease, and to this I must refer for a general idea. As little however was then advanced concerning the ratio of its causes or cure, I hope I shall be excused for some further observations on this part of the subject. The great connection it has with inflammatory diseases, similar appearances of the blood when suffered to cool in the open air, and its yielding in some measure to an antiphlogistic regimen, hath almost ranked it among that class. And tho' some have ascribed it in their description of the causes from which it may arise to acrimony, and sometimes to putrefaction, yet their method of cure has been accommodated to a state of inflammation: And I know of no other use in arranging diseases than to indicate a means of relieving them. Thus BOERHAAVE, "*Origo deducitur ab omni causa quæ valet Sanguinem in pulmonibus ita sistere ut materiam purulentam abire cogatur.*" And yet in his method of cure he says, *1 Venæ sectione larga, tertio quoque die ad quartam usque vicem repetita, vel donec crusta inflammatoria integre disparuit.* And tho' he intimates this as the cure of the Hæmoptoe, which he imagines to precede generally a phthisis, yet if the juices which he supposes to be the causes of the rupture were in a corrupt state it would be improper to bleed to the excess, which he prescribes. But his commentator V. SWIETEN is not averse to advance that the blood at such a time is in a state of inflammation, or at least that
such

such a state might be dreaded, tho' he will not absolutely allow the inflammatory crust to be a mark of it.

There is a great confusion in all writers upon this part of the subject, from the most antient down to those of the present time, and by none is there a proper distinction marked between the state of inflammation, if there be any, and that of ulceration or suppuration, which generally appears upon dissection. The antients derived this disease from the congestion of some foreign matter upon the vessels of the lungs, which inflamed and suppurated, and was called tubercles.—Vid. Aphorism. de Marasmo. These tubercles indeed are found upon dissection, but how they are produced, and what connection they have with inflammation, I think, hath not been sufficiently explained. That a state of inflammation doth accompany this disease in its first stage I am persuaded is often the case, and that an ulceration is produced in consequence of it is equally evident. That tubercles in the lungs are also found upon dissection no one can deny; but that they all exist as causes and effects upon each other I think may be disputed. In my opinion they all originate from the same cause, which is similar to what produces an ulcer of the leg or any topical complaint of this kind. A certain disposition of the body, whatever it be, divides the coaguable lymph, by an increase of heat, from the other parts of the blood whenever it is obliged to settle, which is often occasioned by being driven into vessels too small to transmit it any further. There it deposits its lymph and by encreasing the action of the vessels occasions all the distress of inflammation, and this soon, if it cannot be driven back, terminates in an ulcer. This is the common progress of that consumption which terminates in such a complaint. The body of the lungs is divided into very minute ramifications between the bronchial and arterial vessels. It is the latter only which are capable of inflammation. Should the lymph be driven into the bronchia it will there lie as a sluggish mass, and should the arterial coats themselves be by any means disabled from occasioning an inflammation,

inflammation, the same sluggish mafs will fubfift in them, and thus, in
 time, in either cafe, thofe compacted bodies be created which we call
 tubercles. This difeafe is thus described by LOMMIUS, one of the
 moft accurate delineators of difeafes:—" Interdum etiam crudo tu-
 " berculo pulmo impeditur. Initio dolor exilis eft, tuffis ficca, cum
 " magna inspiratione, fubdifficilique fpiritu, calores item oriuntur,
 " doloresque obfcuri antè & retrò fiunt. Ferè autem eadem hîc quæ
 " in Affhmate figna apparent, nifi quod crudum tuberculum pulmonis
 " fenfim crefcit, non prægreffâ diffillationis alicujus notâ, quodque
 " fub hoc ipfo difficilis refpiratio fine ullo ftercore, ac fibilo eft. Si
 " altius intra pulmonem in vitium infedit, pulfum exhibet varium,
 " inæqualem, intermittentem, vel etiam intercifum, qualis in Anti-
 " patro medico fuit. Tum certè non fine cauffa (quia vitium levibus
 " arteriis inhærefcens propiùs ad cor accèffit) animi quædam defectio,
 " & palpitatio cordis incidere confueverunt. Itaque mortiferum effe
 " id malum, ubi ita promovit, folet. Exfpectari autem falus poteft;
 " fi afperis infidet vitium arteriis, citòque maturefcit, & erumpit, fi-
 " mulque pure excreato univerfo, pennicùs reficcatus, quo id teneba-
 " tur, ventriculus fine ulcere manet. Quæ omnia ni fiant interposito
 " fpatio, confumptus homo perit." *Medicin. Obferv. Lib. ii. p. 120.*

From this theory too we may explain the nature of the inflam-
 mable cruft, which is found to exift during every ftate of a con-
 fumption. It is no more than the fame fubftance exhibited to the eye
 which is the real caufe of the complaint, but may or may not be con-
 nected with inflammation, as circumftances occur. It can by no
 means be its neceffary appendage, and Mr. HEWSON hath evidently
 fhewn that it is always created in the weakeft ftate of an animal, viz.
 whilft he is dying.—Vid. HEWSON on the Blood. I have feen, upon
 diffection, the whole ramifications of the pulmonary artery exhibited
 by this fubftance in a very beautiful manner, fimilar to what is
 fometimes fpit up by the patient, or to what is feen in Polypi of the
 Heart. Vid. TULPII *Obferv. Medic. Lib. i. cap. xiii.* WARREN on
 the

the Bronchial Polypus. Med. Transf. Vol. i. p. 407. This may lead perhaps to some improvements to be hoped at least in the method of cure. In a late conversation with one of the most eminent of the faculty, (Sir JOHN PRINGLE) he informed me that he found one of the best medicines in the recent stage of this disease to be the crude mercury extinguished by conf. rosar. and taken to the quantity of five grains every night. This he observed too he had often seen remove the size from the surface of the blood. Every practitioner knows what an influence quicksilver hath in dissolving every part of this fluid, and therefore must contribute to remove any obstruction which depends upon that substance. This medicine may act likewise as all mercurials do in the case of obstinate ulcers in other parts of the body.

From the foregoing we may deduce the following observations: 1. That a consumption may exist without inflammation, and then tubercles may be created. 2. That where there is an inflammation an ulcer arises as well as tubercles. 3. That the best method of cure, if it can be effected, is by dissolving the tubercles. 4. That blood-letting is only of use where there is an inflammation, and in that state only.

Page 3. Acrimonious defluxion.] "In the advanced state of a consumption, says Sir JOHN PRINGLE, we may distinguish two sorts of coughs, one caused by the ulcers, and the other by a thin rheum falling upon the fauces and trachea; which parts being then deprived of their mucus become sensible of any irritation: and this last is perhaps the most painful and teasing to the patient. It can only be palliated by increasants, and for that purpose I have commonly used the conserve of roses and opium." It is subjoined, that the ill effects of the latter may be corrected by squills.—Vid. PRINGLE's Observations on the Diseases of the Army, part iii. ch. 3.

Page 3. Never leaving them altogether.] Febris hectica hic nunquam intermittit sed quidem remittit, at duas aut tres horas post pastum ingravescit. CRANEN Lumen medicum, cap 48. p. 219.—The hectic fever which attends consumptions is quite anomalous with regard to the times of access and remission; this is owing to its dependance on the absorption of pus, which is occasioned more or less frequently in proportion to the extent of the ulceration which the lungs sustain.

Id. The nature of a semi-tertian.] May not this be owing to different causes? The more violent to absorption, which would be every other day, and the other to the food? The body in a state of decay always becomes highly irritable, and a fever is brought on from the most trifling external circumstances, but especially from food which is always found to affect consumptive persons.—Vid. also BARRY on Digestion, p. 340.

Id. Sweats were constant.] Sudor nocturnus ingens.—BOERHAAVE Aphorism. § 1206. Il leur survient aussi des sueurs excessives.—LIEUTAND Med. Pratique, p. 259, 8vo.

Id. Stools bilious, &c.] Diarrhœa flava, foetida, purulenta, cadaverosa, frequens, tenesmodes.—BOERHAAVE Aphorism. § 1206.

Id. Urine was thin and crude.] Urina phthysicorum licet brunna & fusca, ad hydrometrium levior tamen semper est illis sanorum aut aliis morbis ad fectorum.—Com. lit. Nor. a KLEINH interp. clin. p. 233.

Page 4. There were many fevers constant.] I have preferred the word *constant* here to that of continual, because by many pathological writers the latter is opposed to remittents, whilst the former not being used before may include them; and indeed the fever here alluded to, and most of those mentioned by HIPPOCRATES are of the remitting kind. This will be more accurately examined hereafter when we come to consider the nature of fevers in general.

Page 4. Were not affected as in common.] I will not be positive that I have here represented exactly the sense of the author. These consumptions seem to be brought in in an awkward manner. VALESIIUS seems to think that the uncommon nature of the consumption is accounted for by the sentence afterwards, that they had but short rigours and a slight perspiration. I am rather of opinion that the sentence should stand by itself as I have given it, and that the account of the sick not being affected as in common, refers to the former description which he had given of this disease. GALEN, who favors my opinion, imagines there is some error in the text, and that this sentence hath crept in from the margin.—Vid. GALENI comment. in epid. lib. i. in op HIPPOC. & GALENI CHARTERIO tom. ix. & VALESII comm. in HIPPOC. p. 5.

Id. Type of a Tertian.] By the type or manner of a Tertian, seems to mean here that the fever only remitted, and that the exacerbations came on every other day. HIPPOCRATES is, in general, however, more accurate, and if this had been intended, would undoubtedly have omitted the vague and uncertain accessions. I would beg leave to conjecture therefore that what he means is, that the fever which was at first remittent with vague and uncertain accessions, became afterwards a Tertian, and this will account for the great difficulty of the crisis in some, the little danger with which they were attended, and their constant tendency to relapse.

Id. None died but such as were affected with consumption.] How could this be if the consumptions were slight, according to the opinion of VALESIIUS?—Vid. GALEN. ut supra.

CONSTITUTION the SECOND.

Page 5. Tempestas brumalis anni 1715, admodum fuit frigida, larga nivis copia & extremo gelu conjuncta, WINTRINGHAM
Noso-

Nofologicum commentarium in urbi EBORACENSI. This being a similar constitution to that which is described in the text, I have here quoted it, and shall afterwards compare with it the symptoms of the diseases which prevailed. Dr. SIMS has given a similar but much better account of epidemical disorders in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland; he says, "During the first two months of the year 1766 there was scarcely any rains, frost mostly predominating, with East and Northerly winds, and on the 12th of February a most extraordinary quantity of snow fell"—SIMS's Observations on Epidemic Disorders, p. 13.

Page 5. In good health.] "The beginning of the year 1766 was like the former, very healthful; few inflammatory diseases appearing, tho' the legitimate offspring of the season."—SIMS, p. 20.

"*Sœviente gelu graffabuntur morbi inflammatorii. Sanguis in hujusmodi morbis plurimum fuit inflammatus & pellicula crassa obductus, neque sine larga ejus missione eaque pluries repetita levabantur ægri.*" WINTRINGHAM, p. 30.

Page 5. Defluxions on the eyes.] WALDSCHMIEDT *Inft. Medicin. lib. ij. cap. iv. p. 53.* HUXHAM *de aere passim in the cold seasons. St. Ives on the eyes, book ij. ch. iij.* BALLONII *Epidem. lib. i. p. 63.* "Soldiers (says Sir JOHN PRINGLE) are subject to an ophthalmia or inflammation of the eyes from winter colds, &c. The slighter cases may be cured without bleeding; but if any degree of fever be joined, or the inflammation be considerable, this evacuation ought not to be omitted. The greater inflammations are not to be cured without large bleedings, unless we can make a derivation from the part affected without draining the whole body: for this purpose blisters are usually applied behind the ears, especially if they are continued for two or three days, and if the sores be afterwards kept running. But what I have observed to be more efficacious, and less generally practised, is bleed-

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“ing by leeches, where two or more are applied to the lower part of the
 “orbit, or near the external angle of the eye, and the wounds allowed
 “to ooze till they stop of themselves. Wherefore, in all greater inflam-
 “mations, after bleeding in the arm or jugular, I have used this me-
 “thod, repeating it oftener than once if there were occasion.”—PRIN-
 GLE’s Observations on the Diseases of the Army, part iii. chap. 2.
 likewise vid. Nic. Piso de cognosc. & curand. morb. lib. i. p. 192.

Page 7. About summer and autumn.] Here follows a catalogue of diseases which occurred in this season, and which are well deserving of notice. The inflammatory diseases which arose now, we may suppose, from having no description of them, to have been of a trifling nature: Notwithstanding the constitution of the air was sufficient to have produced them. The seeds of disease however were sown in the body, and tho’ they were not powerful enough to exert themselves in the form of inflammation, yet when the relaxing state of Summer took place, they began to shew themselves, tho’ in a different shape. HIPPOCRATES himself hath built an aphorism nearly upon this foundation. It is the eleventh of the third book, where he says, “that if the Winter be dry and cold, and the Spring rainy with a southerly wind, there is a necessity for acute fevers, ophthalmias, and dysenteries, especially to women and men of a moist nature.” There is some little difference between the season described in this aphorism, and what we are upon in the text. The Winter here was not so dry, and the Spring was much more so. The causes therefore do not seem to operate in so powerful a manner, but still the same disorders are produced, and particularly those of the bowels and the urinary passages. But let us hear the opinion of the moderns in this case. Our SYDENHAM, the modern HIPPOCRATES, as he is justly called, observes, that the Dysentery generally appears in Autumn, but that it may come on sooner if the state of the air should dispose to it, it may seize a few, says he, at any other time, and abundance at the beginning of Spring,

Spring, or perhaps earlier, if warm weather immediately succeeds a severe frost, terminated by a sudden thaw. Thus it happened in those years wherein the Dysentery proved very epidemic." SYDENHAM's works by SWAN, p. 151.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE, tho' he attributes the true Dysentery, which indeed is a somewhat different disease from what is mentioned here, to great heat and putrification, and was most common in warm Summers, yet he observes, "I do not advance this as a rule that will hold universally; for that epidemic which raged at NIMIGUEN in Autumn 1736, came after a Summer that was indeed warm, but to no extraordinary degree." PRINGLE's Observations, &c. part iii. ch. 6.

In the epidemic constitution quoted from WINTRINGHAM, where the inflammatory disorders took place, a mention is made of those of the bowels, tho' in a very general manner. He subjoins however a note, in which he has the following striking passage:—"Quæritur itaque an subitanea humorum rarefactio, a diminuto atmosphæræ & aucto calore in gelu solutione producta, horum effectuum non fuit primaria causa?" Vid. WINTRINGHAM Nosolog. Comment. p. 32. In the same place he likewise mentions disorders of the urethra, under the name of urinæ difficultatibus.

And Dr. SIMS, where but few inflammatory diseases arose, observes thus: "In July a bilious colic began to rage, which as August advanced was joined by the cholera morbus and afterwards by the illiac passion."—SIMS on Epidemical Disorders, p. 20.

Page 7. Never intermitted.] Although this description of an intermittent fever, of which a tertian is a species, may appear extraordinary, yet nature affords the distinction very evidently, although we have not adopted the proper name. The celebrated CLEGHORN, in his
account

account of the diseases of MINORCA, who has investigated this matter with the greatest accuracy, calls them, though I can't think very properly, continual tertians, where the paroxysm and their intervals are less perceptible, though the violence of the symptoms is somewhat abated on the alternate days; and "double tertians where that interval is most considerable which follows the severe fit." This last very much resembles what is given in the text, and such an one HIPPOCRATES meant, but did not know how to distinguish it from a semi-tertian. There is a very considerable resemblance between the fevers here described and that of CLEGHORN, and as the island of MINORCA lies nearly in the same latitude with that of THASUS, and is exposed in the same manner to the sea, it is very likely that the endemial diseases of both places may be similar, other circumstances concurring to occasion them; I shall therefore select some of those passages from this author, in which the resemblance and dissimilitude is most apparent.

Page 7. Manner of a Tertian.] "The most part of these fevers make their first appearance in the shape of a true simple or double intermittent Tertian." CLEGHORN, p. 150.

Id. Violent.] "It is much more common to meet with Tertians which set out furiously, with severe subintrant double paroxysms, so that for some days they have little or no interval. On the third or fifth day a profuse sweat commonly brings on an intermission; and afterwards the disease assumes the type of a double intermittent Tertian, or of a semi Tertian." CLEGHORN, p. 155.

Id. Long continuance.] "Some of them have continued without any considerable interval for six or seven weeks." CLEGHORN p. 155.

Id. Pain.] "As the fever advances to its height, the coldness and shivering which usher in the paroxysms became less, or intirely imper-

imperceptible: In which case a cholera morbus, or acute *pains* in the back or limbs often supply their place." CLEGHORN, p. 151.

Id. In the beginning they were slight.] "I have seen every year a few of the continual kind, which began with great mildness, and increasing by slow degrees, broke out violently in the third or fourth week." CLEGHORN, p. 152. Vid. Note to violent.

Id. Paroxysm on the critical days.] "When the most vehement paroxysms happen on the odd days, the crisis will be on the odd days, & vice versa." CLEGHORN, p. 154. "Those fevers are most to be dreaded whose violence is greatest on the even days, and if the paroxysm stops on the third, fifth, or seventh day, but continues on the fourth, sixth, or eighth day; we should be upon our guard, lest a sudden storm should succeed this treacherous intermission." Ibid. p. 160.

Id. Violently affected between the fits.] "The apyrexia is tolerably compleat, though for the most part the patient complains of a disagreeable taste, loss of appetite, head-ach, and pain in the small of the back, and pit of his stomach upon a full inspiration." CLEGHORN, p. 150.

Id. Worse than before.] "In the mean time the paroxysms themselves become longer, and bring on more formidable symptoms; such as head-achs, raving, stupors, apoplectic fits, bleeding at the nose, cough, difficulty of breathing, palpitation of the heart, irregularity of the pulse, sickness and anxiety, pain about the upper orifice of the stomach, vomiting and purging, heat, tension, pain and pulsation in the abdominal viscera, Subfultus Tendinum, and an infinite variety of other complains." CLEGHORN, p. 152.

Id.

Page 7. Rigors of short continuance.] "The cold fit seldom lasts above an hour or two." CLEGHORN, p. 150.

Id. Sweats violent.] "Then follows an intense heat over the whole body, which raises the thermometer to the 103d or 104th degree: And lastly a proper sweat puts an end to the paroxysm." CLEGHORN, p. 150.

Id. Comatose and stupid.] "On the other hand when drowsy lethargic symptoms come on, it (i. e. the pulse) often resembles that of a person in full health, though the sick is in the utmost danger." CLEGHORN, p. 150.

Page 8. The urine without any critical appearance.] "The urine whether made in the time of the paroxysm, or interval, is always clear, frothy, and of a deep red colour without any separation." CLEGHORN, p. 151.

Id. No determined crisis.] Vid. CLEGHORN from page 154 to page 161.

Id. Dysenteries, &c.] "HIPPOCRATES has accurately described such continual Tertians, and tells us they are apt to terminate in Dysenteries, Lienteries, and Tenesmusses, which we find in fact to be too often the case." CLEGHORN, p. 155.

Id. Transfusion of Humours.] "And though the patient may escape after a great struggle, by means of some critical discharge, such as purging, sweating, parotids, or abscesses near the hip; yet his constitution is commonly so shattered, that he long continues exposed to irregular paroxysms, night sweats, fluxes, obstructions of the *Chylopoetic Viscera*, and every kind of chronick distemper." CLEGHORN, p. 160.

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Page 9. Was of no service.] “ It denounces danger when about this time of the disease, the paroxysms are long and protracted, or are accompanied with an obstinate delirium, an intense coma, great anxiety, and pain in the loins, or about the upper orifice of the stomach; when the patient has an utter aversion to food, and even in the intervals is so feeble, and attended with such a swimming in the head, that he can scarcely walk about; when the hypochondria and epigastrick region are swelled, hard and painful to the touch; when numerous blotches like the stinging of nettles, (exanthemata in the text page 9) frequently break out on the skin; when the urine continues thin, clear, high coloured, or covered with an ash-coloured membrane like a cobweb; and lastly it denounces danger, when larger evacuations come on than the strength can well bear, such as vomiting, purging, bleeding at the nose, colliquative sweats, or the like.” CLEGHORN, p. 157.

Having given such long quotations from this valuable author it may seem tedious to dwell any longer on this subject. But as he has bestowed fifty very useful pages on the cure of this disease, I cannot avoid giving an abridgment of the method he pursued, and at the same time recommending the perusal of the whole to the medical reader. He begins with shewing the treatment of the patient upon the accession, by putting him to bed and keeping him moderately warm, but without drinking any thing till the sweat breaks out. He seems to recommend cold but not iced water, as well as other diluters; and in the interval broths, &c. to support nature. He afterwards in his method of cure recommends bleeding only in those cases where the symptoms which indicate it seem urgent. The same he observes with regard to vomits, and prefers purging in a gentle manner. “ I give a cathartic, says he, early in the morning of that day on which the symptoms were most moderate; hastening the operation with glysters (if occasion requires) so that it may be finished before the middle of the day, about which time the patient commonly grows

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worse." He then proceeds, if the patient be not remarkably strong about the third period, and very favourable symptoms appear, to give the bark, two scruples or a dram of it in powder to be given every two or three hours, or every hour and half, so that five or six drachms may be taken before next day at noon. This is repeated in every interval; and he says in conclusion, "This is the method of using the cortex, into which I at length fell, after trying a great variety of others. Sometimes indeed extreme weakness or some formidable symptom, obliged me to have recourse to it in the second period of the fever, but I never chose to give it before the third, nor to delay it after the fourth in all cases of any consequence, provided there was a proper interval for its administration." Vid. CLEGHORN on the epidemical diseases of MINORCA, from page 170 to page 218.

Id. Concoctions always portend a crisis.] Vid. note to page 20.

Page 10. Not to do harm.] This is an excellent lesson to those bold practitioners who are willing to take a very remote chance of doing service, rather than prescribe in the more regular process which if it cannot do good will not occasion an injury to the patient. If indeed the case were of that kind, that would admit of some desperate remedies, without sustaining an irreparable injury; the wisest practitioner would adopt them. But where a certain injury is procured by the remedy, and there is only a chance, and that a very distant one, of doing good; I think no conscientious man will venture upon it. Such practice is making physic a lottery instead of a science, that may be in a great measure comprehended within the bounds of the human understanding.

Id. The sick person, the Physician, and the disease.] HIPPOCRATES hath a very happy manner of communicating his ideas, by judicious allusions and elegant illustrations, of which this is an instance. Such expressions however are to be looked upon merely as illustrations,
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and it is a great pity that the imaginations of men have ever ventured to suppose them different. A disease is the operation of certain external causes upon the human body, with a tendency to weaken and often to destroy its natural powers of action. The Physician who observes this effect, in consequence of deep study and experience, makes use of methods to divert it, or to take it off. And we may, if we chuse, compare this to a battle or a game, or any other action in which great energies are to be exerted, and a constant attention to every the minutest circumstance to be kept up.

Page 10. Convulsions would succeed.] Vid. PROSP. ALP. de presagienda vita & Morte. Lib. ii. cap. v. LOMMII medica. observat. pag. 66. CHESNEAU observ. Lib. i. cap. vi. DOLÆI Encyclop. Lib. 1, cap. xii. DURET. in HIPPOCR. Coac. Lib. ii. cap. 14. § 10. TULPII obs. Lib. iii. cap. xxiv. MACBRIDE's Introd. Lib. ii. cap. v.

Id. Bilious vomiting.] Vid. BOERHAAVE, § 774. PROSPER ALPINUM. Lib. i. cap. xi. p. 56. L. Bat. 1733. DOLÆI Encyclop. Lib. i. cap. ii. Franckf. 1684. KLEINII Intrep. clin. p. 230.

Id. Hæmorrhage from the nose.] The story of GALEN upon this subject is so striking, that I hope I shall be excused for giving it, as it sets in a beautiful light the reality of this prognostick, which is of so much consequence in the practice of physic. I shall give it as it is translated by Dr. BARKER, in his Essay on the agreement between antient and modern Physicians, p. 65.—“ A young man at Rome had been ill of a fever five days, and notwithstanding the proper time for bleeding was then over, as it ought to have been done on the second or third day, or at the latest on the fourth; yet as it did not seem to be forbidden, either by the season of the year, the age or weakness of the patient, or by his way of life; but as on the contrary all these circumstances concurred in favour of it, his Physicians agreed to open a vein. But after having diligently weighed within myself the signs

which HIPPOCRATES has left for foretelling a hæmorrhage, I declared that I thought they were right in their opinion of opening a vein, but if they would wait awhile, Nature herself would do the business for them by throwing off the load with which she was oppressed. The other Physicians stood amazed at this. In the mean time the patient started up, as if he was going to jump out of bed; and being asked why he did so when there was no reason for it, he replied, that he was afraid lest a red serpent, which he saw crawling on the roof of the bed, should fall down upon him, and was willing to get out of the way. The other Physicians did not suspect that this symptom portended any future efflux of blood, but as for myself when I had considered the signs, and particularly a redness, which I had before observed upon the right side of the nose, extending to the cheek; and which was now become much more conspicuous, I thought it an evident token that there shortly would be a hæmorrhage from the right nostril, upon which I whispered one of the servants, who was in waiting, to fetch a vessel to catch the blood in, but to take care to hide it under his cloaths when he came in; and then turning about to the Physicians, I told them, loud enough to be heard by them all, that if they would wait a little longer they would see a flux of blood from the patient's right nostril. They laughed at my mentioning the right nostril in particular; but I replied both these things would happen, or that neither of them would. For by the rules of the art there would not only be a flux of blood, but that flux would be from the right nostril. Upon this I ordered the man who had got the vessel to keep his eye upon the patient, and to catch the blood as soon as he begun to see it spout forth. I had scarce done speaking, when the patient pulled his finger from his nostril, and we saw it covered with blood. The servant ran with the basin; the company set up a shout, and the Physicians, one and all, slipped out of the way as fast as they could. *And thus art triumph'd over ignorance,* adds Dr. BARKER. The patient lost four pound and a half of blood." GALEN de Prænotione ad Posthumum, cap. xiii. Edit. CHART. Tom. viii. page 850.

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This important prognostic, and which is so much insisted upon by HIPPOCRATES, is not so well known amongst the moderns, either from early phlebotomy or other means which are at present used to prevent the progress of a fever, or from diseases being less inflammatory than usual. Vid. BOERHAAVE & V. SWIETEN com. § 741. MACBRIDE's Introd. part. ii. book i. chap. 3. page 302. WALDSCHMIEDT Inst. Medicin. Lib. iii. cap. v. § 29. It is generally look'd upon as a good sign if it happen upon a critical day and in proper quantity. But this we shall afterwards review in the several cases exhibited in this work. The whole doctrine of HIPPOCRATES upon this subject, and that of many others as STAHL, HOFFMAN, BAGLIVI, &c. may be found in KLEINII Interpret. clinico, p. 120.

Page 10. Bile and phlegm.] The nausea which almost always attends acute diseases, and which produces frequently vomiting, is attended likewise with a pain of the head, and they both proceed from the same source, a collection of putrid bile in the stomach, which irritating the tender nerves of that organ, produces not only a sensation in the part affected, but often in more distant ones, and especially in that from which all sensation is derived.—Vid. CAROL. PISO. sect. 11. part 1. cap. 1. p. 70. PROSP. ALP. lib. ii. cap. iij. p. 88. CHESNEAU Observat. lib. i. cap. i. p. 6. KLEINII Interpret. Clin. p. 44. CRANEN. Lum. medic. cap. 1. p. 7.

Id. Convulsions.] BOERHAAVE, § 710. VAN SWEITEN, vol. ii. p. 350. TULPII Observat. lib. i. cap. xv. KLEIN. Intrep. Clin. p. 56.

Id. Pains about the uterus.] Vid. CRANEN Lum. medic. cap. 102. RODER DE CASTRO de morbis mulierum, part 11, lib. ii. cap. vii.

Id.

Page 10. Palsies.] Vid. ZACUT. LUSITAN. Medic. Hist. lib. i. p. 357. Mataptofes cujuscumque materiæ morbosæ in acutis.—BOERHAAVE § 1060. VAN SWIETEN com. vol. 3, p. 356. SAUVAGESII cl. vi. ord. 111. sp. 9. Vid. Nos meth. vol. 111, p. 359. CRANEN Lumen medicum. cap. v. p. 43.

Id. Mania.] Hujus mania species oritur postquam autumnalis, valida diuturna intermittente febre, corpus exhaustum, debilitatumque. BOERHAAVE, § 1125. VAN SWIETEN com. vol. 3, p. 528.

Id. Blindness.] This must be a gutta serena, which is to be considered as a paralytic affection.—Vid. WEPFERI observat. medic. pract. p. 863. St. Ives on the eyes, chap. xxvii, p. 289.

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Page 11. From this to the rising of Arcturus.] This means, most probably, the month of August, a month which is generally unhealthy, not only from the heat of the atmosphere, but from the variety of fruits which are then ripe, and in which mankind are too apt to indulge to excess. By which they induce the disorders which these blessings of Providence were intended to prevent.—Vid. for Arcturus PLINII hist. natur. lib. 2. cap. xlvii. lib. 18. cap. 31.

Id. This disease was epidemic.] Great cold appears sometimes to be the cause of palsies, and upon that account they may frequently appear during the winter season. As the subjects however of this disease are few, when compared with the numbers of the sick of other distempers, I should think this expression must be taken in a more comprehensive sense than is commonly allowed, and so as to take in, where the brain is not affected, contraction of the limbs and rheumatic affections, &c. or else it must mean that this disorder prevailed more than usual. That cold however may produce this disease will appear from the following writers.

writers. FOREST, lib. x. cap. 70 & 84. HOFFMAN, tom. iii. cap. i. § 17. DOLÆI Encycloped. cap. xi. § 11. p. 166. BOERHAAVE, § 1060. VAN SWIETEN comment. vol. iii. p. 360, 361.

Page 12. There appears therefore to have been a great redundancy of bilious humour in the blood.] An important subject seems here to present itself, viz. how far a redundancy of bile is concerned in the production of acute disorders. That it frequently appears not only in bilious vomitings, but in the discoloration of the skin, is evident, and that from its acrimony exerting itself upon that organ, from which we may deduce the cause of fevers, it may be the source of the most violent effects, is easy to be imagined. It is equally true however that it may be produced in an over abundant quantity, and yet not cause a fever; but may be carried off by the usual methods of evacuation or create colics and other diseases. It is sometimes produced likewise, I believe, during the course of a fever, from some other cause, and then it appears as an effect. In order then that this substance produce an acute disease it must either be endued with some other qualities than those which it possesses in general, or a certain set of circumstances in the human constitution must concur for this purpose. I would beg leave to quote the opinion of the learned Sir JOHN PRINGLE upon this subject, whose ideas seem to be so clear that no person can possibly mistake his meaning. “ The relaxation of the fibres, and greater tendency in the humours to putrify, consequent on this state of the atmosphere, may be considered as the internal and predisposing cause of these fevers; for a hot and moist air unbraces the solids, resolves the blood, and obstructs perspiration.” PRINGLE’s observations, part iii. chap. 4. § 4.

The ingenious MACBRIDE observes, “ the yellowness in the skin and whites of the eyes, together with the bilious vomiting, so frequent in the commencement of remittent fevers, has determined some writers to term them bilious fevers, from the supposed exuberance
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“ of bile ; but it appears that this change of colour is owing to a putrefactive resolution of the blood, disuniting the constituent particles, and not to the resorption of bile, as in the case of jaundice.” MACBRIDE’s Introduction, part ii. book i. chap. 9. page 356. Vid. also an ingenious treatise on the bile by JAMES MACLURG, M. D. Other physicians have gone further in incapacitating the bile in any state from being able to produce a fever, as well as any other humours acting by means of their acrimony on the constitution. “ As fever has been considered, (says the learned and ingenious Dr. CULLEN,) as consisting chiefly in an increased action of the heart and arteries, physicians have supposed, that certain direct stimulants fitted to produce this increased action are the remote causes of fevers. In many cases, however, there is no evidence of such stimulants being applied; and in the cases in which they are applied they produce only a temporary frequency of the pulse, which cannot be considered as a disease.”—Vid. CULLEN’s first lines of the practice of physic, chap. iv. § lxxviii.

Page 13. Translation of humours.] All the translators and commentators of HIPPOCRATES which I have seen universally adopt the term of abscess, which commonly in English means a suppurating phlegmon, whereas the true meaning is a translation of that humour which was supposed to constitute the fever to some distant part, and this, tho’ generally effected by an abscess, was often performed otherwise, as by any natural evacuation, an hæmorrhage, eruptions, &c. Vid. History of Epidemics, book ii. p. 40. FOESII Oecon. HIPPOC. ad hunc verbum. p. 52.

Page 14. Whether because the urine was watry or no.] It appears evident that HIPPOCRATES was not accurate in his account of this disease, viz. dysentery, and therefore this symptom might accompany only a diarrhœa, in which a great dissolution of the humours prevailed, and of which disease this is a symptom; but the contrary that of a dysentery

sentery, as given by HIPPOCRATES himself, viz. DEGNERI hist. dysent. cap. 1, § 29. pag. 17. BOERHAAVE § 722. VAN SWIETEN comment. vol. 2, p. 395. PRINGLE's observations, part III. chap. 8. § 1.

Page 14. And of these many phrensies.] We see so few truly inflammatory fevers where there is no topical inflammation that it would be difficult to distinguish from the symptoms here described, whether the inflammation of the brain which we now call a phrensy was here meant or not, delirium occurring in almost every fever and every inflammation to which the human constitution is subject. Sir JOHN PRINGLE says "the phrenitis or inflammation of the brain, considered as an original inflammation, is properly a summer disease, when they are exposed to the ardour of the sun, and especially whilst asleep and in liquor; but a symptomatic phrenitis or delirium is one of the most general inflammatory symptoms, is confined to no season, and accedes indifferently to the bilious, malignant or inflammatory fever." PRINGLE's observations, part iii. chap. 2. § 1. MACBRIDE observes, "we are not to confound the delirium, which is a common symptom in many fevers, with the original inflammation of the meninges, which will be readily distinguished by observing that in the phrenitis the delirium is evident and violent before there be any remarkable degree of fever, whereas, in the common febrile delirium, the disease is always of some days continuance before the delirium is observable."—MACBRIDE's introduction to the practice of physic, part ii. book ii, chap: 5. p. 432. Dr. CULLEN, after recounting the symptoms of a phrensy, which he observes are "an acute pyrexia, a violent head-ach, a redness of the face and eyes, an impatience of light or noise, a constant watching, and a delirium impetuous and furious," tells us that some nosologists have thought these symptoms peculiar to an inflammation of the membranes, and that an inflammation of the substance of the brain was to be distinguished by some degree of

coma. CULLEN's first lines of the practice of physic, book ii. cap. iv. I have made these quotations to shew that this fever of HIPPOCRATES was not a true phrensy, but an inflammatory fever attended with this as a symptom, and must be treated as such.—Vid. also BOERHAAVE aphorism. § 738. and 771. KLEINII Intrep. Clin. page 227. The case of HIPPEAS's sister, book vij. of this translation. p. 239.

Page 15. A hæmorrhage from the nose.] The termination of these acute disorders is here very distinctly pointed out, and is an object worthy of great attention. The first is not so common as amongst the antients, possibly owing to our endeavours to put a stop, if possible, to the fever in the beginning, and then by promoting some evacuation or other which draws off from that turgescency of the humours which produces this effect. Whatever be the proximate cause of fever, a change, no doubt, is produced in the circulating juices, by which they become more acrimonious than usual, and upon this account are disposed to throw themselves out through some excretory vessel, or to force a way through those which are most liable to rupture. But the same effect may be produced from an affection of the solids, likewise, as when they are influenced by a spasmodic constriction of their coats; upon that being removed the liquor which circulated with difficulty having overcome all impediments, may be supposed to exceed its proper bounds, and thus an extraordinary evacuation becomes a sign that the disease is removed.—Vid. PROSP. ALP. de præfagiend. vit. & mort. lib. vi. cap. xij. WALDSCHMIEDT. inst. medicin. lib. iij. cap. v. § 29. KLEIN. interp. clin. p. 87. MACBRIDE's introduct. book iv. cap. i.

Id. A large quantity of urine in which there was a considerable sediment.] Here a natural excretion is concerned, and the relaxation of the vessels as well as an alteration of the juices is evident; and from this perhaps better than any other sign, the putrid nature of a disease may be discovered. And it is a pity but experiments were made

made upon the different kinds of urine, with such a view, rather than merely making it the subject of observation upon the old idea of concoction, &c. Vid. PROSP. ALP. Lib. vii. cap. xiv. LOMMII medic. observ. p. 322 & 323. WALDSCHMIEDT Inst. Med. Lib. v. cap. xi. KLEIN ut supra. SANCTORII Meth. vitand. error. Lib. v. cap. vi. p. 281, & Lib. vi. cap. vi. p. 336.

Page 15. Biliious evacuation of the intestines.] In almost all fevers a large quantity of bile is produced, and is pent up by the general constriction which prevails; when that is taken off it will be necessarily succeeded by a purgation of the intestines, and sometimes of pure bile. In warm climates where this substance easily putrifies, a very dangerous fever is produced, and there the evacuation is rather a sign of the general dissolution of the humours than a symptom of relief. Vid. LIND. on the Diseases of Hot Climates, part iii. chap. i. Vid. also LOMMII Medicin. Observ. Lib. iii. p. 313.

Id. Or a Dysentery.] This is another instance where HIPPOCRATES does not seem to intend a bloody flux by dysentery, and I should think a simple diarrhoea was all that is meant in this place. This is a common termination of a disease, but a dysentery seldom, unless it be fatal, one being a very dangerous, the other commonly a salutary evacuation. Vid. KLEINII Interp. clin. p. 64. WALDSCHMIEDT Lib. iii. cap. v. HUXHAM on Fevers, p. 88 and 116.

Id. Where the menses at the same time appeared.] Vid. WALDSCHMIEDT ut supra.

S E C T I O N III.

Page 18. Distinguish diseases.] The occurrences belonging to diseases which are all here jumbled together under the idea of diagnostic, from the general meaning of that word, which signifies any communications of knowledge, may and have been by modern physiologists, divided, as all other facts, into past, present, and future. The past are the remote causes from exposure to air, from diet, &c. &c. which have given rise to the disease, but do not exist at the time when the patient complains. The present what now-a-days are more immediately termed diagnostics, and consist of those symptoms which reign during every period, but more particularly perhaps at the first onset of the disease, such as shiverings, heat, &c. The future, the prognosticks, or those events which may occur in any period of the disease subsequent to the time, when the observation is made, or more particularly those terminations with which it is always concluded. For a better knowledge of these distinctions the reader is desired to consult the systematic writers, such as BOERHAAVE, HOFFMAN, HOME, MACBRIDE, and Dr. CULLEN, in that ever memorable work the first lines of the Practice of Physic. Vid. also BALLON de Offic. Med. in BONET. Labyrinth. Med. WALDSCHMIEDT Inst. Med. Rat. FERNELII op. Med. &c. &c.

Page 19. Fevers are either constantly upon sick persons.] The distinction of fevers according to their duration, hath always been adopted, altho' differences have been sometimes derived from other circumstances, agreeably to the reigning theories concerning the proximate cause. What is meant by being constantly upon sick persons is, in my opinion, that from the first seizure to the termination, the patients are never free from a greater quickness than natural in the pulse, and a greater heat upon the skin, with some other symptoms which

which may or may not be attendant upon the disease, as head-ach, anxiety, thirst, &c. It can never mean that all that aggregate of symptoms which attack a person either immediately or in succession for the first days, never leave him. For the very first symptom with which he is often seized, viz. that of shivering, leaves him in a few hours, and perhaps never troubles him afterwards. A fever is such a complicated disease, and consists of such a variety of symptoms which are constantly shifting, and are of a progressive nature, and divided into so many different stages; that nothing can be more opposite to it than the idea of its continence, or its continuing with an equable tenor, for seven, fourteen, twenty-one, or more days. Nay even a pulse quicker than ordinary, or a superior degree of heat, I believe never lasts any thing like so long. And here I would venture to conjecture, whether a fever ever lasts more than twenty-four hours, or from the time of its accession to that of its remission, or rather declining. And therefore every new paroxysm, or fit of fever, may be considered as a new disease but is more or less violent each time, as it finds the body in a worse or better state to conflict with it. If the causes operate very quickly, they occasion a remittent fever; if more slowly an intermittent. This idea indeed differs very little from Dr. CULLEN's, whose opinion is, "that every fever consists of "repeated paroxysms, and differs from others only in the circumstances "and repetition of the paroxysms." My reason for making each paroxysm a distinct fever, is derived from its having distinct causes, and not any peculiar one which operates previously to the first accession of the disease; and from its admitting a kind of cure adapted to those causes at any time of the complaints subsisting.

Much hath been said of late concerning the proximate cause of diseases, and especially of fevers; and the limits between that and the disease itself have been so narrow, that it is with great difficulty we can separate the one from the other. The distinction however is founded
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in nature, and a change no doubt is induced in the system which cannot be called a disease, as being at first devoid entirely of symptoms. A disease on the contrary consists of an assemblage of symptoms. It would be needless here to enter into a confutation of BOERHAAVE upon this subject, who supposed it to be a lentor or viscosity of the fluids. This doctrine is now entirely exploded, along with the dependance of diseases at all on the circulating juices. The prevailing theory is that of Dr. CULLEN, which is formed upon the opinion that the solids are primarily affected in all diseases, and that when they are constricted by means of cold, &c. they induce a spasm which irritates the heart and arteries to a quicker action than usual, and thus creates what is called a fever. At the same time a debility in the small vessels is requisite to effect this spasm, and a deficiency of the nervous energy to produce this debility. All this may be allowed, but no provision is made for the new accession of fever after a remission. According to that theory it appears to me that every fever should be finished in the first paroxysm, and the causes being prevented it would entirely cease. Whereas we see the fever by most writers consisting of a number of paroxysms, and in my idea continually renewed. Suppose therefore we should imagine a repository, as we may call it, of remote causes to be provided for the effects which are produced, and sufficient to promote a succession of what would soon be terminated by a single access of the disease. If cold alone could produce a spasm which should cause such exertions as to constitute a fever; the prevalence either of the cold or fever would soon make a termination, and no new fever or new paroxysm would arise, unless more cold were admitted. But if there should be one or more substances, whose operation would preserve a kind of a flux as nature or medicines prevailed over them; we see the cause would not entirely be destroyed, tho' it might be considerably altered. In the stomach such causes may subsist, and from the natural tendency of that viscus when impaired to prepare stimulating matters, such as bile, and degenerated food, and from
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its consent with the external surface of the skin; I think it may be allowed to have a great share in affording, if it doth not provide all the remote causes by which a spasm can be produced.

Page 20. Those fevers which have exacerbations on the equal days.] The doctrine of critical days which hath so much puzzled Philosophers and Physicians, is built upon this passage of HIPPOCRATES, with a variety of others in different parts of his works. The authority of so great a man to a fact which constantly eludes the observation of the most attentive practitioner, hath given scope to the imagination of mankind to account for it in a different manner than what was intended. Some have even been bold enough to deny the validity of its truth, and have said that HIPPOCRATES was certainly mistaken. Others have endeavoured to account for it upon the principle of religious superstition or philosophical mysticism, to both or either of which HIPPOCRATES was attached. Others on the contrary, believing too implicitly in the fact upon account of its authority, have invented a variety of systems to elucidate its truth. And indeed HIPPOCRATES himself could not avoid adopting a system upon the principles of it. Others again have taken the most candid and generous manner of ascertaining the truth, by an appeal to facts and constant observation during an extensive practice. Amongst these is the illustrious DE HAEN of VIENNA, who discovered that near two thirds of the number of fevers he examined were terminated on some critical day or other. In my opinion however, every fact must stand as a single instance by itself, and if all the cases which he had examined had terminated on a critical day; he could not have been certain that the next two hundred would not have terminated differently. And the reason is, that tho' facts in themselves are stubborn things, yet they cannot influence other facts, unless we have some idea of the causes from which they proceed. Where there is a steady and uniform alliance between a cause and its effect,

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we may determine when we see the cause, that the effect will follow. But where there is no cause evident, the universality of facts will determine no more than for themselves. Most writers have now rejected the ideas of a disease depending on a morbid matter, which like ale in a fermenting vat required a certain time to bring it to concoction or maturation. Upon that principle indeed, the critical days might have been supported, but upon the theories of the moderns they must be purely accidental. I do not however dispute the authority of HIPPOCRATES, he might have been more fortunate than even Dr. DE HAEN, but one instance to the contrary was enough I think to overthrow all his observations. There is an objection too I think may be made to all observations of this kind, I mean prejudice, and I cannot think that I affront the understanding of the wisest man, by saying that he is under the influence of this principle, whilst human nature is acknowledged to be fallible. A preconceived opinion in favour of these days, will appear to any one at first view to mislead our judgment. Suppose for instance in the regular reckoning of days, that a fever terminated on the thirteenth, this would no doubt be a disappointment to the observer; and in consequence of it he would severely question the patient, whether he had not some small degree of complaint on the day before the reckoning began; and it would be ten to one, as the accessions of diseases are very vague and the memory of man uncertain, if he did not recollect some slight symptoms to have occurred, and this would determine the disease to terminate on the fourteenth, which was all that was wanted.

But let us see the opinions of the moderns upon this subject. We have already mentioned DE HAEN, who seems much to favour the notion, and cautions against doing any thing upon these days, but as he was a disciple of BOERHAAVE, he may be allowed to follow his master, and account for it by his theory. Dr. MACBRIDE is very modest in his account of these days, as well as VAN SWIETEN, tho' the scholar
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and commentator of BOERHAAVE, yet they do not seem either of them to fall in with the idea. Dr. CULLEN however supports it, and this both out of regard to the authority of HIPPOCRATES, and from his own observation. “ Our own observations, he says, amount to “ this, that fevers with moderate symptoms, generally cases of the “ synocha, frequently terminate in nine days, or sooner, and very “ constantly on one or other of the critical days, which fall within “ that period ; but it is very rare in this climate, that cases of either “ the Typhus or Synochus terminate before the eleventh day, and “ when they do terminate on this day, it is for the most part fatally. “ When they are protracted beyond this time, I have very constantly “ found that their terminations were upon the fourteenth, seventeenth, “ or twentieth day.” § 118.—I cannot avoid subjoining his ingenious method of accounting for these days:—“ From the universality of “ tertian or quartan periods in intermittent fevers, we cannot doubt “ of there being in the animal œconomy a tendency to observe such “ periods, and the critical days above mentioned, are consistent with “ this tendency of the œconomy, as all of them mark either tertian or “ quartan periods. These periods however are not promiscuously “ mixed, but occupy constantly their several portions in the progress “ of the disease; so that from the beginning to the eleventh day, a “ tertian period takes place, and from the eleventh to the twentieth “ and perhaps longer, a quartan period is as steadily observed.”

“ What determines the periods to be changed about the eleventh “ day, we have not clearly perceived ; but the fact is certain, for there “ is no instance of any termination on the thirteenth, but upon the “ fourteenth, seventeenth, and twentieth, which mark quartan periods ; “ there are forty-three instances of terminations.” CULLEN’s first lines of the Practice of Physic, § 113 and 114. Vid. also WALDSCHMIEDT Inst. Med. cap. 6. DE HAEN Ratio medendi, cap. iv. VAN SWIE-

TEN COM. vol. ii. p. 52. & 465. MACBRIDE'S Introduct. book iv. chap. iv.

Page 21. All his symptoms were aggravated.] The word *paroxysm* seems here to be described by the Greek word signifying *all* being annexed. I have therefore chosen in many places to give the periphrasis, rather than the word itself, which is now received under an interpretation rather different, signifying merely the fit of a disease which intermits. There may be a doubt however in these remitting fevers, concerning its proper meaning, i. e. whether it signifies an increase of those symptoms with which the fever was accompanied the day before when at the highest, or only of those with which it was attended on the same day, or during the time of remission. I believe the latter is the true signification, and thus corresponds to our ideas of an exacerbation, or a fresh accession of the first symptoms.

Page 22. Like a person calling back.] This idea of respiration is not difficult to conceive by those who have attended much to the last efforts of a dying person. It is however deserving attention, as many a mistake has arisen for want of a proper distinction of fatal and salutary symptoms even in the last periods of a disease. Vid. BOERHAAVE Aph. on febrile anxiety, § 631. VAN SWIETEN Comment. vol. ii. p. 189. GAUBIUS Instit. Pathol. § 767.

Id. Unmixed.] This term signifies either an uniform appearance of the stool in which no other matters seem mixed but the *foeces*, or it may signify the contrary, in which there are a great variety of matters, but not properly mixed up together, so as to constitute a natural discharge of this kind. It is a term applied to many other subjects, as the blood, expectorations, and the bile. It is likewise applied by the ancients and this writer likewise to wine. But in each of these the prior signification seems to be the most probable, and if
bile

bile be looked upon as necessary in the intestinal discharge, it may very well be adopted here. Vid. BALLON. Defin. Medic. pag. 5.

Page 23. Small red and round pustules like *lovthol*.] In Latin Varus. The true meaning of this word is a rough or hairy elevation of the skin, such as generally appears in all miliary eruptions. The varieties of these miliary spots attendant on fevers, are not sufficiently marked by pathological writers, as every distinct cause which operates on the constitution for this purpose, may produce a peculiar spot of its own. SAUVAGE has indeed given us fourteen species, but these are nothing equal to the number which have doubtless appeared, and tho' they may have been excluded from any medical register, yet may not have escaped the notice of practitioners. I think I have lately seen an eruption of a peculiar kind, in a symptomatic fever where GOULARD's preparations of lead have been used for external ulcers. The spot is of a brownish red, and of an oblong shape. The symptoms of the fever are in general violent, and great despondency prevails. None of those whom I have seen however, have terminated fatally. The method pursued has been, after emptying the bowels, and endeavouring to procure a diaphoresis by antimonials, &c. to support the vis vitæ by cordials and the bark. Vid. CULLEN's Synopsis Morborum, p. 291. SAUVAGE's Nosol. Methodol. vol. ii. p. 392, 8vo. edit. STRAACK observ. medicin. de Petech. FORDYCE & HAMILTON de Febri miliari. LUDWIG. adverst. vol. i. p. 28.

Page 25. Was seized with a violent fever.] The nature and cause of puerperal fevers, have of late been much investigated by practitioners in midwifery, and some improvements have been attempted in the cure, for which see the respective Treatises of WHITE, KIRKLAND, and LEAKE, which are in every one's hands. I would beg leave to remark that I think these gentlemen have been guilty of an

error, in endeavouring to attribute the fever to some single cause, and not allowing it to arise from any which may be productive of fever. In the case before us the uterus appears to be in a state of inflammation, and from the tender substance of that body, and its sudden exposure to cold after delivery, we may suppose it frequently subject to that complaint; but we are not to infer from this, that a woman after lying in can have no other fever but what arises from this cause. She may have the fever of the season, she may derive a putrid fever from the state of her own juices, or the habit of her body, or she may contract such a disease from an improper treatment during her confinement. Where therefore an inflammation of the uterus is not evident, and which with great care, during the time of parturition should be guarded against, a general mode of practice should be adopted the same as in a fever at any other time. To conclude this note I shall give the symptoms of an inflammation of the Uterus from that accurate describer of diseases, LOMMIUS. “Vehemens dolor atque pulsans
 “locum urget: Isque, si anteriora magis afficiuntur, ad pubem perve-
 “nit, & urinæ difficultatem aliquam, vel stillicidium parit: Si poste-
 “riora magis inflammantur, alvus cohibetur, & dolor lumbos fatigat.
 “Jam si in latere plus vitii est, protinus inguen intenditur, cruraque
 “gravia difficulter moventur. Semper autem acuta febris inest, &
 “multus capitis dolor, magisque anteriore ejus parte, & circa radices
 “oculorum. Dolent quoque cum distentione atque gravitate imus
 “venter, pubes, coxæ, vicinæque his id genus partes. Lumbis
 “etiam multus infestus ardor est. Incipit affici stomachus, dolore-
 “que & nausea, & singultu sollicitari. Ipsa autem foemina adeò
 “parùm commodè in omnem partem corporis movetur, ut non se-
 “dere, non surgere, nisi summa difficultate, non pedibus ingredi
 “nisi quadam claudicatione possit. Eadem molestè in id latus cubat,
 “quod morbo caret. Porrò si uteri cervix inflammationem sustinet,
 “id quod frequentius fieri dixi, abdomen dolet, ipsumque uteri os
 “admoto digito durum occurit, fervidum, atque præclusum.” Me-
 dicin.

decin. observ. Lib. ii. p. 235. Vid. also HOFFMANNI System. Ration. in oper. Vol. i. Tom. ii. Sect. 2. cap. 10. p. 156.

Page 29. Having washed his head.] I have frequently found washing the head in warm water, or wrapping it up in warm clothes, wrung out from the same, to be of use in taking off the delirium or head-ach which so commonly remains after a fever. Dr. PERCIVAL informs me he has found such exhibitions of great service in the hemiplegia.

Page 34. Her tongue was entirely paralytic.] Mrs. W——, of this city, aged near 50, was, upon a Sunday afternoon, just after dinner, attacked with a loss of speech and some other symptoms of an approaching palsy, though at the same time she was able, with an assistant, to walk about the room. Being called about two hours after, I found her exceedingly languid, and complaining much of her head, but she could speak a little yet with great difficulty. I ordered her to be put to bed, and to take regularly a warm cordial draught; she slept well in the night, but in the morning her symptoms became more alarming, and from the representation of the people about her she was quite insensible, and had lost the use of her limbs. Upon being called again very early in the morning, I thought the paralytic symptoms gained ground, though she did speak a little on my entrance. Upon this a stimulating gargle was ordered, and an electuary with mustard seed, with a large dose of tinct. sacra. When I saw her again about noon, she was considerably delirious, and had a high degree of fever, her pulse being very quick, but low and fluttering. A blister was then ordered to be applied between her shoulders, and some small doses of tart. emetic. to be given. She could move her tongue, but not speak articulately. The tart. emetic had very little effect, but the blister rose. The cordials were renewed at night. The next day she was considerably worse, and could take nothing down; other blisters were

were then applied to her legs, which never rose. The next day, about 10 A. M. she appeared to be in a dying condition, had been attacked very frequently with convulsion fits, and was surrounded by her friends to see her last gasp. In the evening however she was still alive, and I thought she was not so bad as she appeared to the by-standers; but as she could take nothing by the mouth, I ordered a strong nervous stimulating glyster, and desired, if possible, some of the cordial might be got down: After the glyster she had no fits, and in the night her catamenia began to flow. The next morning she was much better, could speak a little, and was sensible; the cordial was then given more freely, and the glyster was repeated: She then grew better every day, though she had a constant watchfulness for two or three days and nights: This was relieved by a decoction of the bark and a slight opiate. In the course of the bark she recovered entirely in about a fortnight. This is produced as an instance similar to that in the text, where paralytic symptoms will sometimes attend and be dependent upon a fever, without acknowledging any other cause than what produces that affection.

Page 35. The menstrual flux appeared at the same time.] It is not yet determined how far this evacuation in the course of a fever is prejudicial or advantageous. In the case before us, we see a recovery where it occurred at the beginning of the disease, and in small quantity. The ingenious WALDSCHMEIDT has disputed this point with the father of physic: "*Si menses (says he) extra ordinem in acutis fluant magnum portendunt periculum. Imo si consueto etiam tempore erumpunt ominosi sunt, in his enim regionibus rarius fluunt critice. Hinc fallit experientia HIPPOCRATAS scribentis, quod mulieri quibus die critico menses eruperant omnes periculo morbi defunctæ sint & quod nullam ex his quibus id recte contigit mortuam viderit.*" *Inst. med. rat. lib. iii. cap. vii. § 19, p. 120.* I cannot see how this evacuation can be considered as critical with regard to the fever. I should rather think the case might be reversed, and the danger to arise from
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the too sudden or too late flow of it, independent of the fever. A temporary fever generally attends it. Why then may it not be the cause of one which is more violent? and in that case the eruption is the destruction of the cause of the fever, which being taken away must conduce to a recovery. There are few fevers which occur in women which will not meet with this discharge in the most regular way; if therefore it be made at its own proper period, without any reference to the crisis of the fever, I should imagine it would be a salutary sign. If likewise it occurred before its usual time, it would relieve the body of a load which oppressed it and might be the remote cause of the fever, and thus, if it did not weaken too much, would in the same manner be a sign of safety. If however it should be prolonged beyond the natural course, it would shew that the *vis vitæ* were much debilitated, and that the causes of oppression operated very powerfully, and most probably had produced other effects which would not be relieved even by a flow of it at this time, which in that case would be a sign of danger; not however because it flowed, but because this flow was impeded too long. If however, after it is prolonged, it should flow at the crisis, when nature makes a vigorous effort by every evacuation in her power; it would be a sign of recovery, as every discharge is at that time, and would shew that she had overcome every cause of oppression.

N O T E S

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

O N

BOOK THE SECOND.

THIS book, which consists of so much variety of matter, is involved in such obscurity of language, and has so little order and connection in its form, hath been, upon these accounts, denied to be the work of the great father of physic; there are however strong marks, I would beg leave to observe, of his able capacity in the hints (for they can hardly be called by another name) which he has here given us. All will allow that the original memorandums were written by HIPPOCRATES, but insist that the greatest part consists of a commentary given by his son, or some other persons; yet as the whole almost consists of broken hints and irregular observations, the whole may belong to HIPPOCRATES or none. Such loose observations are generally written, though by the greatest masters, in an unequal stile, which is the cause of their obscurity. And the genuineness of their origin must depend upon the external circumstances which accompany them, and their real worth which entitles them to a place amongst the writings of the person to whom they are attributed. Upon this account therefore the good sense and accurate judgment which are displayed in this book of HIPPOCRATES will entitle it, in my opinion, to the first rank amongst his lucubrations, and though the language is not so perfect as could be wished: yet whoever will take the trouble to read it with

care will find many things well deserving his attention, even in this enlightened æra of the science. It consists of six sections, each of which is replete with some new matter and a great variety of observations. The first contains, not a description of the weather, but a tolerable one of many diseases which occurred, and abounds most with diagnostics and prognostics of several symptoms, and of the external causes from which they may proceed. The second consists of a great variety of cases in physic, surgery and midwifery, and hath likewise some prognostics similar to the last. The third contains a discussion of the weather at PERINTHUS, and also of the diseases which reigned there, some more elaborate cases than in the last, and likewise some additional prognostics, particularly in midwifery. The fourth exhibits a description of the blood vessels, but as anatomy was then in a very imperfect state, and the human body was not dissected for the purposes of obtaining the knowledge of the art; much accuracy cannot be expected from this account. The fifth is upon a very curious subject, viz. physiognomy, and which, tho' very undeservedly, excluded from the doctrinal practice, yet I believe every acute physician makes use of some observations of this kind for his own satisfaction and ease. There are likewise in this book some methods of cure proposed, and the composition of some medicines, besides a variety of prognostics of what may happen in a disease. The last is upon the same subject, but takes a more philosophical view of the tempers of the mind also, as depending on the features; it gives us also a number of diagnostics, prognostics and methods of cure, and hints at several very curious subjects of discussion, and which we are sorry the limits of this work will not enable us sufficiently to examine.

Page 37. In CRANON.] A town of THESSALY, not far from LARRISSA.

Id. A sweat broke out in the beginning.] This peculiar observation

tion marks the great accuracy of HIPPOCRATES, and though it accounts for a remarkable effect of the moisture of the air in relaxing the skin, yet it is not sufficiently taken notice of by writers. Sweats have been considered as the effect of maturation of the febrile matter, and therefore have never been allowed to be salutary but at the end of a fever, when that happens. From late observations, however, a sweat produced by art, which is similar to what is here mentioned, viz. an external cause, may ever be of use, and justifies the modern practice of putting as speedy a stop to the progress of the disease as possible by means of this evacuation. "Another prevention," (after mentioning bleeding) says Sir JOHN PRINGLE, "consists in an easy sweat; for which "one of the best medicines is a large draught of warm vinegar whey "with some spirit of hartshorn at bed time."—Vid. PRINGLE's Observations, part iii. chap. 1. Dr. CULLEN, in describing the means of cure in fever, includes "those which determine the force of the circulation to the extreme vessels on the surface of the body, and by restoring the tone and activity of these vessels overcome the spasm on their extremities. These are diluents, neutral salts, sudorifics, emetics." CULLEN's first lines of the practice of physic, book i. chap. vi. sect. 1. § 146 and 147. Vid. also MACBRIDE's introduction to the practice of physic, part ii. book i. chap. 11. p. 306.

Page 40. Shews a mutual concert.] The correspondence between final and efficient causes is no where more evident in the animal constitution than in the effects alluded to in this observation. And since the ingenious discoveries by Dr. MONRO of the lymphatic system, which now appears to constitute a double circulation in the body, they may be very easily accounted for.

Page 45. An eruption.] Vid. TULPII obs. medic. cap. 54.

Page 46. In a long continued lientery.] That ingenious systematic writer M. SAUVAGE, has given us five species of this disease, which is uncommon. and has been taken but little notice of by medical writers. Those who have written upon it have considered it as very nearly allied to a diarrhœa; and MACBRIDE has asserted, that it must be cured by the same means. In deference to his opinion, however, I cannot help thinking that it depends upon different causes, is more common than imagined, and is to be cured in a different manner. It appears to me a symptom of total indigestion, and generally accompanies this complaint; but, as it is attended with no pain, patients attend in such cases to more urgent symptoms, and neglect this, of which, perhaps, they are insensible. The cure should be attempted by acids, the cortex Peruvianus, flowers of zinc, &c. and perhaps BRISTOL or BATH water.—Vid. SAUVAGE's nosolog. method. class ix. ord. 2. gen. xviii. in tom. v. p. 145. MACBRIDE's introduct. part ii, book iii. chap. iv. CRANEN lumen medicum, cap. lxxv. p. 316. LIEUTAUD medicine pratique, lib. I. pag. 309.

Page 47. There were some persons who were affected with fore throats.] This disorder of the throat and fauces seems to have been purely inflammatory, and of that kind which is now called quinsey; a disorder that is seldom dangerous, and from the great prevalence of of a malignant disease which lately attacked these parts, is but little taken notice of.—Let me observe here, however, that the malignant fore throat so accurately described by Dr. FOTHERGILL, as it might be esteemed the disorder of a season, now seems almost to be worn out, and the fore throat, which at present prevails, though the fauces be covered with ulcers, seems to correspond to the general constitution, and is malignant or mild as putrid or inflammatory fevers are most rife. As most fevers however, for what cause I know not, are of the mixed kind and generally mild, so is this disorder of the throat.—Vid. SYDENHAM and GRANT on the fevers about LONDON. From this too a
caution

caution may be observed with regard to following Dr. FOTHERGILL's method in every fore throat attended with ulcers. Whenever these symptoms appear we should consider the nature of the fever which generally prevails, as well as the constitution of the patient, and the external causes to which he has been exposed. If from this we find symptoms of malignancy are evident, Dr. FOTHERGILL's plan is a very excellent one; if, however, there are marks of inflammation or of a fever of the mixed kind, it is to be avoided like poison, and another method adapted to those complaints must be admitted. SYDENHAM says, " It is well worth observing that the quinsy, which is only a symptom of the stationary fever must be treated by the same method which the fever demands." The description of this disorder given by this useful writer very much corresponds to what is given by HIPPOCRATES, except in the paralytic symptoms, and his prediction of greater danger; and his method of cure therefore would have been wisely adopted. It is by frequent bleeding, glysters, and sometimes by a blister between the shoulders.—Vid. SYDENHAM by SWAN, sect. vi. cap. vij. p. 287. Sir JOHN PRINGLE adds to this method of cure, " A piece of flannel moistened with two parts of common sweet oil and one of spirit of hartshorn, applied to the throat, and renewed once in four or five hours;" and uses the following gargle by way of injection, " thirteen ounces of barley water (or sage tea) two ounces of mel rose and one ounce of vinegar, and sometimes a spoonful of mustard.—PRINGLE's Observations on the Diseases of the Army, part iii. chap. 2. § 3. Vid. also HOFFMAN, tom. ii. sect. II. cap. iv. p. 125. ET-MULLER, vol. i. p. 317, BOERHAAVE aph. § 783, &c. and VAN SWIETEN comment. vol. 2. p. 518. KLEINH interp. clin. p. 9.

Page 48. Those who had tumours verging towards either side suffered a paralytic affection.] This species of hemiplegia is not taken notice of by any systematic writers, hence we may conclude it is not a very common complaint. Indeed the tumour pressing strongly upon the
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the nerves might produce it; but in most of these cases it hath a more violent effect, and brings on immediate suffocation. SAUVAGE has a hemiplegia apostematodes, but he derives that from an abscess of the brain.—Vid. SAUVAGE's nosolog. meth. class vi. ord. ii. gen. xviii. vol. 3, 8vo. p. 360.

Page 49. PERINTHUS] was a town of THRACE.—Vid. PLINII hist. nat. lib. iv. cap. xi.

Page 50. Small miliary elevations of the skin.] This salutary eruption resembles, in some measure, the effera or rash mentioned by CLEGHORN, which he says sometimes accompany tertian fevers, and he adds, "I took care to make as liberal evacuations as the strength and age of the patient would permit, and proceeded speedily to give the bark, which effectually cures both them and the fever.—Vid. CLEGHORN on the diseases of MINORCA, chap. iv. p. 219.

Page 54. Peplus being given.] "Peplus (sunt qui sycen, qui spumeum papaver nomen) frutex est exiguus albi liquoris plenus folio parvo rutæ simili, sed latiore tota vero coma fere dodrantalis est, in orbem circum acta, in terra jacens. Sub foliis minutus fructus rotundusque est, radix unica inutilis, in hortis nascitur & vinetis colligitur par messem, in umbra ficcatur & continuo versatur. Fructus tusus & fersfactus reconditur." ORIBASII, lib. xij. p. 434. in medicæ art. princip. Vol. ii.

"Peplos & peplis gentilitate & figuræ cognatione proximæ in purgando pituitam et bilem extrahunt cum flatibus pro copia; ficcata etiam benigne purgant." RUFF. EPHEM. p. 126, in medic. art. princip. vol. i.

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Among the moderns it is described by LINNÆUS thus: "*Euphorbia peplus umbella trifida: dichotoma, involucellis ovatis, foliis integerimis ob ovatis petiolatis.*—LINN. *system. nat.* vol. ii. p. 1048. It is called in English petty spurge. HUDSON's *flor.* p. 182. The accurate Dr. LEWIS, in describing its virtues, says, "All the parts of this plant are extremely acrid irritating cathartics; apt to inflame the mouth, fauces and stomach; operating with so great violence, that some may perhaps have borne their operation without much injury to the constitution, yet common prudence forbids their ever being ventured on. For alleviating inflammatory symptoms produced by imprudently swallowing or tasting these acrid substances, milk plentifully drank seems the most effectual remedy."—Vid. LEWIS's *Materia Medica*, p. 563.

Page 55. Collections of matter.] There is nothing in pathology more difficult to account for than those calculous concretions which are found not only in all the cavities of the body, but in every part thro' which the blood is found to circulate, nay, and in the minutest vessels, and upon the exterior parts. We cannot attribute them to any one particular substance, nor to any disposition of the constitution which can produce them. HIPPOCRATES in this place derives them from the same power which generates the bones. We are not certain, however, with regard to the nature of ossification, and from the latest discoveries it is found that a series of vessels is absolutely necessary to convey the matter of which the bones consist to their destined places.—Vid. MONRO's *Osteology*, part i. Calculi are produced in a different manner, and seem to be a separation of the constituent parts of some peculiar humours. Whether, however, there be a peculiar mode of living or kind of food, or a peculiar disposition of the constitution, which produces all or any of them, is a very great uncertainty. The stones of the gall-bladder are most probably no more than inspissated bile, for which see COE on biliary concretions, chap. ii. p. 78. Those
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of the urinary bladder may consist, in the same manner, of the more solid and hardened parts of the urine, and both may be owing to too great a sluggishness of these ventricles to discharge their contents. Chalk stones in the gout are evidently derived from weakness, and persons of impaired stomachs and bad digestions are very subject to foulness of the teeth, which is a secretion of a hard and stony matter. So that it is very likely a partial or general imbecility of the solida viva may be the cause of those productions. And if that should be the case, it points out a method of cure which has not been much adopted.

Page 56. To those pregnant women.] Vid. RODERICIO DE CASTRO LUSITANI de medicin. morb. mulier. lib. iv. HIERON. MERCUR de morb. mulier. lib. ij.

S E C T. V.

P H Y S I O G N O M Y.

THIS very curious subject, which found an advocate in the breast of the first physician, hath been neglected, if not abused and vilified by almost all his successors. It hath been taken up indeed in a moral light by many who have assumed the investigation of the human mind; but they have generally been men of such powerful imaginations as to carry their researches into the most visionary and whimsical parts of the subject, whilst they have neglected tracing those great outlines from which every science must derive validity and force. Of late indeed it hath been canvassed by the ingenious Mr. LAVATER, a native of SWITZERLAND, who intends, as we are informed, giving a thorough philosophical discussion of it in all its parts, as far as relates to expressions of the mind; but I am not certain whether he designs, or
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is capable indeed of describing its effects upon the variety of diseases to which mankind are subject.

That the features of the face, however, as well as the whole attitude of the body, are affected by diseases no one will deny who hath ever attended a sick bed. And that such expressions are constant to these affections I think capable of a certain demonstration, and, if that be the case, is it not worth while to attend a little more than we generally do to this mode of forming a diagnostic. Indeed every practitioner, though he does not give himself the trouble to describe it to others, forms in his own breast a distinction upon this ground, and accommodates his mode of practice, perhaps more than he is willing to confess, to the general appearance of his patient from time to time. There is no necessity, however, for his declining such knowledge, for it may be as certain as any other; and though it may seemingly betray a want of attention, yet it requires an equal degree of exertion of the human understanding. I do not pretend to dictate upon this science, which may be esteemed quite a visionary one; yet I think there are principles under which we may arrange our ideas with some degree of accuracy. All diseases almost are accompanied with anxiety, with pain, and with convulsion; and all these, it will be allowed, considerably alter the features of the face, and as they are a kind of expression of passion, they may be justly said to belong to this science. It may be worth while to observe too that health is always attended with a remarkable placidity of countenance, and the smallest deviation from a sound state, even by fatigue or heat, gives an alteration to it, which is positively and distinctly marked. We may shew likewise some of those diseases which belong to the several heads, which were mentioned above. Thus to the first, viz. anxiety, may be appropriated (1) fevers, in which a difference is to be perceived between the turgid and swollen appearance in the inflammatory, and the depressed and fallen one of the putrid and malignant. (2.) Consumptions in which not only the facies Hippo-

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cratica,

cratica, which seems to be produced by the decay of flesh; but a continual uneasiness and discontent which settles upon the countenance, and gives a tone to all the expressions, is evident to every observer. (3.) Dropsies and jaundice, and other disorders which are accompanied with listlessness and inactivity, have these effects strongly marked upon the features of the face, which are similar to what may be observed in pregnant women. (4.) Fluxes of all kinds are attended with a great hollowness about the eyes, and a peculiar expression which distinguishes the disorder.

Under the head of pain, which no one will refuse altering the features either in mode or in degree, we may arrange a variety of disorders, as different kinds of inflammation, gout, rheumatism, colics, stone and gravel, &c. To all which a peculiar look is affixed, which sometimes will point even to the place where it is seated. In almost all kinds of pain the lips are protruded, the teeth closed, the nostrils extended, and the eyes drawn in. In the cases of sphacelus a peculiar kind of placidity takes place, but different from that in health, and yet peculiar to the effect produced.

Under the head of convulsion, which hath a peculiar effect likewise, and perhaps stronger than any other, on the features of the face; a variety of diseases depending on spasmodic contraction may be arranged; but here the expression does not seem to depend so much on any affection of the mind as upon the natural cast which the features take in consequence of the constriction of the peculiar muscles which are affected. But as the same effect is universally produced in the same complaint, if we should not allow it to arise from any internal cause, yet still it is equally proper to form a diagnostic by. There is something, however, very particular in the immoderate laughter of hysterical people, and is deserving a very particular enquiry. I should think it depended, as all other affections of this kind, on a mental cause,

cause, and it is probably an effort to recover from that violent stretch of pain which is sustained in great extremes of grief and lamentation. The risus Cynicus seems indeed less dependent on the mind, and is a fixed and constant expression, but not at all corresponding to the passion which would give rise to it in a state of health. I have here shewn how this science may be improved, so far as to become a proper diagnostic in cases of disease, and though I have deviated from the plan laid down in the text, I hope I shall be excused, as it was the only place where I could properly introduce my sentiments. The doctrine of HIPPOCRATES seems to be the result of accurate observations, but it would be difficult to explain in what manner such prognostics should take place. Indeed they seem to belong more particularly to the temperaments, the knowledge of which is a very difficult part of the pathology. Their difference, including at the same time the variety of complexion, hair, &c. seems to depend on the relaxation or rigidity of the solids, and upon this the tendency to health or to disease, as in a great measure, the vigour or debility of the passions, and in consequence the diseases and expressions of diseases dependent on them.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

O N

B O O K THE T H I R D.

THIS book, from the accuracy of the observations and the valuable cases it contains, hath been esteemed by practitioners one of the first works of HIPPOCRATES, and a considerable treasure to the medical world. It abounds with some of the best cases of fevers, not only from epidemic, but from regular causes; and although there is little said with regard to their mode of cure, and some are represented to have terminated in death; yet many very useful practical hints may be derived from them, particularly in the puerperal cases, and those which were determined by perspiration, that natural mode of solution which it hath been the great object of modern practitioners to accomplish. We have endeavoured to intimate, both from our own observation and the writings of some very considerable physicians, how this evacuation is best to be promoted, and how consistent it is with the present most prevalent theories.

This book is by no means so correct in its form as the first, and it appears to me as if much of it were lost, for in the first and last parts there are a number of cases without a constitution; and in the middle of the book a constitution, and a very important one too, without any cases immediately flowing from it. It is divided into three sections, the first consists of twelve cases of disease, some
fevers

fevers, others colics, and many of lying-in women. The second is the history of a pestilential constitution, and though it be not so elegant as the history of the plague at ATHENS by THUCIDIDES, which occurred much about this time, yet it will answer much better the purposes of a physician, should this dreadful disease (which may God prevent) ever appear amongst us. I have in the notes compared this account with that of SYDENHAM and some systematic writers, such as DIEMERBROECK, &c. and have endeavoured to shew not only the marks by which it may be known, but intimated, with respect indeed to the venerable name of SYDENHAM, some modes of cure differing from his, but which would be most likely to ensure success. The third section consists, as the first, of a number of cases, more in number, but not of so great variety; though there occur amongst them some inflammatory and some malignant or putrid fevers. One curious case occurs here, similar to the bilious or yellow fever of the EAST and WEST-INDIES and NORTH-AMERICA. In these regions, as such a fever seldom occurs, the long discussion we have made may appear useless; but as it is not improbable that this work may, some time or other, pass into those parts of the world, we have given this account for the benefit of practitioners there.

Page 69. During the whole of this disease the deafness continued.] Deafness is now esteemed a salutary sign, notwithstanding HIPPOCRATES, both in his description here and in his predictions and aphorisms, hath determined otherwise; for which see the 49th aphorism of the 4th section, and the 73d of the 7th, and the 10th section of the first book of his predictions. He is, however, not constant to this opinion, as may be seen in the constitution described in the third section of the 2d book of these epidemics, and in the case of HEROPHON in the first book, case iii. and the wife of EPICRATUS, case v. and several others, as we shall see in this book. Many of the moderns have been of the same opinion. The learned Dr. HOME advances in his prognosis concerning nervous fevers, “ Ab aliis inter bona signa, a me experien-
“ tia

“tia ita testante inter mala habetur surditas.” Dr. HUXHAM has rather a more favourable opinion, though his exception seems to portend danger in general. “All persons grow deaf and stupid towards the end of the disease (some extremely deaf), though too quick and apprehensive at the beginning, insomuch that the least noise or light greatly offended them. Where the deafness ends in an imposthume of the ear it is generally a good symptom, and so it is also where a parotis suppurates, &c.”—Vid. HOME’s princip. medicin. part ii. sect. 2. § 9. HUXHAM on fevers, chap. vii. page 79. GALEN seemed to be of a different opinion, and, in his commentary on this case, wishes to account for it by a vicious obstinacy in the patient. Vid. likewise ZACUT. LUSITAN. hist. medic. lib. i. dub. 40, and PROSP. ALPIN. de præfagiend. vit. & mort. lib. ij. cap. ix. From my own experience, I have seen few instances terminate fatally where this symptom prevails, and especially when it comes on early in a disease. And I look upon its safety to depend upon this, that it is a topical inflammation in a part which is not concerned in the vital functions. Sometimes indeed it may be communicated from the membranes which surround the brain, and, from its vicinity to that organ so essential to life, must be attended with great danger; or it may be a symptom of that general weakness which attends the dissolution of all our faculties.

S E C T. II.

Page 75. **T**HE uvula was distended.] This seems to be a symptom of the sore throat, probably of the ulcerous kind, of which this woman died. In relaxed habits this substance seems to be constantly affected with a distillation upon it, so that disease is easily communicated to it. It is very troublesome, even in health, and for which

which many persons have suffered to have it taken off, and others are obliged constantly to make use of the strongest astringent gargles. The best cure, however, is a perpetual blister.—Vid. ETMULLER. oper. vol. i. p. 325. CRANEN lumen medicum, cap. xlvi.

Page 75. She died of this angina.] Sir JOHN PRINGLE observes, “the inflammatory angina is most frequent and dangerous on first encampment. Its tendency to bring on a suffocation requires speedy and large bleedings, purging and blistering.” Vid. PRINGLE’s observations on army diseases, part iii. chap. 2. § 3. Vid. also notes on book ii. of these epidemics, p. 47.

Page 76. Violent pain of the intestines.] Such cases as these occur very frequently in practice; it may be agreeable therefore to take a view of the modes of cure which are established by the most eminent practitioners, particularly in this country. In the first place SYDENHAM hath given us an account of this disease. It is not necessary, however, to enter into his description of it, since, I believe, it will be universally allowed that the iliac passion, as it is vulgarly called, is dependent on an inflammation of the intestines, and not an inversion of their peristaltic motion, and as the three indications of SYDENHAM, (1) To put a stop to the inverted motion of the stomach, which produces the same in the intestines. (2.) To strengthen the intestines. (3.) To free the stomach and bowels from the sharp humours, may all be answered by the last; let us attend to his practice. I direct, says he, a scruple of salt of wormwood, with a spoonful of lemon juice, to be taken morning and night, and in the intervals give some spoonfuls of mint water twice every hour. (2.) I direct a live puppy to be applied to the belly. (3.) Two or three days after the pain and vomiting are gone off, I give a dram of the greater pil. cochiae dissolved in mint water.—Vid. SYDENHAM by SWAN, sect. i. chap. 4. p. 45, and where this practice is commented upon and corrected by the ingenious translator.

lator. SYDENHAM afterwards adopted a much better practice, where he prescribes bleeding to the amount of ten ounces, and gives a large dose of calomel equal to a scruple, with ten grains of jalap, and a draught with twenty-four drops of laudanum to keep it in the stomach. The practice of bleeding is not however approved by HUXHAM, unless inflammatory symptoms prevail much. This judicious practitioner begins first with a vomit of ipecacohan, to be worked by chicken broth, which he repeats two or three times; he then proceeds upon purgative medicines, to which he joins an opiate to take off the spasm, and at the same time he procures an evacuation from the intestines. His purgative is of the following composition:—
 R. pil. coch. min. scrup. j. calom. scrup. dimid. laudan. solid. granum j. ol. caryoph. gt. j. vel rad. jalap scrup. un. spec. diamb. grana viij. calom. scrup. dimid. syr. de sp. cerv. q. f. m. f. bol. He then gives an infusion of senna two or three hours after, to which is added some oil of olives, if the stomach will bear it, and he then puts a warm fomentation to the ribs. This disease, however, not being so inflammatory as the true iliac passion, may admit of more drastic purges, and more time is given for their exhibition. The method pursued in a large hospital which I have attended for many years, and where the origin of the disease can be certainly traced, (a large lead-work being in the same town,) is first to give an emollient glyster, and if that doth not bring away any fæces, a purgative draught with an infusion of senna and GLAUBER's salts; the patient at the same time, if the pains continue violent, is immers'd, as soon as possible, in the warm bath; after this a medicine which is as nauseous as it hath here been found useful, is exhibited and persisted in constantly, so as to procure three or four stools in a day 'till the complaint is removed: sometimes, however, a solution of castor oil is substituted in its room. The medicine consists of the following ingredients; Conf. anth. unc. un. gum. guaiac. pulv. unc. dimid. pulv. jalap. drachm. un. tereb. venet. drachmas tres, pissæ indic. q. f. ut f. elect. Vid. HUXHAM de morbo colico damnon. pag. 25. in vol. i. de aere, &c. Sir JOHN PRINGLE hath much im-

proved upon the practice of SYDENHAM by frequent bleeding, or, as himself says, "largely and often, as long as the violence of the symptoms lasted, or whilst the strength remained, and then applying a blister over that part of the belly which was affected, which he supposes to act as an antispasmodic, and not as an evacuant. He then opens the body by an electuary composed of half an ounce of elect. lenitiv. two drachms of flowers of sulphur, and one drachm of cream of tartar, with some syrup. But of late, he says, I have kept more to the use of the sal cathart. amar. Two ounces of this salt being dissolved in a pint of water, I give, says he, two spoonfuls every half hour, or one at shorter intervals, as long as the patient's stomach will bear it, or till he has had two motions;" at the same time a glyster is ordered; but if the stomach, (he goes on) "be so much disordered as to throw up either of the above laxatives, I then join some opium to a stimulating purge." After procuring stools laudanum is given at bed time, and the laxative to keep the body open.—Vid. PRINGLE's obs. p. iii. ch. ii. § 6. A pretty compendium of the practice in this complaint, is given us likewise by Dr. LIND in his essay on the diseases incidental to hot climates. Besides he says, "the prescriptions formerly given for the dry belly ach a table spoonful of the oleum palmæ Christi may be swallowed every hour, until a stool is procured. I am informed some have received benefit from a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil, lime juice and Holland's gin, of which two spoonfuls were taken every half hour, until the pains were abated by a plentiful sweat; though, after all the principal relief in this painful disease is to be expected from persisting in the use of opium in clysters, and in embrocations on the parts affected, until the pain is somewhat mitigated, taking then the opportunity of administering cathartic medicines by the mouth to procure stools, whose operation will be forwarded by the warm bath. Stools being obtained by these means, the patient must be kept in a lax state for some time afterwards by gum pills with aloes."—Vid. LIND on the diseases of hot climates, part iii. sect. 3. Dr. WARREN differs

differs, in some measure, from other practitioners by giving an opiate first, and repeating it every two hours, after having emptied the stomach with a little camomile tea, continuing in this process for twenty-four hours, and not giving purgatives before the third or fourth day, and then only those of the gentler kind, as *sal cath. amar.* &c — Vid. *med. transf.* vol. ii. p. 75. Vid. also for the causes of a similar complaint the ingenious papers of Sir GEO. BAKER in the first and second volumes of these transactions. For my own part, when the disease is recent and the symptoms not violent I follow a mode, which I think more simple than any mentioned, and has frequently answered every purpose I could wish. This has been by a saline draught, with about half a scruple of rhubarb, repeated as the case shall require. For the same purpose vitriolated tartar and *sal polychrest* in the dose of a dram, may be used either by themselves or conjoined with rhubarb. I have also used alum with advantage, agreeably to the opinion of my ingenious friend Dr. PERCIVAL, of MANCHESTER. Vid. *essays medical and experimental*, vol. ii. p. 114. Vid. also CRAANEN *lumen med.* cap. lxxv. p. 343. ETMULLER *oper.* p. 326. BOERHAAV. *aph.* § 959, &c. vol. i. VAN SWIET. *com.* vol. iii. p. 159. KLEINH. *interp. clin.* p. 150. WALDSCHMIEDT. *inst. med.* cap. iv. § 39.

Page 79. Thro' the whole her bowels were loose.] The four last cases are of puerperal women; yet the disease in none of them seems to be derived from any accident attendant upon their particular situation. They all laboured under a putrid diarrhœa; but as no account is given us of the season at this time, we know not whether to attribute it to the state of the atmosphere or any other cause, I should imagine the cause was a mixed one. In part the state of the atmosphere perhaps in the autumnal season, and partly the peculiar disposition of such women to contract putrid diseases; and indeed a long confinement from air, and exercise, and the frequent indulgences of women during pregnancy, the absorption of certain humours, such as the lochia and the milk into

the mass of blood, and the cordial and warm treatment too generally practised after delivery, will no doubt contribute much to that putrid diathesis from which such diseases originate. It is no wonder then that not only diarrhœas, but even petechial fevers should abound in such persons. Another cause too may be an obstinate costiveness, which generally prevails at this time, and this points out a general indication of what should be done, both whilst pregnant, immediately after delivery, and during the whole time of confinement, viz. to keep the belly constantly open by gentle cooling purgatives.

S E C T. III.

A PESTILENTIAL CONSTITUTION.

Page 80. **A**LTHOUGH pestilential fevers and the plague, which is the most deleterious of them, seem to be banished from this nation, a true plague not having appeared since the year 1666, and malignant fevers having of late very much decreased; yet we have no right to suppose that we shall never be visited again by this dreadful evil. There can be no doubt but that our mode of living since that æra, by more commodious and better ventilated dwellings, with frequent excursions into the country; and by the introduction of a profusion of vegetables and fruits into our diet, may have rendered the air less obnoxious to those effluvia which are the remote cause of this disease, and our bodies less susceptible to be infected by them. But as the causes of all diseases operate in too secret a manner for us to be thoroughly aware of them, as many may occur contrary to our expectation, and are situated far beyond the reach of our power and skill; and as our own carelessness and inattention may lay us open to infection from those countries where it still rages, we ought not to repose in too fatal a security

curity with regard to this disease, and every physician should be prepared to meet it whenever it shall appear. I do not wish to alarm, but it cannot be amiss to lay before the reader in this place where a disease of such a kind, though rather slighter than what appeared the last in this kingdom, is described, the general symptoms of it, especially as from its seldom occurrence it is not frequently in systematic writers: the most particular writer is DIEMERBROECK, who gives the following catalogue of its signs and symptoms; “*Febris, jactationes corporis, summa anxietas, æstus sæpe internus magnus. Dolores capitis, rarius acres, sæpius gravativi; terrores; deliria, convulsivi, subsultus, & quasi leves contractiones membrorum: in aliis continuæ vigiliæ, in aliis graves sopores: visus turbidus: aurium tinnitus & in nonnullis surditas. Linguae siccitas & rarius, nigredo: oris & sudoris graveolentia. Syncope: pulsus sæpe validus & naturali pene similis, interdum debilis, creber & inæqualis ac in nonnullis intermittens. Hæmoptœa; tussicula sicca. Sitis: inappetentia: oris ventriculi dolor: nausea: vomitus: singultus. Alvi dejectiones crudæ, admodum fœtentes, ut plurimum turbidæ, ac interdum cum vermibus: diarrhœæ perniciosissimæ. Urinæ multis optimi coloris & sedimenti, sanorum urinis similis, multis igneæ, aliis tenues & crudæ, interdum quoque turbidæ; nonnullis etiam unica die variæ, nempe modò bonæ & laudabiles, modò turbidæ vel igneæ, aliquibus quoque sanguineæ. In aliis repentina virium dejectio & impotentia ad motum ab ipso morbi principio, in aliis vires robustæ usque ad mortem. Calor corporis in aliis acer & vehemens, in aliis tantum naturalis. Color vultus aliis pallidus, aliis erysipelaceus, plurimis verò sanorum colori non multum absimilis. Maculæ purpureæ, nigræ, violaceæ, vel rubeæ, modò paucæ, modò plures, modò angustæ, modò latæ, at fere semper, exactæ, rotundæ, modo in una corporis parte, modo in alia, sæpe in toto corpore apparentes. Tumores in emunctoriis: carbunculi in variis corporis partibus.*” DIEMERBROECK de peste, lib. ii. cap. vii. The following is taken from SYDENHAM: “The plague usually begins with chillness and shivering, like the fit of an intermittent; soon after

after a violent vomiting, a painful oppression at the breast, and a burning fever, accompanied with its common symptoms, succeed, and continue 'till the disease proves mortal, or the kindly eruption of a bubo or parotis, discharges the morbid matter, and cures the patient. Sometimes the disease, though rarely, is not preceded by any perceptible fever, and proves suddenly mortal.—SWAN'S SYDENHAM, sect. ii. chap. 11, § 8. To these symptoms the benevolent HODGES has added watching, palpitation of the heart, bleeding at the nose, and great heat about the præcordia.—Loimologia, sect. v. p. 87. We have already mentioned the causes of this with other putrid diseases; with regard to the cure, should it occur again, it would most likely meet with different treatment from what it ever knew; and from the free use of acids, the cort. Peruv. various impregnations of fixed air, together with occasionally such powerful evacuants, as antimony, &c. it is most probable it would prove less fatal than under the weakening processes of bleeding and sweating adopted by SYDENHAM, or the heating alexipharmic remedies of other practitioners.—Vid. MARCIL. FICIN. de epidemiæ morbo. MEAD and BLACKMORE on the plague. A collection of scarce papers relating to the last plague in 1665, LOND. 1721. PRINGLE on diseases of the army, part iii. chap. 7. § 6.

Page 80. The year being moist and soft.] “ The preceding winter having been extremely cold, and accompanied with a continued frost 'till the spring, which went off suddenly towards the end of March.”—SYDENHAM by SWAN, sect. ii. chap. 1. § 1.

Id. But before the spring.] “ Towards the middle of the year the plague appeared.”—SYDENHAM ut supra, § 2.

Id. There were many erysipelasses.] “ In my opinion, the inflammation, which the Latins call ignis facer, and we St. ANTHONY'S fire
or

or an erysipelas, is a good deal like the plague; for skilful physicians esteem it a continued fever, arising from the corruption and inflammation of the thinner part of the blood, which nature, to get clear of, throws out upon some external part of the body, where a tumor, or rather a large red spreading spot, usually called a rose, arises; but the fever is critically terminated in a day or two by this tumor or eruption, and is sometimes accompanied with a pain in the glands of the arm pit or groin, as in the plague.”—SYDENHAM *ut supra*, § 13.

Page 88. The time and the form of exhibiting diet.] The learned Dr. GLASS has bestowed a whole commentary on this subject, as HIPPOCRATES before had given us a treatise. I shall transcribe from the former, taken indeed from the latter, the method of making ptisan, which was the common liquid made use of in fevers, and was thicker or thinner as the disorder was more or less acute, or as the state of inflammation more or less prevailed. “They took the best barley cleared from the husk, and boiled it slowly, but a pretty while, in the softest water. The barley, perhaps, was added in such quantity as to make the water, after sufficient boiling, of the consistence of cream; whence the strained liquor had the name of the cream of ptisan; but when it was not strained, they called it ptisan, and sometimes entire ptisan.”—Vid. also BARRY on the wines of the antients, ch. xiii. p. 38.

Page 92: Her urine was black, light and thin.] The last more properly watry.

Page 94. In LARISSA.] There were three towns in ancient GREECE of this name, one in CRETE, one in ASIA, and one in THESSALY; the last is certainly the place meant by HIPPOCRATES.—Vid. STRABON. *geograph. lib. i. p. 671*, edit. AMST.

Page 95. ABDERA.] A city of THRACE, peopled from TEOS in IONIA, on the continent, just opposite the island of THASUS. HIPPOCRATES seems to have practised much in this place.—Vid. STRABON. geogr. lib. xiv. p. 953. edit. AMST.

Page 96. A constant pain of the right side.] The practice of Sir JOHN PRINGLE in a pleurisy, of which this seems to be a faithful history, is highly to be commended. “ With these cautions, (says he) we are to proceed to letting blood freely for the first three or four days of the distemper; but if in that time the spitting begins, the bleeding must either be wholly omitted, or so moderated as to relieve the breath, without impairing the strength, or checking the expectoration. With regard to the quantity and repetitions of bleeding, no precise rules can be given. SYDENHAM has specified forty ounces for the quantity men may at a *medium* lose in a pleurisy; but this, in our circumstances, would have been too little had it not been for blisters, which not only shortened the cure, but prevented the loss of a great deal of blood. A pleurisy, taken in the beginning, will often be cured by one large bleeding, and a blister laid to the side affected. Not only during the height of the inflammation, but throughout the state of expectoration, I give the patient, from hour to hour, a small tea-cup full of a pectoral infusion warm (viz. an ounce of simple oxymel, added to a quart of *dec. pector.*) and once in five or six hours four spoonfuls of an oily mixture; but when the expectoration flags, I order as much of the *oxym. scillit* as the patient can take without sickness or purging, or four spoonfuls of a solution of *gum ammon.* I have likewise observed good effects from making the patient breathe over the steam of hot water. In the course of expectoration a vomit has sometimes contributed to discharge the viscid phlegm. Sometimes opiates may be given, but with caution, for, as long as the pulse is hard, the breathing difficult, or when watchfulness is owing to the fever, they do harm; but when the fever is over, and sleep is only prevented

vented by a thin rheum falling on the fauces or lungs, opiates, and especially if joined to squills, will both give rest and promote expectoration."—Vid. PRINGLE on the diseases of the army, part iii. chap. 2. § 5.

Page 101. Warm sweat after it over the whole body.] Here are a number of cases, all of which were terminated by sweating, the most common and the most friendly evacuation which can occur, as it is the most perfect sign of that constriction being resolved which is ever concomitant to all kinds of fevers. Whatever theory, or whatever mode of practice we embrace, we soon look for a termination in this way. And, as Dr. GLASS hath judiciously observed, all those patients of HIPPOCRATES who recovered, except three, sweated. This, however, was constantly the effect of nature, and we have no reason from analogy therefore to determine that a physician hath nothing to do but to force this evacuation, whether it be the way which nature points out to us or not. Sweating is not in itself the effect which is to be desired; but it is, as was said before, the most certain mark that that effect is produced by which the fever is taken off. This may be explained without any idea of concoction; but, as it generally occurs at the termination of a fever, and accompanies a very friendly sediment in the urine, it gave rise amongst the ancients to that idea in theory which so much misled their judgment. Dr. GLASS observes, "though plentiful and warm sweats appear in the critical days, they will not, however, entirely remove the disease, if the urine is not concocted, at least not without some other assistance." What would he have said to this effect at any time of the disease? Or in the beginning, when no signs of crisis or concoction can be admitted? Upon this subject, however, let us attend to some others among the moderns. Sir JOHN PRINGLE observes, that the cure in the first stage of the jail or hospital fever depends on sweating, and in the second stage he recommends promoting a diaphoresis, by the milder sudorifics only; though, at

the same time, he recommends checking what is too profuse.—Vid. observations on army diseases, part iii. ch. 7. § 5. Dr. CULLEN, whose theory of fevers we have already examined, in his account of the cure under this indication of determining to the surface of the body by way of taking off the spasmodic constriction, hath examined this matter with great accuracy and attention, and hath deduced from it these consequences. “ 1. That sweating has certainly been often useful in preventing the accession of fevers, when the times of it have been certainly foreseen, and a proper conduct employed. 2. That, even after fevers have in some measure come on, sweating has interrupted their progress, when properly employed, either at the very beginning of the disease, or during its approach and gradual formation. 3. That, even after pyrexia have continued for some time, sweating has been successfully employed in curing them. 4. That certain fevers, produced by a very powerful sedative contagion, have been generally treated most successfully by sweating.” He then gives some rules in order to produce this evacuation, but insists on the most gentle methods. The next means of determining to the surface is by vomiting, and here he thus concludes, “ they often shew their power by exciting some degree of sweat.”—Vid. CULLEN’s first lines of the practice of physic, chap. vi. sect. 1. § 161 and 173. MACBRIDE recommends, in his method of treatment of the simple continued fever, after bleeding and purging, a paregoric draught, with from ten to fifteen drops of tinctur. thebaic. and thirty or forty drops of spirit. nitri dulcis, as a means of taking off the spasmodic constriction,” and then subjoins, “ On the succeeding day, if it should be found that the heat and oppression continue, the skin remains dry, the tongue foul, and the patient has had but a restless night, we must try, if possible, to stop the progress of the fever, by giving antimonials in small doses.” That is, in my idea, to procure some evacuation, most probably a sweat.—MACBRIDE’s introd. part ii. book i. chap. 11, page 306. I have given these quotations not to advise too the promoting a sweat, but to shew

shew that those means which are used to assist nature will, in imitation of her, generally produce this effect, and that when they do produce it, at any time, they will prove salutary. The means which we have exhibited from such considerable writers are not violent, or contradictory to the common effects of the animal constitution to procure relief when oppressed by the causes of disease : and antimonials have this peculiar advantage over every other medicine, that though they generally produce a sweat, yet they will promote any other evacuation, should the body be disposed more readily to be relieved by it. We have then a set of medicines or a method of remedy, which we may use with a prospect of success in any part of the disease, and which preclude our waiting for a crisis, or watching the evacuations which nature prompts out to us. There is one inconvenience, however, which attends this method, especially by means of antimonials, and that is the weakness which is induced in the system. Where nature acts by herself she leaves the body active and vigorous, and restored to perfect health; but where she is assisted by foreign powers, altho' an immediate assistance is procured, yet the body is deranged and weakened by it in proportion to the effect which is produced. Hence nothing can be more improper than to make antimonials, and especially James's powder, a family medicine. I think I may say of this last medicine, that it has cured more fevers and ruined more constitutions than any other thing which hath ever been employed for these purposes; but wherever we use these remedies, we should, immediately after their effect, administer some cordial, or the cort. Peruv. to support the body under the debility that is sustained. Whilst there is any degree of fever I should prefer the cordials; but, where that is ceased, the bark is the most laudable medicine.

Page 101. He became jaundiced.] This is one of the worst cases described by HIPPOCRATES, and in this particular differs but little from the yellow or bilious fever of warm climates, of which the best and most faithful descriptions are given by Dr. LIND in his essay on

the diseases incidental to warm climates, with his friend Dr. BRUCE, of BARBADOES, quoted in the notes, part iii. chap. i. sect. 1. p. 231. And likewise Dr. CHALMERS, of CAROLINA, under the head of putrid bilious fever, in his account of the weather and diseases of SOUTH-CAROLINA, vol. i. p. 163. I shall give an abstract of the method of cure from all these gentlemen. Dr. LIND begins with vomiting and purging, and after that gives antimonial medicines with the neutral salts, 'till a remission is produced, and then he administers the bark, and, if the symptoms become violent, applies a blister, and adds to the bark, snake-root and camphire. Dr. BRUCE, whose elegant description of the disease does him great honor, begins the cure, if the pulse be full, with venæsection; he then empties the stomach with an emetic and some slight purge or glyster if the bowels be constricted, and, if the sickness should prevail, gives a grain or two of extr. theb. About the third day, when the strength begins to fail, he administers the bark, but reprobates camphire; at the same time he uses a slight infusion of the snake-root with elix. vitriol. and some Madeira wine, and endeavours to strengthen the stomach with mint-water and tinct. stomach. equal parts, by spoonfuls every half hour; in the last stage of the disease he gives the following medicine.—Recipe, Rad. serp. drach. duas, croci Anglican. semi drachmam infunde in aq. bullient. q. s. ad colat. unc. sex. adde vin. Maderiensis unc. quatuor, tinct. stomach. unc. duas. m. cap. coch. duo vel tria singulis quibusque horis. Hinc pro re nata addantur confect. card. vin. croceum. camph. tinct. cort. Peruv. Let us now attend to Dr. CHALMERS:—He says, “The vomitings that happen on their own accord ought to be promoted with repeated draughts of warm water: if the belly is bound, it should be cautiously loosened with manna and sal cathart. dissolved in a weak decoction of serpentaria, and, as an opportunity offers, the Peruvian bark and serpentaria, made into a decoction, should be freely given in the remission or intermission. But, as this fever ought to be checked as soon as possible, though the patient takes two or three spoonfuls of
this

this decoction every hour, double the quantity must likewise be injected by way of clysters every second hour; and whenever the patient can bear the bark in substance, three or four drachms of its fine powder should be added to six or eight ounces of the mixture; but, whichever way this decoction is used, it ought to be made warm with aromatic oils, and acidulated with alum or spirit of vitriol. When the stools are frequent, watery and large, they ought to be checked immediately if possible: for this purpose I commonly directed a pretty strong decoction of serpentaria and cort. quercus, to be made with water; to six ounces of which either forty drops of the acid spirit of vitriol or one dram of alum, and ten or twelve drops of laudanum being added, one spoonful of the mixture was ordered to be given every half hour 'till the purging abated: however, laudanum is by no means to be given when the patient is greatly exhausted. As soon as the icteritious colour appears the mineral acids must be used more freely; so that between morning and evening two drams of alum should be dissolved in so much of the decoction as is designed for four glysters, and one dram ought also to be added to six ounces of the mixture. In the bilious fever we now speak of the use of wine is indispensably necessary; red Port-wine therefore may be given, punch and other spirituous and vinous fermented liquors of the greatest strength ought to be liberally allowed in these cases."—Vid. also WARREN on the malignant fever of BARBADOES. HILLARY's diseases of BARBADOES, and a letter from Dr. LINNING of S. CAROLINA to Dr. WHYTT of EDINBURGH, in the EDINBURGH phys. and liter. essays, vol. ii. p. 370. PRINGLE's observations on the diseases of the army, part iii. chap. 4. § 4. and the note by Dr. HUCK.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

O N

BOOK THE FOURTH.

THIS book is neither so systematic nor so accurate as the former, yet it abounds with many judicious observations, and alludes to some extraordinary cases, which, if they had been given at length, would have done great honour to the author. The same observations may be made here as in the prelude to the second book, that inaccuracy will not destroy the authority with which it is handed down to us. Great thoughts are often comprised in a very small compass; nay, a single hint is the mark of a genius as much as the most accurate and most elaborate description. Regularity indeed is of great use in drawing up cases and exhibiting them to the world; but there are some particular symptoms which ought particularly to be pointed out, and many a case may be described with the greatest punctuality and exactness, and yet the most important diagnostic sign may be omitted, or given in such a manner as to appear of little consequence. It may be thought sufficient to recount every thing which occurs in a disease; but that would be endless, and is by no means material. What are not either symptoms or signs need never be told, and other things may tend to mislead. There are some prognostics and accounts of seasons likewise in this book, but irregularly dispersed amongst the cases. Many of the cases likewise are chirurgial.

Page

Page 107. Accompanied with fever.] There is nothing more common than a fever supervening the too sudden healing up of an ulcer, especially if it should arise from a bad habit of body. Is it not surprising then that it should be taken so little notice of by systematic or practical writers? The best method of preventing is by a large issue near the part affected.

Page 110. Worms were rejected by the mouth.] This is a very happy circumstance in a fever. I have seen it frequently; and though the symptoms have been very violent previous to it, yet it has always been attended with success.

Page 111. Grew feverish.] The eminent Mr. POTT observes, "that small wounds, such as are made by instruments or bodies which pierce or puncture rather than cut, are in general more apt to become inflamed, and to give trouble than those which are larger, and in this part (the head) particularly, are sometimes attended with so high an inflammation, and with such symptoms as alarm both patient and surgeon." After having given the symptoms of an erysipelas with great tumefaction resembling what is mentioned in the text, and to which he says a bilious habit very much contributes; he proceeds to the cure by phlebotomy, lenient purges, and the use of common febrifuge medicines. POTT on the nature and consequences of injuries of the head, sect. 1. page 13.

Page 116. Like the black blood of the cuttle-fish.] *Sepia officin.* LIN. system. nat. class. vi. ord. 2. gen. 261. sp. 2. This animal, which is rather a worm than a fish, hath the property of shining in the water in the dark. FORSTER's observations on his voyage round the world, p. 63.

Page 124. Flour and myrrh.] This last should have been translated ointment.—Vid. note to page 141.

Page 127. Her menses had not flowed for seven years.] Here is an instance of a very extraordinary obstruction to that evacuation which is thought absolutely necessary to the female constitution, and of that leucophlegmatia which is generally it's concomitant. It may be worthy of enquiry then which is the cause, and which is the effect of each of these circumstances, or whether they are not both effects flowing from the same source. There is no mention however made of the origin of this complaint, or whether the catamenia had ever flowed in this patient; but it is said that after she recovered, her menses flowed, which seems to infer that they had never appeared before, and of consequence it seems as if they were interrupted by the disorder. At the same time there is no reason given for any preternatural obstruction, or any particular cause assigned why the menses should not flow. This evacuation is well known to flow most regularly where women are otherwise in the most perfect health; and any disorder which affects the general habit, always tends to prevent it: it appears, however, in itself to be a species of disease, and is attended with some very uncomfortable symptoms; but, like a fever or a gout, it prevents the operation of many remote causes, and therefore keeps off the access of many disorders which are more dreadful. The case here then seems to be that a cachexy having been created, the animal constitution was diverted from the flow of the menses by a superior disorder, which disorder is the object of our attention.

I have mentioned this so particularly to warn practitioners against the too free use of emmenagogues in such cases; for they can never cure the disease, which is quite independent of the menstrual obstruction, but they have a great tendency to destroy the constitution and produce disorders, such as phthises, dropsies, &c. which seldom ad-

nit of a remedy. Let me here caution too the over anxious mother, who solicitous for the health and honour of her child, by the administering of certain medicines of a violent and heating nature at a particular time of life, induces a train of the most uncomfortable evils, and procures the disorders she was too desirous to prevent. Nay, she may be productive of worse consequences, and contribute to that female character too commonly seen in the fashionable world—an unnatural mother and a despised wife.—Vid. the amiable TISSOT's avis au peuple, chap. xxvi. § 360, and medical consultations by THO. THOMPSON, M. D. physician to his late Royal Highness FREDERIC Prince of WALES.

Page 128. Mature abscesses.] Vid. SEVERIN de abscessuum nat. second. lib. i. cap. viii and x. WALDSCHMIEDT inst. med. rat. cap. vij. § 23.

Id. As if he had a dysentery.] The causes of a dysentery have been much disputed. The antients attributed it to an ulcer of the intestines, to which opinion HIPPOCRATES seems to lean in this place, or at least that such an ulceration sometimes accompanies a dysentery, and requires the same method of cure. CÆLIUS AURELIANUS calls it "Intestinorum rheumatismus cum ulceratione."—De morbis acutis & chronicis, lib. iv. cap. vi. Since the times of SYDENHAM, who perceived it to be an epidemic disease, it hath been accounted for upon different principles, viz. the influence of putrid miasmata, &c. Sir JOHN PRINGLE hath given us a very elaborate and excellent account of this disease, and hath examined the nature of its cause with the greatest accuracy and judgment; I would wish therefore to refer the reader to him as well as many other excellent writers on this subject. I shall take the opportunity, however, to give an abridgment of his method of cure: He divides the disease into three states, according to its duration. In the first he bleeds in proportion to the fullness of blood and the

the inflammatory symptoms which may prevail; and in the evening of the same day he gives an emetic composed of a scruple of ipecacuanha and two grains of emetic tartar. The next day he gives nothing if the stools are large and bilious, but otherwise a dose of five grains of calomel and twenty-five of rhubarb, and at night an opiate, viz. ten grains of pil. saponac. with from two to four grains of ipecacuanha. "If the two first days (says he) be employed in the manner described, I order no medicines on the third, unless the patient still complains of gripes, in which case he takes the opiate again at night. But on the fourth day, if any considerable symptoms remain, I direct the ipecacuanha to be given in the divided doses; or if that medicine has been already taken with little effect, or if the patient shews great aversion to a drug which made him sick before, I repeat the purge in a larger dose; that night and some nights following I continue the opiate." In the second stage he observes, "At this period of the flux, finding emollient and anodyne glysters to be of considerable benefit, I have therefore used a decoction of linseed or of starch, or fat mutton broth, from four to eight ounces, according as a smaller or larger quantity could be retained. If the motions be so frequent that the patient cannot keep the glysters for any considerable time, I add to each from 40 to 60 drops of laudanum. Next to the opiates I found nothing better for allaying the spasms than fomenting the belly and drinking chamomile tea; when the pains of the belly were too fixed to yield to fomentations, they were relieved by a blister on the part affected, and sometimes I have applied only a common plaster, mixed with a fourth part of the *emplastrum epispasticum*. As to medicines of that class called demulcents I have usually given a pint a day of the following decoction:

R. *Amyl. pulv. gum arabic pulv. aa semiunc. coque parum ex aq. font unc xvi. et admisce aq. cinnamom. simp. unc. i. sacchar. alb. semiunc. Dentur subinde coch. iv. vel plura.*

When the flux continues 'till the strength is impaired, and when there is room for medicines, I have commonly used a decoction of the bark with snake-root, adding a few drops of *laudanum*; at other times, and especially when the pulse was sunk and the patient low, I have experienced the good effects of the [following decoction, of which, when strained, four spoonfuls were given every four or five hours.”

R. *Rad. serpent. virg. contus dr. iij. coque ex aq. fontan unc xij. ad unc viij. adjiciendo sub finem coctionis theriac Andromach. dr. i.*

In the third state in which the patient, tho' seemingly convalescent, is kept low by a *tenesmus*; if this depended on scybala, he used GLAUBER's salt; but as it is often owing to the excoriating of the rectum, the cure, in that case, is to be effected by the softest diet and medicine, particularly mutton suet, prepared according to the following receipt: Take two ounces of fresh suet and a pint of new milk; set them over a gentle fire, and let them be stirred 'till they boil; then add an heaped handful of starch finely powdered, and mixing it well with the rest, let them all boil together. In the frequent return of the purging is the time for astringents; but at present he says, “I trust to vomiting and to a milk diet for the perfect cure.” Of the vegetable class of astringents he prefers the bark of simarouba root. With these medicines, a light diet of grain, fago and salep, and the BRISTOL water, or any other hard water, without any fermented liquor, the cure may be attempted.—Vid. PRINGLE's observations on army diseases, sect. iv. chap. iii. page 151. CLEGHORN on the diseases of MINORCA, chap. ii. page 225.

Page 129, Would not affect the gland.] SEVERIN. de abscess. recond. natur. lib. i. cap. xxxii.

Page 130. Glaſtus.] This is the Engliſh woad, which is made uſe of to dye purple, or what by the dyers is called orchil blue. The colour here alluded to, however, is that of the freſh herb, which is a kind of greeniſh yellow. This herb is ranked by LINNÆUS among the *tetradynamia filiquoſa*, gen. 738, and is denominated *Iſatis tinctoria*. Vid. LIN. ſyſtem. natur. p. 1137. HUDSON's flora Anglica. p. 261.

Page 132. In ÆNOS.] This is probably Mount ÆNOS, in the iſland of CEPHALLENIA.—Vid. STRABON. geograph. lib. x. p. 700, edit. AMST.

NOTES

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

O N

BOOK THE FIFTH.

THIS book contains much the same kind of matter as the last, excepting that the cases are more numerous and less distinct, and the prognostics and constitutions much fewer. The scene of practice seems likewise to be changed, and to extend almost all over GREECE. It may be conjectured therefore that the diseases happened at very distant times, and this might be the register of observations for many years. The nature of the cases likewise seems to indicate something of this kind, as they are more of them chronic than acute; perhaps too, many of the diseases might be what HIPPOCRATES was consulted upon by other physicians, and to which he might only indicate the cure. We shall do little more in the notes than give an account of the situation of the places, a circumstance very necessary to be known. Nor shall we make any remarks upon the cases, unless it be to point out a method of cure which, though often practised, may not at first sight be so obvious to general observation.

Page 137. In ELIS.] ELIS was the capital city of ELEA, a region which extended along the western side of the PELOPONNESUS.—Vid. STRABON. geograph. lib. viii. p. 519, edit. AMST.

Page

Id. But seemed to be dead.] This is not an uncommon affection of melancholy persons; I have seen a case where an old man, after being frightened with a distressing story, and from too much attention to the terrifying doctrines of religion, became gradually affected in this manner, 'till he had lost all power both of sense and motion, and continued in that state for above a fortnight. A very small quantity of liquid food was indeed got down, but nothing could be attempted by the mouth in the way of medicines; very warm stimulating glysters, blisters, &c. however, roused him, and he lived for two years after it quite free from any maniacal complaint; but at that period he fell into the same way again, but with much less stupor, and lingered for about a month under it, and died.—Vid. WEPFERI observ. medic. hist. xl. vol. i. p. 79. AMAT. LUSITAN. curat. medicin. p. 405.

Page 138. OENIADÆ.] This was a city of ACARNANIA, on the western shore of GREECE.—Vid. STRABON. geograph. lib. x. p. 705, edit. AMST.

Page 140. The body covered over like a leper.] Since the introduction of the lues venerea, almost all the eruptions we see of this kind are either derived from that disease or are contaminated with its taint. Mercurial medicines then, which are generally used in all cases, should certainly be avoided, could we be certain, as in the case before us, that SYPHYLLIS had no concern with it; when mixed with antimony, however, in the form of HUXHAM's antimonial æthiops, they have certainly a good effect. I have likewise seen some very considerable cures from the decoction of the elm bark, especially when assisted by warm bathing.

Page 140. He went to MELOS to the warm baths there.] MELOS was an island near CRETE, and abounds with sulphur, alum and chalk,
it

it was probably therefore volcanic, and had pits of warm water.—Vid. PLIN. hist. nat. lib. 35. cap. 15. STRABON. geog. lib. x. p. 742.

Page 141. In PHÆRIS.] Or PHÆREA, a city of THESSALY. STRABON. geog. lib. ix. p. 666.

Id. Perfumed pessaries.] Although this kind of medicine is entirely excluded from practice, and others which act solely by a mechanical power to prevent the prolapsus of the uterus, of which the best are those composed of the elastic gum brought from the EAST-INDIES, are now only used; it may satisfy, however, the curiosity of the reader to know the composition of these substances which are esteemed of such eminent use by HIPPOCRATES, &c. ORIBASIIUS gives the following account of the several sorts which were used by the ancients, and the purposes to which they were applied: “ Pessî utero soli admoventur. Eorum tres sunt differentiæ: alii namque molliunt, adstringunt alii, alii denique aperiunt. Mollientibus ad uteri inflammationes, exulcerationes, perfriktiones, strangulatus, aversiones & inflationes utimur. Fiunt ex Cera Tyrrhenica, Cyprino, Sufino, pinguedine anseris aut gallinæ, butyro insulso, resina deusta, medulla cervina, fœnugræco & similibus. Aperientes utiles sunt, quum purgationem suppressam provocare volumus, aut conniventem compressamque vulvam emendare: hique ex melle, Artemisia, Dictamno, brassicæ dulcis radicis succo, ruta & scammonia. Adstringentium usus contrarius aperiensibus; nam fluorem muliebrem cohibent, & uterum suspensum contrahunt & prolapsum reprimunt. Cœterum materiam adstringentium supra comprehendimus quum de pastillis loqueremur, ut alumen, acaciam, hypocyfidem, thurem Syriacum, balaustium, oenanthen, gallas, malicorium, myrtum. Induntur hi cum succo rosarum, aut lenticularum, aut Plantaginis. Pessî crassitudo instar strigmenti & paulo spissior faciendâ est: deinde lana tortilli linamento similis duplicata medicamento

tineta in os vulvæ indenda est, sic ut stuppam oblongam alligatam habeat, quo facile pessus extrahatur."—ORIBASII op. lib. x. cap. 25.

Page 149. A Mallean.] MALEA was the southern promontory of GREECE.—Vid. STRABON. geogr. lib. ij. p. 149.

Page 150. In OMILUS.] Or MYLÆ which appears by the map to be in THESSALY, above LARISSA.

Page 152. SALAMIS.] SALAMIS was an island on the coast of ATTICA, in which there was a city of the same name.—Vid. STRABON. geogr. lib. ix. p. 603.

Page 153. EUBOEÆ.] This was a large island on the eastern side of GREECE, stretching from the Sunian promontory to the coast of THESSALY, opposite to BOEOTIA and some part of ATTICA. It abounds with many large cities, the chief of which was ERETRIA, and had some warm medicinal waters: it was also subject to earthquakes and hurricanes.—Vid. STRABON. geogr. lib. x. p. 686. THUCID. lib. ij. cap. 89. PLIN. hist. nat. lib. iv. cap. xii. The maps of ancient GREECE, of which the best are in HAMPTON's translation of POLYBIUS, BLAIR's chronological tables, and the voyage pittoresque de GREECE. This island is now called NEGROPONT.

Page 154. Having drunk a catapotium.] The original meaning of this word must have been (when applied to medicines) any thing taken into the stomach; it was afterwards, however, confined to a particular formula similar to our electaries, and which, though they can hardly be said to be drunk, yet they require some liquid to wash them down. Whether HIPPOCRATES, however, meant a medicine of that form is uncertain. I should think, however, he intended what we now call a decoction.—Vid. FOESII. œcon. HIPPOCR. ad hunc verbum

verbum p. 195. SCRIB. LARG. p. 207. MARCELL. p. 309. ACTUAR. p. 249. in medic. art. princip.

Page 155. In PYTHIUS.] There was a considerable town of this name in COLCHIS; but whether the practice of HIPPOCRATES extended so far is uncertain, unless by consultation. As this part of ASIA however was supposed to be peopled from PHTHIOTIS of GREECE, which was a part of THESSALY; there might be some village or town of the same name in that province.—Vid. PLIN. hist. nat. lib. vi. cap. v. STRABON. geograph. lib. ii. page 758.

Page 156. Struck by her on the head with the palm of her hand.] Though the cause here seems so exceedingly slight, yet there can be no doubt of a pretty considerable contusion, and in consequence an inflammation most probably of the dura mater, agreeably to the opinion of Mr. POTT. That useful writer hath pointed out a number of cases similar to what are here represented, where no external wound was to be perceived; and the plan he offers to us, and which alone succeeded in the cure, is the following, viz. “to endeavour to prevent the inflammation of the dura mater; or that being neglected or found impracticable, to give discharge to the fluid collected within the cranium.” The first is to be accomplished by phlebotomy, which he says “must be made use of immediately and freely;” and this he insists on let the symptoms be ever so slight. The second by a perforation of the skull by the trephine, which he looks upon as absolutely necessary, and indeed gives some fatal instances where it was neglected: he laments that it seldom happens that it is done soon enough. He then recommends, if necessary, the repetition of it till the matter is removed; at the same time he enjoins the persisting in the antiphlogistic regimen, to take off the inflamed state of the parts under the skull. I should think, however, this last must be done with some limitation; for, if a suppuration should have taken place, which I suppose is generally

nerally the case, that plan would be improper.—Vid. POTT on injuries of the head, sect. 1, p. 54.

Page 158. MACEDON.] Vid. STRABON. geograph. lib. vii. p. 497.

Page 159. DELOS.] A well known island in the ÆGEAN SEA. Vid. STRABON. geograph. lib. x. p. 742. Edit. AMST.

Id. Deafness occurred.] This seems to be an affection arising from some unknown cause, and possibly from the remedies here ordered, it was apprehended to arise from a defect in the power of sensation, or what would now be called a nervous affection. Vid. WEPFERI observ. med. de Cap. aff. obf. 187, 188, p. 187. KLEIN. interp. clin. pag. 33. CRAANEN lumen medicum. cap. xxiv. pag. 144. AMAT. LUSITAN. curat. medic. p. 579.

Id. Netopus.] An ointment made of the powerful oils, and used in uterine obstructions for which see the treatise of HIPPOCRATES de natura muliebri in a variety of passages. It is supposed in this case to be made chiefly of the oil of bitter almonds. Vid. FOESII œcon. HIPPOCR. p. 258.

Page 161. Of service to dropical persons.] The great desiderata in this disorder, which is perhaps the most fatal of any to which the human body is subject; are to carry off the serous humour which is collected in the cavities, and at the same time to repair the animal vigour which is generally much impaired by the relaxed state of the fibres. This however supposes that none of the principal functions are injured, for in that case nothing but palliatives can be attempted. Were we possess'd of a certain diuretic, it would be most adviseable to carry off the humour by the urinary secretion, but as that is not yet

yet discovered, and where the operation of the paracentesis is not adviseable, sweating hath been had recourse to, agreeably to the opinion of HIPPOCRATES, with some success. It is necessary however that exercise, if it can be borne, or the use of the most powerful Tonics, should be superadded. For the purpose of sweating, hot baths or heated rooms, or rather furnaces, have been recommended. Vid. BOERHAAVE aphorism. § 1248. VAN SWIETEN comment. vol. iv. p. 266. For the same purpose Dr. MUNRO recommends that highly useful medicine, antimony and opium mixed together. Vid. MUNRO on the dropsy, p. 69.

Id. Thin white wine.] For the injudicious use of wine in dropfical cases, vid. TULPII observ. cap. xxxv. p. 150. And indeed the indulgence in pleasant liquors must be very pernicious, as the thirst is generally so powerful as to prevent all kind of restraint, and thus even if the disorder should be cured by medicines at the same time, the worst of habits is contracted, and the seeds sown of some equally dangerous disease, whilst the mind loses its tone and all its faculties of being useful.

Id. Wines perfumed and sweet.] The Bishop of LONDON in his notes on the 22d verse of the first chapter hath this curious remark; "Wine mixed with water. An image used for the adulteration of wine with more propriety than may at first appear, if what THEVENOT says of the people of the LEVANT of later times was true of them formerly, he says, "they never mingle water with their wine to drink, but drink by itself what water they think proper for abating the strength of the wine." Voyage, part ii. lib. ii. chap. 10. It is remarkable that whereas the GREEKS and LATINS by mixt wine, always understood wine diluted with water; the HEBREWS, on the contrary, generally mean by it, wine made stronger and more inebriating by the addition of higher and more powerful ingredients, such

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as honey, spices, defrutum (or wine inspissated by boiling it down to two thirds or one half of the quantity) myrrh, mandragora, opiates, and other strong drugs. Such were the exhilarating, or rather stupefying ingredients which HELEN mixed in the bowl together with the wine, for her guests oppressed with grief to raise their spirits. HOMER *Odyss.* iv. 220.—Vid. Notes on ISAIAH by the Bishop of LONDON, p. 13. vid. also Sir EDW. BARRY on the wines of the ancients, chap. xiii.

Page 163. Opisthotonus.] This disease, which is perhaps the most purely spasmodic of any which we know, and is at the same time the most dangerous in its nature, hath not met with that attention which it deserves. The best account of it is given by Dr. LIONEL CHALMERS, in the LONDON Medical Observations and Inquiries, vol. 1, page 87; and by the two MONRO's in the EDINBURGH physical and Literary Essays, vol. 3, page 551. The former strongly recommends opium given in large quantities and frequently repeated; to which is subjoined the warm bath.—The others, together with opium, or without it, the mercurial ointment, so as to raise a salivation. There is an advantage in the desperate nature of this complaint, that a number of things may be tried even at the same time, none of them therefore should be neglected. The following is a plan of cure which I would propose, and from experience in some dangerous cases have found attended with success. As soon as the patient is first visited, and when he finds his jaw grow a little stiff, let some blood be taken from the arm, and a smart purge given after it, or a warm antispasmodic glisten. After the operation of this, let him take half a drachm of DOVER's powder, and be put into a warm bed, where a diaphoresis should, if possible, be promoted by a repetition of the powder every four, six, or eight hours, as occasion shall demand, drinking some wine whey at the same time. The next morning, if the symptoms should increase, which is most probable, or even if there seem

seem to be a disposition to it; let him be put into the warm bath, and continue there as long as he is able to bear it. This too may be repeated in the evening.—When he comes out of the bath he should be again put into bed, and a draught may be given with 20 or 30 drops of Tinct. Theb. which may be repeated every four or six hours, and increased ten drops each dose as the symptoms increase, or whilst the opisthotonus is fixed. The next morning after the bath as before, taking care all along that he be not costive; if no relaxation is produced, a drachm or two of the mercurial ointment should be rubbed in upon the jaw every six hours, and the opium continued as before, still increasing the dose, and these should be persisted in till the jaw begins to relax, i. e. the warm bath, the opium, and the ointment. When the relaxation is produced, then you may decrease the dose of opium and the times of rubbing in the ointment, as well as omit the warm bath, and then go back in the same manner as you went forward, till a total relaxation ensues. After which the bark may be administered till the strength is entirely repaired; which indeed will be some time, as there is no disorder which more weakens and deranges the system. The food, however, should be of a nourishing nature, such as broths, jellies, &c. and if the patient be low, a little wine may be allowed.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

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BOOK THE SIXTH.

THIS Book is different from either of the others, as it hath much fewer cases, and none drawn out to any length, but abounds much more with prognostics and diagnostics, and some of the peculiar sentiments of HIPPOCRATES. Sentiments which do great honour to his imagination, but which perhaps are not so well founded as facts which fell under his own observation, and which he had too honest a heart to misrepresent.—His opinions, however, like those of every other writer, are only an appeal from the judgment of one man to that of another. And if in this enlightened age we can discern the fallacy of those which are delivered by this Father of Physic; we are doing injustice to ourselves and our patients, to respect his authority in opposition to what we believe to be true. A false theory may be the means of discovering what is the just one, by exciting every attention to the foundations upon which it is built, and the principles by which it is raised.—By this the discovery of error will help to amend it, and every man will raise in his own breast as faithful an hypothesis as possible.

Page 171. A Pain in the kidneys.] The complaint in the kidneys here described, seems to be the nephralgia or nephritic colic of

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ZWINGERUS,

ZWINGERUS, which SAUVAGE hath made a genus of disease, vid. SAUVAGE's nosologia methodica. class vii. ord. iv. gen. xxv. Tom. iv. p. 163. octavo. LIEUTAUD observes "les urines glaireuses, &c. sont les causes ordinaires de la *Colique* nephretique, que l'exces dans le boire ou le manger, ou quelque autre faute dans le regime, mettent souvent en jeu. La douleur dans tous ces cas est ordinairement aiguë, intermittente ou continue, avec plus ou moins de remission : on la rapporte aux lombes & quelquefois à l'estomac ; elle s' étend jus qu' à l'aîne, à la racine de la verge, & quelquefois aux testicules qui en souffrent une rétraction : on a des engourdissemens à la cuisse. Les urines s' arretent ou coulent en tres petite quantite ; on les rend souvent avec douleur : elles sont limpides pendant le paroxysme ; mais elles deviennent a la fin bourbeuses & glaireuses, ou graveleuses, On a pendant l'attaque, des nausees, le vomissement & le ventre resserré : sa duree est de quelques heures, d'un ou plusieurs jours : la fièvre l'accompagne le plus souvent : sa fin est annoncée par l'écoulement des urines, ou la sortie de quelque pierre." I have here given this long description to prevent the too common mistaking this disease from other choleric affections, as the cure must be of a very different kind. The same ingenious writer advises "dans le paroxysme ou se propose de relacher, d'adoucer & de calmer. Les saignées n'y doivent pas etre epargnees, c'est dans le meme vue qu'on fait un grand usage des delayans & des adoucissans : tels sont le petit lait ; l'eau de poulet, de graine de lin, de riz & de fleur de mauve ; l'huile d'amande douce, le blanc de baleine, les emulsions avec la graine de pavot ; le sirop violat, de nenuphar, &c. Les hypnotiques sont ici d'un grand secours ; tels sont le diacode, les gouttes anodines, les pilules de cynoglossé, le sirop de Karabe, &c. les laxatifs ne doivent etre employés que dans la remission. Lorsque la suppression des urines qui dure depuis long temps, met la vie du malade en danger, on peut avoir recours à l'emétique. Il faut bannir tous les diuretiques pendant le paroxysme, mais on peut prevenir le retour par l'usage de pareria brava, &c.

va, &c."—Vid. LIEUTAUD *precis de la medecine*, lib. i. p. 361. octavo.

Page 173. Tears in acute diseases of a bad kind.] These predictions from the appearance of the eye, and the affections belonging to this organ, are very valuable and highly deserving attention. They are more fully explained and wrought up into a system in PROSP. ALP. *de præfagiend. vit & mort.* Lib. v. cap. vii.

Page 174. Opposite to what should be expected.] It was the opinion of a very eminent Physician, the late Dr. AKENSIDE, that this was one of the most infallible rules in physic, and should therefore ever be adopted in practice. It may be received however with some limitations from the greater danger which would be incurred by curing diseases in this mode, rather than by others which might be pointed out. Diarrhæas sometimes require smart purges to carry off the acrimonious humours which occasion them:—And in obstinate vomitings an acrid purge would only add fuel to the fire, and increase the spasmodic affection of the stomach. Vid. MEAD *monita & præcept. med.* p. 110.

Page 175. Respiration.] The signs taken from the respiration are of consequence, as they betoken the velocity of the blood whilst it passes thro' the lungs. This may arise from a variety of causes, and the lungs themselves may be so affected by external events, as to become the cause of that spasmodic constriction which form these differences in respiration. Vid. GAUBII *Inst. Pathol.* p. 406. MACBRIDE'S *Introduction*, Book II. cap. xiii. p. 69. WALDSCHMIEDT *Inst. med. rat.* lib. iii. cap. v. p. 118.

Page 176. To attempt procuring an abscess.] Vid. MARC. AVR. SEVERIN *de abscess recond.* nat. lib. i. cap. xxiii.

Page 183. Blood-letting is objected to.] In this book, which seems to be a faithful record of the author's experience, we find this valuable observation, and it is surprizing that it hath not been more attended to, and that the lancet hath been so universally allowed in all stages of pulmonary complaints, and adopted merely as a palliative, and perhaps as a preventive of their cure. Vid. Essay on the propriety of blood-letting in consumptions.

Page 183. Slight pain in his right side.] In such cases as this, where the pain in the side seems to arise from a rheumatic affection, which may be known from its correspondence with the pains in the limbs, I have found the seneka root either in decoction in the decoct. or in substance in the form of pills, to be of considerable service.

Page 184: A fit of the asthma.] The complaints of this woman were probably owing to a mal-conformation of the thorax, Vid. L'Acouchement de la MORTÉ, lib. i. chap. xix. Obs. xlvii.

Id. Thin bilious matter.] The ingenious Mr. WHITE of MANCHESTER observes, "Gentle vomits may be administered with safety and advantage in order to cleanse the stomach when necessary, and teas made of bitter antiseptic herbs may be drank daily: vegetable acids, colombo, and likewise neutral mixtures taken during the act of effervescence, which are all antiputrescents, operate to the same end, and are genenerally of great service in vomitings, occasioned by a redundancy of acrid putrid bile." Vid. WHITE on the management of pregnant and lying-in women.

Page 186. Nature is the best Physician in diseases.] This word, of which the antients were so fond, both in their Mythology and Philosophy, could not escape the notice of HIPPOCRATES when he departed from fact and observation, and launched into the boundless
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and uncertain abyss of theory and speculation. He could not avoid observing that there was an acting principle in the human body as in other parts of the universe, and that as all the functions in a state of health depended upon it, so in sickness the restoration to a sound state must be owing to its energy. And that the business of a Physician was to assist its exertions by all the means which lay in his power. This seems to be the meaning of the expression in the text. Nature, the original power of action in the animal machine, was by disease prevented from those equable motions by which it could be supported. Her endeavours, tho' fruitless, therefore formed the indication to be followed in the cure. The Physician by the power of remedies was to follow her dictates; and thus she became the original director, and the physician the minister to her orders. As for instance, external cold induces a spasmodic constriction upon the surface of the body. Nature, or the general principle of action in the system endeavours to resolve this constriction, as opposing the equable motions she was supporting. Sometimes this may be effected by herself, but not always. The business of the Physician then is to give an additional tone or vigour to the animal fibre by which it may be accomplished. When a ship is launched into the Ocean, it is sufficient in a general way to let loose all the beams which support her and suffer the powers of gravitation to take place. Some little interruption however will often prevent this effect, and then the assistance of human hands and powerful machines are requisite for the purpose. Vid. GALEN. comment. in hunc. lib. HIPPOCR. Edit. CHART. Tom. ix. p. 509. WALDSCHMIEDT Inst. med. rat. lib. iii. cap. ix. p. 125. BARKER on the agreement betwixt antient and modern Physicians, chap. i.

Page 187. To turn up the soil of the earth.] Or rather I believe to change the situation or climate. Vid. VALES. in HIPPOCR. Epidem. pag. 345.

Page 188. Ulcers are always occasioned.] Mr. BELL of EDINBURGH, the ingenious author of a Treatise on this subject, hath rendered the cure of ulcers much more simple than heretofore. This is done by preventing irritation by mild dressings, the preservation of a proper degree of heat in the part by poultices, the relieving pain by opiates, the correcting the habit by the bark given in large quantities, and promoting a Cicatrix by issues of a considerable size by way of drain. Vid. BELL on the theory and management of ulcers, page 192.

Page 189. The Cyceon may be of some use.] This was a potion made generally of wine and honey, and sometimes the addition of barley-meal, cheese and oil as described by ATHENÆUS. Sometimes it was made with water instead of oil, and any of the ingredients left out as was thought best, and sometimes the juices of various herbs were mixed in it. Vid. FOESII Oecon. HIPPOCRAT. p. 219. ATHEN. Deipnosoph. lib. xi. p. 496.

Page 192. Nyctalopiæ occurred.] This is a disorder in which the diseased persons see more perfectly in the night time than by day, owing most probably to a greater sensibility in different parts of the organ. The same name is given however by some writers, tho' very improperly, to the opposite affection where the patient cannot see at all by night, a disorder which M. SAUVAGE says was epidemical about MONTPELIER for two years. This disorder is called by that celebrated systematic writer amblyopia meridiana, and the other amblyopia crepuscularis. SAUVAGE Clafs. vi. ord. i. gen. i. tom. iii. p. 269. Vid. also BOERHAAVE de morb. ocul. p. 161. FELIC. PLATER. prax. medic. lib. i. cap. vii.

Page 200. Tumours left upon the upper eye-lid.] These tumours are of various kind, either as they arise from the acrimony of the tears when they soon generate into fistulæ lachrymales, or partial inflammations

inflammations of these tender parts the eye-lids, or encysted tumours which are filled with different matter. They are all very troublesome, and admit of no other method of cure but that of excision. Vid. St. Ives on the diseases of the eyes, translated by Stockton, chap. xiv. p. 110. SHARPE on the operations of surgery, chap. xxx. p. 171. WARNER's cases in surgery, chap. iv. p. 98. HEISTER's observations, p. 191, 426, 587.

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NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

O N

BOOK THE SEVENTH.

IN this last Book of Epidemics by HIPPOCRATES are to be found a number of very valuable and useful cases and observations. And as the symptoms of disease are more particularly described, especially those which depend on external appearances than in any other; as the sick man is placed in the most apposite point of view that could be imagined; and the elegance of language is not spared to embellish the scene; it will be found the most amusing if not the most instructive part of the work. Perhaps however it is not the most regular or systematic, nor are the cases so immediately correspondent to any particular season or state of the atmosphere. From the minuteness of the description of circumstances which are probably not the most important; this Book seems to contain an answer to the directions which were given in the Sixth, where an attention to many things are enjoined which may be looked upon of little consequence. There are very few new diseases to be found in it, and some have been already described in the former ones. Hence the observations will be but few, but they will be made as important as possible. The reader's attention too will be relieved in a great measure from the tediousness of which it is to be feared, he has had too much reason to complain. Should these observations however assist him in his practice, it will answer all

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the end which was designed, and the rest must be left to the candour and the judgment of an enlightened and ingenuous mind.

Page 207. Were restrained by a decoction of the pomegranate.] This is a gentle astringent, and seldom used by itself. From a slight acidity of the austere kind, which is evident in the fruit; it hath been thought particularly useful in putrid bilious fevers, and with this intention, it might have been exhibited by HIPPOCRATES in the text. Vid. DALE. pharmacologia, page 290. CARTHEUS. materia medica, p. 394. LEWIS's materia medica, p. 292.

Page 207. Cummin seed.] The person here described was subject to the heart-burn, which arose probably from bile which was thrown into a state of fermentation after being pent up in the bowels by the astringent before mentioned. Cummin is a powerful carminative, and probably relieved this complaint by dispelling the wind. Vid. LEWIS's materia medica, p. 241.

Page 208. The herb symphytum.] This plant is the first species of the 170 gen. of LINNÆUS, under the title of symphytum officinale. In English called comfrey. It is slightly astringent, and endued at the same time with a mucilaginous quality, and according to Dr. LEWIS superior to the althea in this respect. It is likewise esteemed a vulnerary, and of service therefore in Hæmoptoes, &c. but is seldom now made use of with any intention. Vid. LIN. system. nat. p. 915. LEWIS's materia medica, p. 224. DALE. pharmacologia, p. 138, SCHRODER pharm. p. 696.

Page 210. Mercurialis.] This is the 998 gen. spec. 2. of LINNÆUS, under the name of Mercurialis annua, in English French Mercury. It hath of late been seldom used but in glisters, its virtues are gently purgative. It hath been recommended likewise as stimulant of the uterus. Vid. DALE. pharmacologia, p. 68. SCHRODER. pharmacop.

pharmacop. p. 626. LEWIS's materia medica, p. 373. LIN. system. nat. p. 1294.

Page 210. Beet root.] This well known plant is likewise an opener of the belly, when taken in a large quantity. Its virtues may also be extracted by boiling in water. Vid. LEWIS's materia medica, p. 331.

Page 234. Formed an abscess.] This very disagreeable disorder hath been the cause of many disputes in the chirurgical world, and the fears of mankind dreading an operation in so tender a part, have given scope to the inventions of the faculty to discover some internal method of cure or remedy by which the lancet may be avoided; but as it was most probable, whilst it continued to be a local disease, the arts of men have failed in their researches, whilst many a poor creature hath fallen a sacrifice to the nostrum of some illiterate Quack. Mr. POTT whose ingenuity is not more to be admired than his humanity in his practice in this complaint, hath placed the mode of cure in its proper light, and by attending to the improvements that might be made in the incision hath precluded all attention to internal remedies, and it is to be hoped all the disagreeable consequences arising from delay. This method is by simple incision and light dressings; but it is doing injustice to him to quote any part of his Treatise, the whole of which is so well worthy the attention of a Surgeon. I shall only just mention therefore one observation in "cases which were at first mere simple abscesses, but which from uncleanness, from intemperance, negligence, and distempered constitutions, become such kind of sores as may be called fistulous. In these the art of Surgery is undoubtedly in some measure, and at some time necessary; but it very seldom is the first or principal fountain from whence relief is to be sought: The general effects of intemperance, debauchery, and diseases of the habit, are first to be corrected and removed before surgery can, with propriety, or with reasonable prospect of advantage,

be made use of. If the patient be infected with the lues venerea, that must first be cured; if he be anasarcaous or leucophlegmatic, that indisposition must be corrected; if he be feverish, that heat must be calmed, and if he labour under any of the general ill effects arising from foul skin, dirty cloathing, unclean and unwholesome lodging, &c. producing pallid countenance, undue secretions, loss of appetite, oedematous legs, intermittent fevers, &c. the state of blood, which always accompanies such complaints, must be amended before surgery can be administered to any good purpose. If knife, caustic, or whatever other external means are thought proper to be used, be applied before such general evils have been corrected, they will do little or no good; and may do much mischief." Vid. PORT on the fistula in ano, p. 105. Mr. BELL agreeably to his general method in what he calls sinuous ulcers, humbly proposes a new scheme, where he says, "If it was not for the inconvenience which this application would in that situation always occasion, I have no sort of doubt but the seton would prove a much more effectual remedy in cases of fistula in ano, than any other that has as yet been employed. In similar cases of this kind that occur in the perineum, I have known it used with the greatest advantage." Vid. BELL on the theory and management of ulcers, p. 211.

Page 236. Tubercles about the gums.] Although I cannot avoid agreeing with the learned Dr. LIND that the disorder of the spleen so often mentioned by HIPPOCRATES, was a different disease from the scurvy so common amongst the moderns; yet I must think that from this passage he was acquainted with this deleterious disease agreeably to the idea of this author himself, who in describing the signs of it at page 105, observes, "Their gums soon after become itchy, swell, and are apt to bleed upon the slightest friction. Upon looking into their mouth, their gums appear of an unusual livid redness, are soft and spongy, and become afterwards extremely putrid and fungous; the pathognomic sign perhaps of the disease." I cannot therefore agree

agree with him in the following passage, “ that there seems no occasion for paying a compliment here; as it is not to be expected he should have hinted at, much less have described a disease which in all probability he never saw or heard of.” We are much obliged to this writer for his ingenious and systematic treatise of this disease in which the most judicious treatment is prescribed, viz. fresh vegetables, antiscorbutic juices and antiseptics. The late advantages too from the infusion of malt, &c. and the consequences of great care and attention on board ship in long voyages, cannot be too much commended. Vid. LIND on the scurvy, p. 293.

Page 242. Decoction of cloves.] Dr. LEWIS observes from SIMON PAULI that a decoction of the Clove July flowers, which is probably what is meant here powerfully promotes sweat, and urine without greatly irritating nature, and at the same time raises the spirits and abates thirst. Vid. LEWIS’s materia medica, page 186. SCHROEDER. pharm. p. 552. DALE. pharmacol. p. 230.

Page 245. The juice of sylphius.] The same as asafœtida. Vid. SCHROEDER. pharm. p. 720.

Id. Sefamum.] This herb is the sixth species of the 173 gen. of LINNÆUS, under the name of myagrum fativum, in English, Gold of pleasure. Its virtues are that of a light cardiac. Vid. LIN. system. nat. p. 1126. SCHROEDER. pharm. p. 689. DALE. pharmacol. p. 267.

Page 248. Moved by Thapsia.] This is a very active purge, known also by the name of turpethum or turbith. The dose of the root in substance from one scruple to three, in infusion from a dram to three. Vid. SCHROEDER. pharm. p. 789. DALE. pharmacol. p. 117.

Page 257. In DORISCUS.] This was a town in THRACE. Vid. PLIN. hist. nat. lib. iv, cap. xi.

Page 258. Sefeli.] A useful aromatic. Vid. LEWIS Mater. Medic. p. 524. SCHROEDER. Pharm. p. 694.

Page 262. HALLICARNASSUS.] A part of CARIA, where was a famous Mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the world, which ARTEMISIA built for her husband. Vid. STRABON. geogr. lib. xiv. p. 969. edit. AMST. PLIN. hist. nat. lib. xxxvi. cap. 53.

Page 263. EPYNICTIDES.] Cognoscitur ex phlyctænis atro rubris aggregatis trium vel quatuor linearum in diametro tibias ut plurimum afficientibus & noctu potissimum acriter pungentibus. Curatur phlebotomia diæta refrigerante, cathartico antiphlogistico, Jusculis emollientibus, cataplasmate, &c. SAUVAGE nos. meth. gen. viii. tom. ii. p. 21.

Page 266. Impure fornication is a cure for the dysentery.] This observation hath never escaped the eye of the critic, and HIPPOCRATES hath either been condemned for this passage by the stricter moralists, or explained away by those who are more moderate. But what hath morals to do with the precepts of a physician? and tho' HIPPOCRATES seems far from being an encourager of vice, yet at the same time he had a very high regard for the truth. The question then is not whether HIPPOCRATES would propose an immoral lesson, but whether he would give a false one. In many parts of his works, and in these Epidemics he hath advanced that a connection with the female sex is a cure for this complaint. The same observation in every respect is made here, but he hath either been betrayed by a degree of indelicacy natural to age or the custom of the times, to use an expression to which libertines only were accustomed. Or as a guide in physic it was not natural to suppose that those who had made a legal connection were the only persons who were subject to his precepts. It was a general rule, and which possibly he might have found to be of use, he might therefore give it in its utmost latitude to those who wished

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to obey it. As however this disease in so slight a state as to admit of such a remedy may be found more easily to be overcome in an innocent manner, and as the worst of consequences may ensue from obeying the precept, it is to be hoped that no one will shelter himself under the authority of this great physician, to follow his vicious inclination rather than a regard to his health, his constitution, and the virtuous feelings of his mind.

E R R A T A.

Preface, Page x, line 5, for *cids* read *acids*.

Dissertation, Page xxiii, line 11, for *am* read *aim*.

Page 22, line last, for *pelluced* read *pellucid*.

Page 23, line 8, for *Iopdos* read *Iovdos*.

Page 53, line 21, after *cold* read *water*.

Page 61, line last, dele *a dry cough is not resolved unless there be a sharp
paen upon the lungs*.

Page 148, after *same* put *time*.

Page 188, line 15, for *by* read *be*.

Page 196, before *became* put *it*.

Page 198, line 8, for *respiration* read *perspiration*.

Page 207, line 26, for *her* read *the*

Page 236, line 23, for *accommated* read *accommodated*.

Page 255, line 24, take *have* from the next line and put it after *to*.

Page 287, line last, for *complains* read *complaints*.

Page 297, line first, for *vix.* read *vid*.

Page 304, line 9, for *thority* read *authority*.

Page 319, line 7, before *some* put *tho'*.

Page 333, line 6, after *frequently* put *found*.

Page 352, line 12, for *Wepferi* read *Zacut Lnsitan*.

I N D E X

T O T H E

T R A N S L A T I O N.

A

- A** B D E R A, 95, 96, 97, 98,
101, 169, 262, 263, 264
Abdomen, tumour of, 137, 239
——, pain in, 137, 142
——, swelled, 221, 256
Abdominal viscera ulcerated, 144
Abortion, 39, 44, 57, 77, 171,
231, 246, 257
Abscesses, what sign, 175
Abscess, critical, 13, 33
——, general, 107, 108
——, on the buttock, 68, 128
——, behind the ears, 121
——, on joints, 121
——, on knee, 221, 236
——, on shoulder, 128, 247
——, about the teeth, 82
——, in ano, 74
Acid eructations, 56
Acrimony, 190
Actual cautery, 262
Age, 199
Air from a wound, 168
—, cold, the cause of disorders, 180
—, affections of, 197

A a a

- Alterations, 43
Alum burnt, 184
Anasarca, 185
ANAXION, case of, 96
Anchor, bruise from, 152, 163, 229
Anger, 63, 92, 187, 216
Angina, 64, 159, 170, 192, 193,
220, 226
Anterior parts, tumour on, 125
Anxiety, 13, 51, 76, 85, 103, 108,
113
Appetite lost, 30
Apthæ, 81, 83
Arcturus, 5, 11, 14, 80
Arms, Erysipelas on, 82
Arrow, wound from, 168
Aroma, 244
Articulation difficult, 233, 252
Ascarides, 37
Asperities, 41
Asses milk, 209, 234
Asthma, 65, 118, 125, 184, 212,
218, 238, 260
ATHENS, 40
Atticus, a plaster, 132
Atribiliarious, 56
Aversion to food, 3, 8, 32, 35, 68,

75,

- 75, 76, 85, 87, 90, 91, 92, 95,
101, 103, 110, 111, 113, 115,
125, 132, 141, 157, 208, 221,
243
Aversion to trumpets, 165, 253
Axilla, pain of, 233
——, tumour of, 233
- B**
- Back, pain of, 142
——, wounded, 168, 226
Baked bread, effects of, 128
Baldness, 60, 65, 94, 179
Barley pottage, 141
——, with quinces, 43
Bareness of bones, 239
Barrenness, 61
Bath, 216, 233, 235, 261
Baths, warm, 140, 259
Beans, the effect of, 59, 185
Beds, 198
Beet-root, 210, 258, 263
Belly costive, 67, 90, 91, 103, 108,
113, 115, 120, 128
Belly distorted, 127
—— hard, 120
—— large, 127
—— loose, 260
—— pain of, 76, 154, 159, 239,
257
Belly swelled, 112, 158, 228
—— soft, 141
—— without colour, 110
—— wounded, 226
Bile, 6, 10, 27, 28, 34, 63, 64, 72,
73, 99, 113, 115, 144, 145, 146,
152, 154, 206, 232, 261
Bile black, 27, 33, 113, 137, 189,
246
Bile high coloured, 164
—— putrid, 28, 72, 79, 89, 93
Birth difficult, 79, 119
- Bladders of warm water, 234
Bladder hard and painful, 129
Blindness, 10
Blood discharged, 145, 154, 215,
227
Blood discharged before delivery,
142
Blood drawn from foot, 139
—— spit, 44, 107, 142, 237
—— vomited, 148, 153, 154, 157,
214
Blood how stopped, 144
—— with perspiration, 47
—— watry, a sign, 178
Bloodshed in eye, 112, 216
Blow from the palm of the hand,
156
Body seem'd to be cut, 154
—— extended and stiff, 137
Boils, 37
Bones destroyed, 81
Bone of the head fractured, 61
Bottles warm, 143
—— cold, 154
Bowels affected, 52, 81, 85, 89,
102, 103
Bowels, pain of, 78, 93
—— sluggish, 179
—— sphacelated, 239
—— ulcerated, 145
Boy of small dimensions, 46
—— struck with a shell, 111
Bread boiled, 66
Breasts, affections of, 65, 66
—— flaccidity of, 39
—— pain of, 35, 142, 169,
207, 220, 222, 237, 261
Breast left-suppurated, 125
Bregma, 150
Breath like one drowning, 159,
226
Breath short, 97, 142, 179, 214,
218,

218, 220, 222, 224, 225, 230,
238, 243, 260
Breathing difficult, 49, 120
Burden lifted cause of fever, 119
Burnt brags, 65

C

Cabbage, 178
Cancer in ano, 146
—— in the breast, 169, 263
Carbuncle, 81, 84, 221
Carcinoma, 262
Cardamoms, 264
Cardialgia, 99
Caries, 154, 228, 242
Castor, 161, 244
Catapulta, wound from, 167, 266
Catapotium, 143, 154
Cataplasm, 144, 154
Catarrh, 61, 162, 169, 244, 261
Catching at bed-clothes, 216
Caustic, 107, 108
Cerrasse, 62
CHÆION, case of, 73
Cheeks red, 35, 51, 52, 64, 95,
121, 170, 212, 220, 222, 252,
256
Cheek swelled, 138, 161, 240
Chest narrow, 63
Chilliness, 91
Cholera, 140, 164, 244
Clamorous, 102, 115
CLAZOMENES, case of, 30
CLEONACTUS, case of, 27
Cloudiness of sight, 254
Cold, 33
—— signs of it, 51
Coldness, sense of, 70, 86, 93, 111,
133, 213, 219, 257, 261
Cold sweat, 254
Colic, 161, 162, 249
Colliquation, 84, 113, 213

A a a 2

Collections about teeth, 132
Coma, 14, 23, 27, 35, 50, 68, 69,
71, 77, 79, 81, 82, 83, 85, 87,
89, 90, 91, 93, 100, 102, 113,
116, 130, 148, 211, 216, 217,
222, 231, 240, 241, 261, 264
Complexion like a corpse, 159, 226
—— pallid, 218
—— fair, 87
Compression of veins, 39
Conception, 46, 56, 66, 184
Concretions calculous, 55
Consumption, 82, 169, 232, 266
Constipation, 169
Constitution pestilential, 80
—— of air, 131
Contraries, 39, 201
Convulsions, 1, 10, 25, 30, 32, 34,
61, 62, 72, 73, 94, 100, 103,
125, 140, 143, 150, 151, 156,
159, 163, 166, 168, 170, 224,
228, 229, 235, 246, 255, 264,
266
Coryza, 109
Cough, 27, 44, 51, 75, 86, 91, 118,
123, 132, 189, 213, 218, 220,
221, 225, 230, 237, 238, 245,
256, 258
Cough dry, 2, 8, 61, 96, 132, 137,
142, 195, 212, 237, 259, 260
Coughs epidemic, 163, 172, 192,
193, 241, 260
Cranium fractured, 150
CRANON, 37, 179
Craving food, 4
Crisis, 4, 6, 8, 16, 17, 24, 39, 50,
52, 55, 67, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74,
95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101,
107, 114, 115, 119, 120, 127,
129, 130, 133
CRITO, case of, 30
Croaking in trachea, 213
Cucumbers,

Cucumbers, 161, 263
 ———, wild, 243,
 Cummin seed, 64, 66, 208, 213
 Cupping glafs, 65, 117, 140
 Customs, 201
 Cuttle fish, 116
 Cyceon, 189

D

Darkness before the eyes, 156
 DATUS, 266
 Deafness, 24, 27, 30, 50, 65, 68,
 72, 96, 98, 243
 Decoction of cloves, 242
 ——— of bran, 243
 Defect of speech, 81, 252, 264
 Defluxions bilious, 87, 197
 ——— frothy, 87
 ——— liquid, 87
 ——— white, 87
 ——— viscid, 87
 ——— on the eyes, 5, 61, 126,
 246
 Defluxions on ears, 114
 ——— nose, 245
 ——— on pudenda, 83
 ——— on ears a sign, 171
 Deliquium, 252
 Delirium, 14, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26,
 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 50,
 61, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74,
 76, 77, 78, 87, 90, 91, 93, 94,
 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103,
 104, 105, 112, 113, 115, 129,
 132, 138, 142, 152, 153, 164,
 170, 202, 207, 211, 215, 216,
 221, 223, 225, 232, 234, 235,
 240, 250, 252, 253, 255
 DELOS, 159
 Desire of destroying life, 165, 254
 Despondency, 14, 92, 216
 Diagnostics, 18, 171, 178

Diarrhæa, 6, 8, 31, 61, 77, 87,
 122, 151, 169, 213, 230, 237
 Diet bad, 101
 Difficulty of swallowing, 215
 Dimness of sight, 31
 Direction what, 175
 Discharges improper, 90
 ——— proper, 24
 ——— suppress'd, 25
 Discharge laudable, 163
 Disdain of food, 78, 81
 Diseases connected with each other,
 194
 Diseases how cured, 186
 ——— determined by voice, 193
 ——— how resolved, 186
 Dispositions, 63
 Disposition to dose, 85
 ——— to a phthisis, 75
 Dissolution general, 165, 254
 DORISCUS, 257
 Drinking cause of fever, 22, 72, 73,
 98, 104
 Dropsy, 8, 60, 62, 66, 81, 86, 87,
 161, 221, 245, 260, 266
 Dropsies prevailing, 195
 Drowsiness, 72, 92

E

Ear, pain in, 52, 62, 187, 210
 ——— pus in, 52, 155, 156, 211
 ——— like Satyrs, 260
 Earthquake, 117
 Egyptian alum, 161, 244
 Elaterium, 65, 139, 145, 152, 187
 Elbow wounded, 160
 ELIS, 137
 Emaciated, 261
 Emissaries, 44
 Emphysema, 42, 102
 Epicalæ, 115
 Epilepsy, 62, 63, 171, 260
 Epynictides,

Epynictides, 263
 ERAIMUS, case of, 29
 Eructations, acid, 46, 198
 ———, of bloody matter, 258
 ———, windy, 51
 Eruptions, 37
 ———, branny, 109
 ———, on the back, 125
 ———, on head, ears and toes,
 and soles of feet, 107
 Eruptions on ears, eyes, nose and
 hands, 129
 Eruptions like gnat bites, 167, 248,
 250, 259
 Erysipelas, 53, 80, 81, 87, 200
 Etesian winds, 1, 5, 13, 49
 EUBOEA, 152, 153
 Evacuations when to be made, 160
 Exacerbations, 22, 37, 67, 78, 83,
 93, 95, 97, 115, 133, 251
 Exanthemata, 9
 Excrements vomited, 42
 Excrescences on teeth, 122
 Exercise cause of fever, 22, 92, 202
 Exercise of use in dropsy, 161
 Expectations, 52, 67, 86, 132, 133,
 198, 213, 223, 238, 241, 258, 261
 Extremities cold, 3, 7, 14, 21, 22,
 24, 25, 29, 32, 49, 71, 74, 83,
 89, 92, 94, 102, 104, 134, 231,
 234, 261
 Extremities livid, 75, 76, 78, 102,
 103
 Extenuation, how made, 179
 Eye affected, 122
 ——— as with lightning, 165
 Eyes blue, a sign, 60, 63, 87
 ——— cover'd with mist, 140
 ——— distorted, 153, 111, 169
 ——— fixed, 132, 157
 ——— hollow, 140, 248, 252
 ——— horrible, 195

Eyes inflamed, 81
 ——— inverted, 70, 78, 118, 226
 ——— large, 60
 ——— pain in, 31, 51, 71
 ——— pale, 231
 ——— shining, 63, 169
 ——— seem'd enlarg'd, 218, 255
 ——— small, 60, 63
 ——— squalid, 169, 226
 ——— stiff, 224, 226
 ——— sunk, 232
 ——— staring, 212
 ——— signs from their appearance,
 173, 174
 Eyes, tumour on, 221
 ——— tinged, 220
 ——— winking, 220
 Eyelids, tumours on, 200

F

Face flushed, 130, 156
 ——— swelled, 141
 ——— a sign, 177
 Fall the cause of fever, 142
 Fænugreek, 161, 244
 Fatigue, cause of fever, 22, 76
 ——— pains from, cured, 158
 Fauces swelled, 3, 47, 82
 ——— inflamed, 3, 54, 192
 Foetus five months, 77
 Fear, 29, 78, 100, 217
 Feet cold, 215, 220
 ——— soft, 248
 ——— swelled, 141
 Fever acute, 31, 68, 89, 90, 95,
 96, 97, 103, 137, 189, 221, 222
 Fever ardent, 81, 90, 94, 95, 97,
 112, 200, 214, 232, 281, 263
 Fever bilious, 51, 127
 Fever constant, 6, 72, 85, 86, 89,
 91, 114, 152, 206
 Fever ephemeral, 6

Fever inflammatory, 2, 6, 14, 17,
 49, 77, 82, 87, 89, 100
 Fever intermitting, 162, 200
 Fever irregular, 6, 27, 85
 — nocturnal, 19, 85
 — semi-tertian, 3, 6, 166, 256,
 257
 Fever puerperal, 63
 — putrid bilious, 107
 — putrid from a wound, 149
 — quartan, 6, 85, 190, 191, 234
 — quintan, 19
 — smart, 67, 69, 70, 72, 73,
 77, 79, 83, 86, 92, 94, 96, 102
 Fever symptomatic, 151, 153, 156,
 158
 Fever tertian, 4, 6, 54, 85, 115
 — weekly, 19
 — violent, 28, 29, 44, 68, 69,
 70, 73, 78, 91, 93, 241, 261,
 262, 264
 Fici, 84
 Fighting cause of fever, 113
 Finger, involuntary motion of,
 112
 Fishes spume, 249
 Fistula, 201, 234
 Fistulous sores, 154, 210
 Flesh-meat, 161
 — wasted away, 139
 — destroyed, 81
 Fluor albus, 46, 118
 Flushing of face, 130, 141
 Fomentations of barley, 96, 143
 Food, 39, 62
 — improper, 92
 — excess of, 92
 Forgetfulness, 83, 209
 Form of body easiest, 180
 Fornication impure, 266
 Foot, pain of, 30, 96
 Frankincense, 46, 62

Fractures of bones, 228
 Fulness, sense of, 261
 Fundament, pain of, 74

G

Galls, 66
 — in suppository, 264
 Gardens of Dealcis, 69
 Garlic, 66, 257
 Gibbous, 157, 246
 Giddiness, 148
 Glands, suppuration of, 52
 Glastus, 130
 Glister, 61, 143, 153, 159, 162,
 168, 205, 226, 227, 248, 266
 Goat's milk, 263
 Gongronæ, 180
 Grapes, 74
 — dried, 248
 Gravel, 43
 Grief, 165
 Grinding of teeth, 220
 Gripings, 84
 Groin, pain of, 139
 — spot livid on, 239
 — swelled, 129, 158, 266
 — tubercles on, 249
 Gums, pain of, 123, 244
 — spongy, 109
 — tubercles on, 121, 236

H

Habit bilious, 87
 — pituitous, 87
 Hair, 61
 — about pubis, 181
 HALICARNASSUS, 262
 Hands benumbed, 127
 — biting, pain of, 189
 — cold, 28, 224
 — livid, 170, 220
 — pain in, 34

Hands

Hands thrown about, 104
 — tremors of, 217, 224
 Hæmorrhage, 2, 11, 15, 28, 29,
 32, 45, 50, 53, 54, 55, 61, 109,
 111, 113, 115, 116, 117, 119,
 121, 125, 168, 181, 190
 Hæmorrhoids, 135, 146, 182
 Head, heaviness of, 26, 28, 35,
 51, 69, 73, 77, 95, 101, 103,
 162, 189, 245
 Head, length of, 41
 — large, 63
 — mucous discharge from, 241
 — pain of, 22, 27, 30, 68, 72,
 94, 97, 127, 141, 156, 210,
 215, 240, 241, 251, 262
 Head pain of what, 171
 — translated from limbs, 120,
 133
 Head sharp, a sign, 173
 — small, 63
 — swelled, 65
 — wounded, 229
 Heart, palpitation of, 209
 — pain about, 78, 221
 Heat of body, 76, 90, 128, 158,
 162, 169, 226, 237, 239, 240,
 256
 Heat of head, 211, 245
 — suffocating, 80
 Heel, pain in, 156
 — sphacelated, 156
 — wounded, 230
 Hellebore, 47, 140, 164, 165, 187,
 235, 236, 253
 HERODICUS, 182
 Herpes, 84
 Hesitation of speech, 61
 Hiccup, 79, 140
 Hip, pain in, 31, 46, 71, 91, 94,
 98, 111, 139, 151, 166, 258
 Hip, difficult motion in, 116

B b b 2

Hoarseness, 109, 213
 Hollows of bone from teeth lost,
 114
 Humour falling down from head,
 240
 Humours how to be carried off, 54
 Humour putrid, 81
 Hypochondria distended, 22, 24,
 30, 39, 76, 102, 120, 130, 250
 Hypochondria, heat of, 122
 ————— pain in, 102, 242
 ————— lost, 76

I

Jaundice, 101, 108, 120, 138, 178
 Javelin, wound from, 147
 Jaw convulsed, 91
 — inflamed, 109, 192
 — pain of, 80
 — tumour of, 161
 — sphacelated, 169, 263
 — stiff, 143, 155, 163, 213
 Ice by way of cure, 252
 Ichor discharged, 228
 Ignorance of what passed, 252
 Impotency of limbs, 185
 Impudence, a symptom, 113
 Incision on the hip, 143
 ————— to the quick, 111
 Increase of symptoms, 68, 73, 76,
 78, 92, 94
 Indulgences to the sick, 184
 Inflammation of buttock, 128
 ————— from ear to ear, 190
 ————— of thumb, 122
 Inguinal glands, tumour on, 194
 Injury in delivery, 169
 Insanity, 61, 65
 Insolation, 249
 Intestines full of blood, 147
 ————— hot, 25
 ————— inverted, 84, 154, 251

Intestines

Intestines like a dog, 184
 ——— pain of, 76
 ——— seem'd burnt, 226
 ——— ulcerated, 128
 ——— wound of, 64
 Joints, deposition on, 183
 ——— pain in, 183
 Itching of the skin, 37

K

Kibed heels, 158, 247
 Kidnies, pain of, 44, 171, 233,
 263
 Knee, pain of, 70, 128, 159
 ——— swelled, 226, 236

L

Labour, 187, 192
 LARISSA, 94, 141, 142, 143, 144,
 145, 146, 147, 148
 Lassitude, 27, 51, 132, 162, 195,
 233, 245, 258
 Laughter, 104, 167
 Legs cold, 127, 237
 ——— eruptions on, 46, 260
 ——— pain of, 26, 27, 31, 33, 65,
 70, 111, 128
 Legs swelled, 141, 218, 221, 239
 ——— trembling of, 248
 ——— tumours on, 124
 Lentils, 140, 236, 243, 247, 248
 Lepra, 63, 140
 Lethargy, 100, 118, 157
 Lencophlegmatic constitution, 87,
 110
 Lencophlegmatic tumefaction, 212
 Lids of eyes swelled, 120
 Lienteries, 6, 46, 84, 119
 Ligatures, 56
 Lime, 63, 208
 Limbs, contraction of, 130
 ——— numbness of, 130

Limbs, pain in, 27
 ——— relaxation of, 130
 Lint feed, 161, 244
 Lips, bad conformation of, 61
 ——— in constant motion, 211
 ——— swell'd, 138
 ——— trembling of, 73, 129
 ——— ulcerated, 127, 217
 Liquid to be taken, 85
 ——— not retained, 95
 Liver, pain of, 110
 ——— sinus of, 201
 ——— swell'd, 47, 100
 ——— struck, 153, 226
 ——— tumour on, 240
 ——— veins of, 59
 Lividity, 263
 Loins, pain of, 22, 26, 28, 30, 32,
 68, 77, 128, 132, 163, 233.
 Loins swelled, 128
 ——— eruptions on, 260
 Look steady, 216
 Loss of sight, 235
 Lungs inflamed, 138, 170, 192
 ——— matter translated from, 86

M

MACEDON, 227
 Madness, 10, 63, 64, 66, 224
 ——— after hæmorrhoids, 135
 ——— melancholy, 61, 63, 137,
 166, 191, 255
 Madness stupid, 111
 Malleal, 149
 Males, 65, 178
 Manna of frankincense, 236
 Matter foetid vomited, 163
 ——— by stool, 163
 ——— bloody, fæculent, and cor-
 roding in a wound, 117
 Matter glutinous from a wound,
 160

Matter

- Matter digested spit, 67, 86, 97,
 133, 251
 Matter globular spit, 182
 — greenish spit, 107, 110
 — indigested spit, 225, 266
 — frothy spit, 184, 225
 — purulent spit, 110, 220, 225,
 237, 242
 Matter putrid spit, 231
 — smooth spit, 242
 — thick spit, 225, 241, 242
 — whitish spit, 218, 219, 230
 238, 243
 Maza, 62, 148, 179, 243
 MELOS, 140
 Melons, 162, 263
 Menfes, 13, 35, 44, 51, 55, 57,
 65, 100, 121, 171
 Menfes for the first time, 95, 101
 — suppress'd, 141, 166, 258
 — for 7 years, 127
 Mercurialis, 210, 211, 232, 234,
 242, 255
 Miliary eruptions, 50
 Milk, 57, 65, 209, 239
 — raw, 101
 — boiled, 101
 — sheep's, 101
 — goat's, 101
 Milk and wine, 128
 Millet, 42
 Mind disturbed, 14, 75, 76, 78,
 89, 94, 96, 100, 105, 112, 154,
 166, 217, 254
 Motion of body lost, 111
 Moisture of skin, 251
 — of forehead, 241, 250
 Morosenefs, 103
 Mouth distorted, 67
 — dry, 232, 252
 — salt taste in, 222
 — ulcerated, 217
 Mouth bitter taste in, 65
 — of the stomach, pain in, 62,
 115
 Mule, blow from, 153
 Myrrh, 62
 N
 Narcissus, 66
 Nature, 55, 186
 Nausea, 8, 35, 76, 79, 82, 91, 93,
 95, 96, 99, 104, 128, 133, 196,
 234, 258
 Navel, fistula of, 264
 — pain about, 239
 — tormina of, 200
 — ulcer of, 125
 — veins of beat, 115
 Neck, contracted, 112
 — convulsed, 234
 — length of, a sign, 41
 — hardened, 111
 — pain of, 30, 34, 35, 47, 213,
 229
 Neck, sense of weight in, 103
 — stiff, 212
 — swelled, 22, 234
 — tumours on, 161, 244, 249
 — turgid, 253
 — weakness of, 112
 NEREUS's daughter, 156
 Nerves may be contracted, 135
 Netopus, 160, 243
 Night troublesome, 22, 29, 72, 73,
 79, 92, 93, 97
 Nipple pale, 187
 Nitre Egyptian, 64, 66
 Nods, a symptom, 224
 Noise in bowels, 215
 — chest, 159, 218, 223, 238
 — violent, 224
 Nose sharp, 60
 — flat, 60, 63
 — blood from, 69, 70, 79, 83,
 89,

89, 96, 98, 101, 112, 133, 142,
183, 222
Nostril left blood from, 95, 116
—— right blood from, 116, 127
—— right pus from, 121
—— application to, 128
Numbers which prefer'd, 64
Nutrition effect of it, 181, 189
Nyctalopiæ, 192, 193

O

Objects blazing, 253
Obscene talking, 100, 113
Occasions of disease, 182
Oedematous swellings, 86, 87, 212
OENIADÆ, 138, 139, 140
OLYNTUS, 170, 248
OMILUS, 150, 151
Opisthotonos, 155, 163, 229, 230
Ophthalmia, 64, 83, 234, 247
Orbits of the eyes distended, 212
Origanum, 157, 247
Ornithiæ, 260
Oxymel, 214

P

Pain, 45, 73, 76, 77, 84, 93, 94,
95, 99, 100, 216, 257
Palpitation, 25
—— near navel, 71, 105
Palsy, 10, 11, 34, 48, 51, 133,
144, 192
Paronychia, 66
Paroxysm, 1, 19, 27, 91
Pease, effect of, 59, 185
PELA, 264
Peplus, 54, 200, 264
Pepper, 161, 244
PERINTUS, 49
Periods of disease, 38
Peripneumony, 219
Perspiration, 52, 76, 83

Perturbation, 69, 85
Pestary, 25, 26
—— perfumed, 124, 141
PHÆRIS, 141, PHEREA
Phlebotomy, 56, 61, 62, 64, 65,
139, 164, 165, 183, 235, 253
Phlegm spit, 71, 213, 214, 238
—— voided by stool, 137, 211
—— vomited, 157, 239, 246,
251, 261
Phlegmons, 81
Phrensy, 10, 13, 17, 78, 81, 82,
83, 87, 93, 102, 103, 104, 131,
239, 262
Phthisis, 2, 81, 86, 132, 133, 196,
237
Physiognomy, 60, 66
Pleiades, 1, 5, 11, 14, 49
Pleura, pain of, 82, 169, 186, 220,
233
Pomegranates, 248, 256, 259
Præcordia distended, 30, 34, 55,
64, 66, 68, 70, 105, 110, 121,
122, 123, 124, 130
Præcordia hard, 115
—— pain of, 11, 32, 33, 71,
76, 115
Precipice, fall from, 157, 249
—— fear of, 165, 254
Pregnancy, 56, 197, 212
Prick in the thigh, 155
Psora, 116
Ptialism, 33
Ptisan, 63
Pubis distended, 54
—— pain of, 82, 227
—— tubercles on, 248
Pudenda affected, 82
—— swelled, 81
—— ulcers on, 83
Pulse, 62, 64
—— small and slow, 119

Pulsæ

Pulse in temples, 158, 205, 208,
 210, 227
 Pupil ulcerated, 129
 — white and dry, 225
 Purgatives injurious, 84
 Purging when, 242
 Pus collected, 149, 163
 — crisis from it, 180
 — in the chest, 151
 — in the ear, 52
 — formed, 160
 — in the head, 241
 — in the left shoulder, 111, 126
 — spit, 256, 230
 — vomited, 46, 144
 Pustules black, 30
 — red, 23
 — round, 23
 — small, 23
 — soft, 116
 — how treated, 177

Q

Quartan, 190, 191, 234
 Quinces, 43, 245

R

Rattling in throat, 153, 170, 219,
 220, 221
 Ravenous after food, 147
 Raving, 70, 73, 79, 91, 93, 100,
 103, 105
 Refrigerating pillow, 216
 Relapse, 16, 54, 62, 68, 70, 73,
 90, 120, 123, 180
 Remains after a crisis, 176, 190
 Requisites in diseases, 174
 Respiration calling back, 22, 32, 53
 — deep, 32, 75, 104, 105
 — of different kinds, 175
 — difficult, 148, 154, 183,
 213, 221, 254

Respiration doubled, 47, 53
 — failed, 156
 — frequent, 54
 — light, 93
 — long, 23, 53
 — with long intervals, 105
 — quick, 123, 153, 206,

215

Respiration raised, 232, 234
 — seldom, 23, 32, 104,

105

Respiration short, 53, 93, 104, 112,
 123

Respiration thick, 112, 120, 256
 Restlessness, 23, 32, 33, 68, 76,
 78, 93, 94, 95, 97, 99, 100,
 102, 105, 115, 125, 157, 158,
 215, 217, 226, 227, 233, 234,
 236, 247, 250

Ribs broke, 149

Rigidity, 148

Rigors, 31, 33, 56, 70, 73, 74,
 75, 77, 78, 79, 92, 99, 102,
 110, 115, 118, 130, 146, 147,
 150, 172, 180, 210, 221, 222,
 237, 243, 255, 264

Roaring, a symptom, 216

Running cause of fever, 76

Ruptures, 41

— of a vessel, 108

S

Saffron, 62

SALAMIS, 152

Scratching, a symptom, 104

Scrotum distended, 221

— pain in, 227

Secundines, 63

Semen, evacuation of, 135, 191

— involuntary, emission of, 202

Senses how affected, 197

Serpent swallowed, 166

Sesamum,

- Sefamum, 245
 Sefeli, 258
 Shivering, 51, 75, 79, 83, 85, 87,
 90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 99, 101,
 103, 104, 111, 116, 166, 215,
 217, 220, 222, 232, 238, 240,
 249, 250, 255, 256, 258
 Shoulders like wings, 87
 — pain in, 47
 Side, pain of, 27, 52, 96, 138,
 150, 218, 221, 225, 230, 231,
 233, 237, 240, 249, 250, 258
 Side like wings, 180
 Signs from appearance, 173
 Silence, 75
 Skin, affections of, 179
 — colour bad, 232, 265
 — distended, 104, 105
 — dry, 104, 105
 — red, 179
 — palish green, 120
 — punctured, 250
 — tense, 252
 — thin, 56
 — yellow, 69
 Slaves, 193
 Sneezing, 51, 146
 Snow, 5, 11, 80, 109, 192
 Spasm, 157, 220
 Speech incoherent, 75, 164
 Sphacelus, 127, 138, 143, 163,
 240, 262
 Spittle foaming, 163
 Spleen affected, 44, 47, 117
 — elevated, 22, 24, 53, 54
 — enlarged, 47, 179, 190, 192
 — low, a sign, 178
 — swelled, 70, 95, 101, 120,
 122, 215, 260 263,
 Spleen small, 109
 Spodium, 62
 Sponge, 65
 Star new, 117
 Sternatories, 63, 232, 262
 Stomach, noise in, 138
 — pain in, 138, 205, 166,
 252, 257, 259
 Stomach, strangulation of, 258
 — ulcerated, 145
 Stools like what are exposed to the
 air, 50
 Stools bilious, 3, 13, 15, 22, 23,
 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 34, 35, 55,
 67, 73, 74, 76, 84, 89, 90, 91,
 92, 93, 98, 102, 105, 110, 116,
 122, 123, 130, 208, 218, 221,
 230, 231, 250, 251, 256
 Stools black, 22, 24, 35, 69, 70,
 71, 130, 217, 222
 Stools with a black separation, 70
 — bloody, 208, 210, 216, 234,
 239
 Stools consistent, 70
 — copious, 25, 26, 31, 49, 70,
 78, 83, 89, 90, 100, 102, 105,
 112, 153, 154, 160, 208, 210,
 219, 221, 256
 Stools crude, 42, 77, 78, 83, 90,
 102, 209
 Stools discoloured, 119
 — fætid, 70
 — few, 70, 73, 74, 78, 92
 — frequent, 216, 231, 232
 — frothy, 22, 40, 69, 70, 234
 — glutinous, 122, 130, 133,
 207, 210
 Stools greasy, 22
 — green, 115
 — griping, 3, 23, 33
 — hard, 92
 — high coloured, 26, 28
 — hot, 90
 — ill conditioned, 226, 231, 234,
 249
 Stools

Stools indigested, 23
 — light, 78, 208
 — like goats, 243
 — with livid separation, 69
 — loose, 3, 22, 23, 33, 35, 69,
 71, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 83,
 84, 89, 90, 91, 103, 104, 105,
 112, 113, 130, 205, 216, 218,
 221, 226, 231, 232, 234
 Stools with black matter, 252
 — like milk, 102
 — mucous, 217, 234
 — muddy, 217
 — natural, 94
 — offensive, 226
 — oily, 70, 84, 87, 89, 102,
 105, 255
 Stools of a pale colour, 119
 — painful, 74, 102, 103, 158,
 208, 210
 Stools porraceous, 217
 — purulent, 128
 — putrid, 102, 222
 — small, 3, 23, 25, 35, 67, 74,
 92, 93
 Stools slimy, 122, 127
 — spongy, 255
 — thin, 209
 — unmixed, 3, 22, 26, 67, 73,
 74, 78, 93
 Stools unseasonable, 78
 — uniform, 216
 Stools viscid, 55
 — watry, 31, 33, 49, 69, 77,
 79, 84, 90, 91, 100, 104, 117,
 130
 Stools white, 234
 — like the white of eggs, 126
 Strangulation, 214, 219, 220, 225,
 237, 238, 247
 Strangury, 6, 9, 45, 65, 221,
 244
 Suffocation, 231, 259, 260
 Supine posture, 158, 247

Suppository, 21, 25, 54, 70, 115,
 223, 231, 241, 250, 251
 Suppressions of urine, 172, 242,
 245
 Suppuration, 17, 81, 114, 121,
 131, 139, 160
 Suppurations, symptoms of, 160
 Sutures of skull hollow, 239
 Swallow difficult, 48, 75, 208
 Sweats, 70, 71, 73, 74, 85, 86, 89,
 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100,
 101, 108, 113, 159, 162, 179,
 206, 211, 214, 215, 219, 222,
 223, 231, 232, 233, 234, 237,
 238, 241, 243, 245, 250, 255,
 256, 258
 Sweats cold, 21, 32, 78, 79
 — upon the breast, 70
 — upon the head, 70, 97
 — white 250
 Sylphius, 245, 257
 Symphitum, 208
 Syncope, 206
 SYRUS, 248

T

Taciturnity, a symptom, 103
 Taste, bitter, 164, 252
 Tears, 15, 104, 120, 131, 173,
 198
 Teeth locked, 165, 253
 Temperaments, 87
 Temple cut, 227
 — fallen in, 248
 — pain of, 69, 165, 253
 Tendons destroyed, 81
 Tenesmus 6, 12, 84, 132
 Testicles connected with cough, 135
 — inflamed, 2
 — inflated, 239
 — itching of, 140
 Terminthi, 182
 THASUS, 1, 5, 11, 24, 72, 89, 90,
 92, 99, 103, 203
 Thapsia, 248

Thigh, eruptions on, 213
 ——— pain of, 70
 ——— swelled, 141, 155
 ——— bone laid bare, 82
 ——— pain in, 132
 Thirst, 8, 13, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 32, 70, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 85, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 133, 141, 158, 159, 169, 216, 222, 226, 232, 234, 237, 248, 252, 256
 Throat, pain in, 27, 47, 64, 75
 ——— redness of, 27, 75
 ——— swelled, 226
 Tibia, tumour of, 44
 ——— laid bare, 82
 ——— ulcer of, 163
 Time of day, 199
 ——— of disease, 199
 Toe, pain of, 30
 Tone of voice shrill, 230
 Tongue bitten, 157
 ——— covered with crust, 110
 ——— as if with foot, 100
 ——— discoloured, 207
 ——— dry, 21, 22, 27, 30, 32, 33, 69, 70, 114, 158, 170, 189, 208, 217, 221, 231, 232, 233, 247, 252, 260
 Tongue inflamed, 82
 ——— large and black, 246
 ——— livid, 216
 ——— pale, 231
 ——— parched, 68, 70, 77, 78, 92, 99, 108, 110, 117
 Tongue paralytic, 34
 ——— red, 54, 75
 ——— rough, 112, 231, 232, 233
 ——— signs from, 187
 ——— sore, 75
 ——— tied, 157
 ——— voluble, 129
 ——— white, 223, 232, 233, 237

Tongue with a concretion like lupins, 255
 Tooth corroded, 121
 ——— pain in, 155, 244
 Tossing of body, 176
 Tranquillity, a symptom, 187
 Translation of humours, 8, 39, 68, 81, 85, 131, 172
 Transitions of diseases, 190
 Tremblings, 51, 94, 121, 134, 157, 159
 Trembling of hands, 67, 129
 Tremors, 34, 114, 133
 Tubercles behind ears, 1, 2, 8, 31, 43, 57, 108, 109, 167, 183, 208, 232, 233, 260
 Tubercles in fundament, 234
 ——— in lungs, 132
 ——— putrid, 196
 Tumours 57, 172
 ——— in abdomen, 53
 ——— of the groin, 83
 ——— on head, 184
 ——— red, 260
 Twins, 46
 Type of fevers, 172

U

Ulcers, 52, 57, 61, 62
 ——— of bladder, 144
 ——— how treated, 177
 ——— on head, 81
 ——— on lips, 207
 ——— phægædenic, 114, 155
 ——— on toe, 262
 Urine ash coloured, 231
 ——— bad, 81, 216
 ——— bad colour, 70, 71, 74
 Urine bilious, 6
 ——— black, 14, 21, 22, 23, 29, 30, 91, 92, 93, 97, 99, 100, 102, 103
 Urine bloody, 123, 133, 224
 ——— concocted, 4, 8, 95

Urine

- Urine copious, 13, 15, 79, 81, 83,
85, 86, 91, 94, 95
Urine critical, 82, 121
—— crude, 3, 8, 22, 29, 33, 85,
201
—— dark coloured, 26, 29, 76, 78,
93, 97, 99, 100, 102, 103, 112
Urine discoloured 3, 67, 69, 103,
105, 118, 231
Urine free, 4
—— fatty, 112
—— good colour, 73, 96, 98
—— glutinous, 69, 144
—— light, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 67,
68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 76, 77,
78, 83, 91, 92, 94, 96, 97, 99,
100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 112,
249, 262
Urine like barley water, 117
——— bean flour, 112
——— cattle, 25
——— cow's, 254, 262
——— horses, 112
——— semen, 21, 56, 224
——— unripe juice, 223
——— oily, 32, 33, 89, 93, 103, 105
——— pale, 8, 13, 25, 67
——— pellucid, 23
——— purulent, 6, 9
——— with a reddish circle, 252
——— red, 27, 28, 33, 68, 69
——— ramentose, 112, 249
——— with a sediment, 22, 69, 71,
73, 74, 79, 95, 97, 98, 109, 123,
191, 249, 262
Urine with light sediment, 13, 28,
54
Urine with livid and glutinous se-
diment, 69
Urine with red sediment, 28, 241
—— with thick sediment, 3, 16,
24, 31, 35
- Urine with white sediment, 23, 26,
28, 35, 241, 252
Urine seldom made, 74, 77, 105
—— small in quantity, 3, 78, 102
—— with substances flying in it,
69, 89, 93, 100, 231, 235, 265
Urine with a small cloud, 67, 69,
70, 73, 74, 94, 97, 99, 101, 112
Urine with something in it like se-
men, 69, 72
Urine separate, 249
—— shining, 248
—— thick, 33, 68, 69, 90, 95,
99, 117, 183
Urine thin, 3, 4, 8, 13, 17, 22, 23,
25, 26, 28, 59, 68, 69, 72, 92,
102, 105, 113, 231
Urine turbid, 22, 25, 27, 32, 70,
90, 95, 112, 262
Urine uniform, 68, 117, 248
—— various, 28, 69
—— voided in sea, 247
—— watry, 6, 13
—— white, 6, 28, 32, 89, 95,
99, 117, 183
Uterus, beating of, 141
——— cause of pains, 124
——— discharge from, 141
——— inversion of, 60
——— pain in, 10, 141, 244
——— stone drawn from, 149
——— strangulation of, 257
Uvula loose, 27, 48, 75

V

- Vapour hot from body, a bad sign,
186
Veal boiled, its use, 243
Veins described, 43, 58
—— distended, 18, 49, 65, 158,
247
Vein open'd 47, 60, 97, 161, 226
Veins

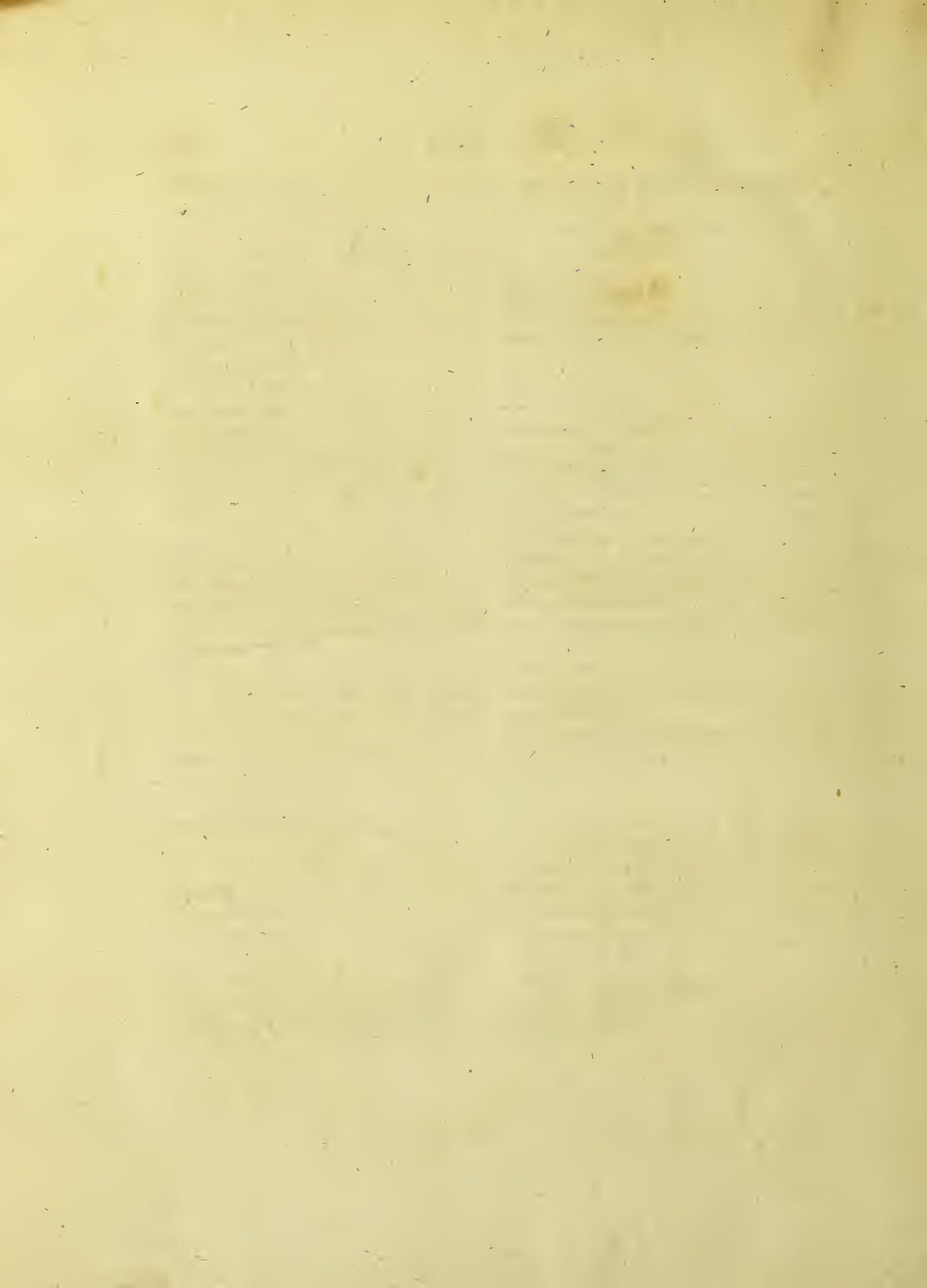
Veins thick, 115
 ——— transparent, 182
 ——— of temples beat, 231
 Venery, its effects, 1, 49, 162, 180,
 181, 187, 189, 245
 Ventriloquists, 160
 Vertebrae distended, 47, 165
 Vertigo, 227, 251
 Vinegar, its use, 233
 ——— with honey, 54
 Voice broken, 248, 252
 ——— defect in, 83
 ——— deprived of suddenly, 170
 ——— failed, 79, 92, 93, 94, 103,
 111, 134, 140, 153, 158, 164,
 166, 170, 220, 221, 222, 225,
 247
 Voice suspended, 167, 220, 258
 ——— stammering of, 213, 218, 221
 Vomiting, 6, 10, 27, 28, 69, 76,
 115, 122, 125, 154, 228, 232,
 243, 250, 251, 256, 258, 259
 Vomiting bile, 71, 79, 97, 119,
 147, 157, 159, 166, 168, 189,
 206, 210, 215, 226, 227, 244,
 255
 Vomiting porraceous bile, 251
 ——— phlegm, 6, 12, 119
 ——— purulent, 69
 Vomits when given, 165, 242

W

Warmth, its use, 75, 185
 Warm bathing, 163
 ——— clothes, 66
 ——— water, 66
 ——— wax, 61
 Watchfulness, a symptom, 14, 29,
 32, 54, 76, 81, 83, 89, 90, 91,

96, 99, 100, 103, 104, 130, 135,
 216, 233, 261
 Water drank, cause of fever, 28
 ——— how boiled, 184
 ——— light, 45
 Weather calm, 5
 ——— cold, 5, 11, 38
 ——— cloudy, 80, 115
 ——— dark, 80, 115
 ——— dry, 1, 2, 80
 ——— mild, 80
 ——— moist, 80
 ——— serene, 80
 ——— temperate, 38
 ——— warm, 80
 ——— wet, 80
 Weight about veins, 250
 Whites of eyes red, 157
 Wind discharged, 2, 7, 125
 ——— distension from, 128
 ——— symptoms of disease, 101, 180
 ——— from a wound, 227
 Wine black, 157, 244, 246
 ——— perfumed, 161, 244
 ——— white, 161
 ——— cause of fever, 113
 Womb, distress of, 145
 Women, 193
 Wool, 243
 Worms by mouth, 110, 113, 134
 ——— by navel, 264
 Wounds in the eye, 156
 ——— eye-lid, 156
 ——— forehead, 143
 ——— groin, 155
 ——— head, 150
 ——— liver, 159
 ——— neck, 155
 Wrinch, 118





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